

ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

PREPARED FOR AND IN COOPERATION WITH
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF
NORTH AMERICA

EDITED BY
MARIE TREMAINE

VOL. V



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1955

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FOREWORD

Volume 5 of *Arctic Bibliography*, like Volumes 1 to 4, has been prepared for the Department of Defense by the Arctic Institute of North America. The work has been carried out under the direction of Miss Marie Tremaine, who has continued to serve as Editor and Director of the Bibliography project. As in the preceding fiscal year, the work has been supported by the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Alaskan Air Command, U. S. A. F., through a contract with the Office of Naval Research. Funds for printing the present volume have been provided by the Directorate of Research and Development, Department of the Air Force.

This volume of *Arctic Bibliography* lists and describes the contents of 5,494 publications, numbered from 27,632 through 33,125; the entries are numbered consecutively, beginning with Volume 1. The subject-geographic index contains over 20,000 entries. A special effort has been made to cover material published from 1950 through 1953, but older works are also included. Subjects that have been emphasized in the present volume include health and disease, physiological effects of low temperature, and anthropology, particularly the native peoples of northern Eurasia. A check of language coverage shows that forty percent of the publications analyzed in the present volume are in English, thirty percent in Russian, thirteen percent in German, seven percent in Scandinavian and Finnish, five percent in French, and the remaining five percent in Italian, Latin, Polish, Dutch, Japanese, Hungarian, and Spanish.

The Library of Congress, in making working space and facilities available to the Bibliography staff, has contributed greatly to the success of the work. Dr. Burton W. Adkinson and Mr. Robert

C. Gooch, Directors, respectively, of the Library's Reference and Administration Departments, have continued to represent the Library on the Directing Committee and have been helpful in many ways. The Directing Committee and Arctic Institute are also grateful to Lt. Col. Andres I. Karstens of the Arctic Aero-medical Laboratory, Dr. A. H. Lawton and Mr. George Grimminger, from Headquarters, U. S. A. F., Dr. Paul Siple, Department of the Army, and Dr. S. R. Galler, Office of Naval Research, whose continued interest and support have made possible the production and publication of this fifth volume of *Arctic Bibliography*.

Henry B. Collins
Chairman, Directing Committee
Arctic Bibliography

June 1954

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INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of conditions for successful acclimatization of man, domestic animals, and plants, as well as their continuous health, is the main prerequisite of settlement of the Arctic, an adequate utilization of its vast resources, and its defense. Hence, almost half the content of the present volume of *Arctic Bibliography* is devoted to problems of health and environmental adaptation in cold climate, and to the life of peoples native to arctic regions. Classics such as James Cook's report on scurvy from his voyage of 1772-75, accounts on the effects of cold in two World Wars, recent field and laboratory studies, are listed and briefly summarized. The papers are in the language of their title, though our summary is in English. They are indexed under such terms as Environmental effects, Frostbite, Hypothermia, Trench foot, Disease, Hygiene, Medicine, Clothing, Diet and nutrition, Anatomy, Body systems, Physiology, etc. About a thousand works by travelers and scientists on northern Eurasian aborigines are also included in this volume. The content of some, less accessible by reason of language or paucity of copies, are described in rather more than usual detail. They are indexed under the name of the people concerned: Chukchis, Samoyeds, etc., all of whom are indicated under the word Anthropology. These peoples are also treated incidentally in works on Public health, Social, and Economic conditions, Kolkhozes and sovkhoses, etc.

This program of stressing the human factor in the North, initiated in volume 4, will be continued into volume 6. Aside from this emphasis, the scope of the present volume and its arrangement are essentially the same as those outlined in the first volume of *Arctic Bibliography*. Among other interesting materials listed and described are some on Sovereignty, some on Insect

control, the notable series *Fauna USSR*, long in preparation under the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., papers from the Alaskan Science Conference, the Greenland icecap reports from Expéditions polaires françaises, etc.

With the aid of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, a more precise identification of geographic features is given in the index than was possible in earlier years. Grateful acknowledgement is made again for contributions from the Geological Society of America's *Bibliography and Index of Geology Exclusive of North America*, the American Meteorological Society's *Meteorological Abstract and Bibliography*, and from the Library of Congress' SIPRE Bibliography Project sponsored by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment.

Marie Tremaine

Director, Arctic Bibliography Project

June 21, 1954

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 DN-YD—U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.
 DNO—U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
 DNR—U. S. Office of Naval Records and Library, Washington, D. C.
 DP—U. S. Army Library, Pentagon, Washington, D. C.
 DPHS—U. S. Public Health Service Library, Bethesda, Md.
 DPR—U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.
 DSG—U. S. Armed Forces Medical Library, Washington, D. C.
 DSI—Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 *DSI-A—Smithsonian Institution, Astrophysical Observatory, Washington, D. C.
 *DSI-E—Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
 *DSI-M—Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
 DSt—U. S. Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.
 DWB—U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
 InU—Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
 MB—Public Library, Boston, Mass.
- MH—Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 MH-A—Harvard University, Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass.
 MH-BH—Harvard University, Blue Hill Observatory, Milton 85, Mass.
 MH-F—Harvard University, Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany, Cambridge, Mass.
 MH-G—Harvard University, Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.
 MH-L—Harvard University, Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
 MH-M—Harvard University, Medical School, Cambridge, Mass.
 MH-P—Harvard University, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.
 MH-Z—Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.
 MiD—Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
 MiU—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 MnU—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
 NN—Public Library, New York, N. Y.
 NNA—American Geographical Society, New York, N. Y.
 NNBG—New York Botanical Garden, New York, N. Y.
 NNC—Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 NNE—Engineering Societies Library, New York, N. Y.
 NNM—American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.
 NNN—New York Academy of Medicine, New York, N. Y.
 NhD—Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
 NhD-Stef—Stefansson Library, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
 OCl—Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio
 OO—Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
 OU—Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
 PP—Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Penna.

*Inquiries to these libraries should be addressed to The Librarian, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

27632. A., A. *Sindrome dolorosa tardiva da congelamento leggero.* (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 596) *Title tr.:* Delayed pain syndrome in mild frostbite.

Contains a note on the light cases of frostbite common among the Italian troops in the Alps during the action of June 21-25, 1940; their causes (long exposure to cold, southern origin of personnel, excessive drinking, etc.); clinical aspects; prophylaxis (better footwear and foot hygiene); therapy.

Copy seen: DSG.

ÅBERG, BÖRJE, 1911- , *see* No. 27636.

AALTONEN, V. T., *see* Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

AAMODT, OLAF SVERRE, 1892- . Ecology of crop and forage plants in Alaskan agriculture. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

AAMODT, OLAF SVERRE, 1892- , *see also* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

27633. ÅNGSTROM, ANDERS KNUTSON, 1888- . Norrlands klimat. (Ymer, 1942. Årg. 62, häft. 3-4, p. 51-92, tables, graphs, maps) 31 refs. This paper is one of the collection listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10468. *Title tr.:* Norrland's climate.

Contains a basic climatological study of Norrland (60°-69°N. lat.) made primarily to demonstrate the fundamental significance of the local climate for agriculture, forestry, and various kind of industrial enterprises. The climatic variations within Norrland are considerable due to geographic location and topographic features, similar (if comparable) to those of Switzerland. The main

difference between the central and mountain regions is demonstrated in a precipitation chart. The temperature difference (annual mean values) between Gävle (61°N.) and Karesuando (68°-69°N.) is 7°C., equal to that between Milano (45°-46°N.) and Stockholm (59°-60°N.). Discussion covers such climatic factors as temperature, (including vegetation periods, ice formation and break-up, duration of snow-cover, frost frequency, and sea, lake and watercourse temperatures), precipitation, fog, water supply of rivers, wind, radiation and light. The data are given in tables and graphs. Excellent maps are provided throughout.

Copy seen: DLC.

27634. ABBE, CLEVELAND, 1838-1916. Catalogue of auroras from 1776 to 1784 in Labrador. (American journal of science and arts, Aug. 1873. v. 106, no. 32, p. 151-52)

"Lists days on which auroras were observed at Nain (1776-1784) and Okak (1778-1782). Auroras were seen at Nain 145 times and at Okak 17 times This article was based on unpublished manuscript."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1169.

Copy seen: DLC.

ABEL, HAROLD A., *see* Mendlowitz, M., and H. A. Abel. Quant. blood flow toe. 1950. No. 30757.

27635. ABELSEN, MARIUS. En ung Grønlaenders frimodige betragtninger. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1952, p. 104-110, illus.) *Title tr.:* The frank comments of a young Greenland.

A Greenlandic teacher educated in Denmark comments on the cultural and social relations between Greenlanders and Danes, touching upon matters of health (tuberculosis), education and religion. Greenlanders' native sense of

inferiority will give way to one of equality with Danes, as they acquire knowledge of and gain experience in the Danish way of life. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27636. ÅBERG, BÖRJE. Kärnväxternas höjegränser i Lule Lappmark och i Graubünden, en jämförelse. (Svensk botanisk tidskrift, 1952. Bd. 46, häft. 3-4, p. 286-312) 52 refs. **Title tr.:** The altitudinal limits of vascular plants in Lule Lappmark and in Grisons, a comparison.

"The altitudinal limits of the species common to Lule Lappmark in northernmost Sweden and to Graubünden [i. e. Grisons] in Switzerland have been tabulated, and the two series of extreme values (1, g) have been tested for their correlation. The material was subdivided in different ways and the results are given in table I . . . The monthly means of the air temperature for three pairs of corresponding levels (Gr 2000-LL 649, etc.) are shown in table II."—Summary, p. 309. A list of about 450 vascular plants with altitudinal limits is given, p. 296-309. Summary in English.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

27637. ABRAMOV, V. V. Osenñāfā forma kety na Kamchatke. (Akademifā nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriā, t. 63, no. 1, p. 89-91, illus.) **Title tr.:** The autumn form of the dog-salmon on Kamchatka.

Contains a study of seasonal races of the dog-salmon or keta, *Oncorhynchus keta*, with a table of dimensions of the common keta, its autumn form, the so-called "manok" from Kamchatka rivers, and the same form from the Amur River; followed by discussion of the phenology and life habits of the "manok" found in the rivers of the Kronotskiy Bay region of eastern Kamchatka, and in the Bolshaya and Bannaya Rivers on the western coast of the Peninsula. A new name for this race is proposed: *Oncorhynchus keta* infra-species *manok*.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

27638. ABRAMSON, DAVID IRVIN, 1905-, and others. Clinical picture and treatment of the later stage of trench foot. (American heart journal, July 1946. v. 32, p. 52-71, 7 fig., 4 tables) 7 refs. Other authors: D. Lerner, H. B. Shumacker, Jr., and F. K. Hick.

Contains a study of 633 cases of trench foot in soldiers, with special emphasis on the treatment of sequelae and on

reconditioning. Includes information and data on definition of the syndrome, clinical course, kinds of sequelae and their frequency in the group studied; medical and surgical treatment applied (including orthopedic means), and their value; reconditioning and rehabilitation work; follow-up studies, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

ABRAMSON, DAVID IRVIN, 1905-, see also Shumacker, H. B., and D. I. Abramson. Sympathectomy trench foot. 1947. No. 32041.

27639. ABRAMSON, HAROLD ALEXANDER, 1899-. Whealing response to light and cold with a note on the mechanism and the origin of the physical allergies. (Psychosomatic medicine, Mar.-Apr. 1948. v. 10, p. 114-17)

Contains a report on two cases, one of them a woman 31 years old, who developed well-formed wheals following swimming in, or washing with cold water, and upon local, experimental application of cold; physical, laboratory and allergy tests were negative; the whealing was traced to a psychic disturbance, caused by anticipated and actual drowning of several friends serving at sea during World War II. After the psychic conflict was resolved the whealing response disappeared. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27640. ABS, OTTO AUGUST HANS, 1891-. "Aus der Polarmedizin." (Polarforschung, 1951. Bd. 3, Heft 2, p. 97-106) 39 refs. **Title tr.:** Polar medicine.

Contains text of a lecture delivered at the 25th anniversary celebration of the Archiv für Polarforschung, Kiel, June 18-20, 1951. Comprehensive, general information on the medical and health problems facing the white man in arctic regions is presented. After introductory remarks on the climate, the following topics are discussed: acclimatization in the subarctic and arctic regions; the effect of the polar night; cold-air respiration; "polar anemia"; psychic effects caused by long darkness, quiet, solitude, absence of women, lack of diversion, social limitations, etc.; hypo-vitaminoses (B, C); hypervitaminosis A; the possible effect of lack of diurnal cycle in the winter; effect of climate on vegetative nervous system; possible effect of "Aran" (a hypothetical component of the air); etc. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

27641. ABS, OTTO AUGUST HANS, 1891- . Climatopathologie des régions polaires. (In: Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*. Paris, 1934. t. 2, p. 1153-66) 64 refs. **Title tr.:** Climatopathology of the polar regions.

Contains a study of the general effects, and the effects upon health of the cold climate. Includes information and data on the polar climate: temperature, humidity, illumination, etc.; its effects on the health and main body functions (circulation, blood, respiration, metabolism, etc.); psychic effects; nutrition; the effects of winter darkness; polar climate and the occurrence of diseases; indirect effects on health; hygiene; acclimatization. **Copy seen:** DLC.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, see International Symposium on Early Man. Early man. 1937. No. 29791.

27642. ACCORNERO, SIDI RAOUL. La terapia delle lesioni da congelamento con particolare riguardo all'impiego degli estratti di larve di mosca. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 221-22) **Title tr.:** The therapy of freezing injuries, with special consideration of application of extracts from fly larvae.

*Contains a discussion on therapeutic effectiveness in first - second degree frostbite in contrast with that in third degree injuries; the pathology of the latter, etc. Satisfactory results in third degree frostbite were obtained with extracts of larvae of the fly *Lucilla sericata*, prepared by the Istituto Mari-gliano.* **Copy seen:** DSG.

ACTA ARCTICA 4, see Hammer, M. S. J. Invest. microfauna N. Canada 1, Oribatidae. 1952. No. 29538.

ACTA ARCTICA 5-6, see Böcher, T. W. Study *Carex helonastes-amblyorhyncha* complex. 1952. No. 28205.

Hammer, M. S. J. Invest. microfauna N. Canada 2, Collembola. 1953. No. 29539.

ACTA LAPPONICA 6, see Manker, E. M. Lappische Zaubertrommel 2. 1950. No. 30674.

27643. ADAMOV, ARKADIĬ. Podvig zemleprokhodtsa. (Vokrug sveta, Oct.

1950, no. 10, p. 56-61, illus., map) **Title tr.:** Heroic feat of an explorer.

A popular account of the Cossack Penda, the first Russian to reach the Lena River (about 1620), based on reports of Gmelin, Müller, and A. P. Okladnikov. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27644. ADAMOV, ARKADIĬ. Pravda o russkikh otkrytiakh v Amerike. (Vokrug sveta, Jan. 1951. no. 1, p. 47-55, ports., illus., maps) **Title tr.:** The truth about Russian discoveries in America.

Contains popular summary of the achievements of Russian explorers in the 18th century, from the voyages of Bering and Chirikov to the expeditions of Sarychev and Golovnin. Comparison is made with George Vancouver's discoveries and priority claimed for the Russians. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27645. ADAMOV, ARKADIĬ. Russkie otkrytiia i issledovaniia v Severnoi Amerike. (Nauka i zhizn', Sept. 1950. t. 17, no. 9, p. 37-41, 3 illus. on plate, map) **Title tr.:** Russian discoveries and explorations in North America.

Popular summary of Russian explorations and activities in Alaska and other parts of northwest America, from the voyage of Semen Dezhnev in 1648 to the trip of Ruf Serebrennikov to Copper River, 1848; with references to Soviet-American relations of today.

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27646. ADAMOV, ARKADIĬ. Zamechatel'nye russkie puteshestvenniki. (Znanie-sila, Nov.-Dec. 1950. t. 20, no. 11, p. 20-21, no. 12, p. 20-21, illus.) **Title tr.:** Remarkable Russian travelers.

A series of brief sketches (in Russian) of Russian voyages and expeditions, which includes: The first round-the-world voyage (by I. F. Kruzenshtern and I. F. Lisianskii on the *Nadezhda* and *Neva*, 1803-1806), in no. 11, p. 20; Along the rivers of Alaska (L. A. Zagorsk-in's trip along the Yukon, Kuskokwim, etc. in 1842-44), in no. 11, p. 21; Along the arctic coasts of Alaska (A. F. Kashevarov's voyage in 1838 from Bering Strait to Point Barrow), in no. 12, p. 20; The first explorer of Kamchatka (S. P. Krashenninnikov's travels in 1737-1741), in no. 12, p. 21. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27647. ADAMOVA, A. A., and others. Estestvennoe sodержanie nekotorykh mikroelementov v rybakh Barentsova

morfa. (Gigiena i sanitariia, 1949, no. 11 p. 34-38, 3 tables) *Other authors:* A. G. Bosin, M. I. Voskobolnikova, and O. I. Tverdysheva. *Title tr.:* Natural content of some micro-elements in Barents Sea fishes.

Contains an account of chemical analyses of the common edible fish of the Barents Sea for copper, zinc, lead, tin, arsenic and iodine. Head, muscle and liver were analyzed separately and at various seasons of the year.

Copy seen: DSG.

27648. ADAMS, P. J., and J. W. COWIE. A geological reconnaissance of the region around the inner part of Danmarks Fjord, northeast Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 24 p. illus. 2 fold. plates, text map. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 111, nr. 7) 39 refs.

A survey of the stratigraphy, structure, and paleontology of an area at the southern end of Kronprins Christians Land, between approx. 80°-81° N. and 22°-27° W., was carried out in July-Aug. 1952 during the Danish East Greenland Expedition. Late Precambrian (?) sandstones, and sandstones, limestones, and dolomites of Ordovician, Silurian, and undetermined age are described, and correlation with other regions is briefly discussed. Strata strike ENE with a gentle eastward regional dip.

Copy seen: DGS.

ADAMS, RAYMOND DELACY, 1911—, see Denny-Brown, D., and others. *Pathol. injury to nerve induced by cold.* 1945. No. 28733.

27649. ADAMS-RAY, JACK. Novocain block of the stellate ganglion. A therapeutic aid in sensory disturbances caused by cold. (Acta chirurgica scandinavica, 1941. v. 85, fasc. 1-3, p. 1-6)

Contains four case histories of first-second degree frostbite with sensation disturbances. Novocain blockade brought about instantaneous and full restitution of sensation in some cases, or a considerable regression and gradual disappearance of the disturbances. The appearance of mydriasis in a couple of cases of blockade of the stellate ganglion is mentioned, and the probable causes of sensation disturbances in frostbite, discussed.

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27650. ADAMS-RAY, JACK, and C.-J. CLEMEDSON. On first aid, in cases of injury by cold (*refrigeratio*), that can

be rendered by laymen. (Acta chirurgica scandinavica, 1944, v. 89, p. 527-45, 3 tables) 75 refs.

Contains a study dealing with the history of methods of cold treatment (snow, cold baths, etc.) in first aid of frostbite; early dissenters and proponents of quick rewarming; recent progress in the latter method; its agreement with known facts of physiology and pathology of frostbite; authors' investigations with both methods; definite superiority of the quick rewarming technique.

Copy seen: DSG.

27651. ADAMS-RAY, JACK, and B. FALCONER. Pathologico-anatomical changes following rapid and slow thawing respectively, in frozen skin in man; an experimental study. (Acta chirurgica scandinavica, 1951. v. 101, fasc. 4, p. 269-78, 2 illus., 2 tables) 25 refs.

Contains an account of experiments performed on legs of 21 patients, about to be amputated due (except one) to obliterative diseases of the arteries. Following freezing, one area was rapidly warmed in water of +37° C., the other left to spontaneous thawing. Microscopical examinations revealed no differences between the rapidly and slowly thawed areas in three out of the 21 cases; 15 showed greater (mainly degenerative) changes after slow thawing, three more extensive changes after rapid warming.

Copy seen: DSG.

27652. ADAMSON, JAMES DOUGLAS, 1890— and others. Medical survey of Newfoundland. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, Mar. 1945. v. 52, p. 227-50, 28 fig., 6 tables, chart) 42 refs. *Other authors:* N. Jolliffe, H. D. Kruse, O. H. Lowry, P. E. Moore, B. S. Platt, W. H. Sebrell, J. W. Tice, F. F. Tisdall, R. M. Wilder, and P. C. Zamecnik.

Contains a study of the nutritional status of 868 people in the city of St. John's and several outports including clinical examinations of the whole group and chemical analyses on the body fluids of about half of the subjects. Evidence of nutritional deficiencies due to lack of vitamin A, riboflavin, niacin and ascorbic acid was very frequent, with that of lack of thiamine less frequent. The available food showed a corresponding lack of vitamins but was adequate in calories, protein and fat. Hemoglobin and iron were moderately low, calcium extremely low. Infant

mortality and the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis were high when compared with other groups of the same ancestry. The poor nutritional status is considered in large part responsible for the impaired health and efficiency of the people of Newfoundland.

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27653. ADARICH, E. P. Fizicheskoe sostoiânie rodivshikhâ v Zapolâr'e za 1941-1948 gg. (Pediatriâ, 1950. no. 2, p. 57-58, table) **Title tr.:** Physical condition of children born in the Arctic in 1941-1948.

Contains data on weight and length (height) of the newborn in the settlement Inta (66°05' N. 59°59' E.) Komi A. S. S. R. during the periods 1941-45 and 1946-48. The good condition is attributed to the government aid to mothers during and after pregnancy, and for the period 1946-48, also to abolishment of rationing and drop in food prices.

Copy seen: DSG.

27654. ADERIKHIN, P. G. Ob uteplenii pochv putem izmeneniâ ikh tsveta. (Meteorologîi i gidrologîi, Aug. 1952. no. 8, p. 28-30, 2 tables) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Warming of soil by changing its color.

Contains "report on experiments made during 1948-1951 in Murmansk and Moscow provinces, where the comparative observations of air and soil temperatures were carried out for soils in their natural color, and for soils the surface of which was colored in black and white. The most intensive warming up of soil and deeper heat penetration during clear and cloudy days were observed for black soil surfaces. At a height of 50 cm. above the black soil surface on windless days, the air temperature was 3°-5° C. higher than that over the white soil, and 2°-3° C. higher than that over white-gray soil. These differences are increased by low soil moisture." Meteorological abstracts & bibliography, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1274.

Copy seen: DLC.

27655. ADIE, RAYMOND J. Sledge dogs of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, 1947-50. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 631-41, illus.) 6 refs.

Contains an account on sledge dogs and sledge dog equipment developed by British polar expeditions during the past 20 years and by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Surveys since 1944. The

author was a member of the Survey during 1947-1950, and participated in sledging journeys totalling 4600 miles. The dogs were introduced from Labrador in 1944 and 1945; their progeny, born and bred in the Antarctic, is larger in size and better tempered than the dogs brought from Labrador. The account includes sections on breeding; weaning; kennels and pens; tethering; harnesses; traces; feeding, and training.

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27656. *ADLER, BRUNO FRIDRIKHOVICH, 1874- . Karty pervobytnykh narodov. St.-Peterburg, 1910. viii, 350 col., 143 illus., plates, fold. maps. (Obshchestvo lûbitelei estestvoznaniâ, antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiâ, t. 119. Trudy geograficheskago otdeleniâ, vyp. 2) **Title tr.:** Maps of primitive peoples.

Contains a study of map-like drawings made by primitive or half-civilized peoples, also some maps of ancient civilized peoples (Egyptians and others). Local cartographic sketches made by the following northern peoples (among others) are reproduced and discussed: Chukchis, Eskimos, Koryaks, Yukaghirs, Yeniseians, Samoyeds, Yuraks, Dolgans, Tungus, Yakuts, Ostyaks, Gilyaks, Karagas, Soyots, North American Indians, also a Russian peasant of the Turukhansk District. The Siberian materials were collected mostly by the Khatanga Geographical Expedition of 1905, some however by individual investigators, N. L. Gondatti, V. I. Jochelson, and others. Illustrations and explanations of the "maps" are given: what they mean, how they were made (material, instruments, technique, coloring, etc.) and purposes which they served. Extensive indexes of (1) Russian and (2) non-Russian places, individuals, etc., are appended.

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ADOVASIO, DOMINIC, see Beattie, E. J., and others. Refrigeration surgery aorta. 1953. No. 28024.

27657. ADRIANOV, F. I. Snabzhenie Dal'nego Vostoka Dal'gostorgom. (Sovetskâia Aziâ 1926. v. 2, no. 2 p. 93-95, table) **Title tr.:** Supply of goods to the Far East by Dal'gostorg.

A summary of author's report on the activity of the Far-Eastern branch of Gostorg (State Export and Import

*Earlier works are listed (No. 51-52) under German form of his name.

Office) 1922-25, in supplying the population of Kamchatskaya Oblast' with goods. Comparison of prices with former prices of American firms and answer to criticism are included.

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27658. ÄIMÄ, FRANS GUSTAF, 1875-1936. Eräs lappalainen astevaihtelutapa. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1906. v. 23, no. 25, p. 1-23)

Title tr.: A case of stage shift in Lappish.

Stage shift of the consonants *k*, *t*, and *p*.

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27659. ÄIMÄ, FRANS GUSTAF, 1875-1936. Forschungsreisen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1901. Anzeiger, Bd. 1, no. 1-2, p. 178) *Title tr.:* Expeditions.

Contains report on his linguistic expedition to the Inari Lapps, Aug. 1900-Feb. 1901. He noted down some 7,000 words, 40 tales, etc.; sponsored by the Finno-Ugric Society. *Copy seen:* InU.

27660. ÄIMÄ, FRANS GUSTAF, 1875-1936, and Y. H. TOIVONEN. Kertomus Inarin Lappin kesällä 1929 tehdystä kielitieteellisestä tutkimusmatkasta. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1932. v. 45, no. 7, p. 54-58) *Title tr.:* Report on a linguistic expedition to the Inari Lapps in the summer of 1929.

Contains account of the trip and six weeks spent at Inari to complete a Lapp dictionary, checking doubtful cases; sponsored by the Finno-Ugric Society.

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27661. ÄIMÄ, FRANS GUSTAF, 1875-1936. Lappalaisia lainasanoja suomen murteissa. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1908. v. 25, no. 1, p. 1-64) *Title tr.:* Lappish loanwords in the Finnish dialects.

Contains linguistic investigation of 101 words in Finnish of Lapp origin; dissemination and age of these loanwords, subjects represented, etc.

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27662. ÄIMÄ, FRANS GUSTAF, 1875-1936. Matkakertomus kielitieteelliseltä matkalta Inarin Lappin kesällä 1926. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1928. v. 42, no. 6, p. 27-32) *Title tr.:* Report on a linguistic expedition to the Inari Lapps in the summer of 1926.

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27663. ÄYRÄPÄÄ, AARNE. Die ältesten steinzeitlichen Funde aus Finnland. (Acta archaeologica, 1950. v. 21, p. 1-43, 30 illus. incl. text maps) about 100 refs. *Title tr.:* The oldest stone age finds in Finland.

Contains a study of the oldest traces of man in Finland and Scandinavia, and their relationship to finds in Russia and the Baltic countries. The finds of Antrea (Finland) which possibly belong to the early Ancyclus time, the arctic Komsa culture (p. 4), the Suomusjärvi culture, that of Maglemose-Kunda, etc., are discussed. Typical artifacts of Finland's early stone age are investigated and their dissemination traced, including occasional finds in Lapland, e. g., axes of the Suomusjärvi type (map 20), slate spear points (map 21), a rounded stone club (Trichterlochkeule, map 30), and a cross-like mattock (kreuzförmige Haue). Some skeletons belonging to the period of comb ceramics, and found in the Olonefs region and in the district of Kalinin (Tver), represent individuals of a Mongoloid Lapp-like stock.

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27664. ÄYRÄPÄÄ, AARNE. Die Kulturformen der finnischen Steinzeit. (Suomalainen tiedeakatemia. Sitzungsberichte, 1937, pub. 1940, p. 87-116, 22 illus. and text maps) about 50 refs.

Title tr.: The forms of culture of the Finnish stone age.

Contains a summarizing review of archeological studies in Finland. Three different cultures existed in Finland in the stone age: (1) the paleolithic Komsa culture of typical arctic sea-hunters which extended from Alten Fjord in Norway to Pummanki Fjord near Petsamo; the bearers of this culture probably came by land from the southeast at the end of the glacial period, the shores of the Arctic Ocean being free from the glaciers covering the rest of Scandinavia (map 3); (2) the full neolithic comb ceramic culture of fishers, a northeast European culture, which came via the region around Lake Ladoga, left most of its traces in Karelia, but spread throughout Finland to the Arctic Ocean (map 15), the bearers of the comb ceramic culture supposedly belonged to the Finno-Ugric stock; (3) the central European boat-axe and string ceramic culture of cattle-breeders, obviously of Indo-European origin, who invaded southern and western Finland from Latvia and Estonia by sea,

shortly before 1500 B. C. (map 21). Thus Finland did not have continuously the same population, and in the stone age peoples of three different ethnic origins lived there. **Copy seen:** DLC.

ÄYRÄPÄÄ, AARNE, see also *Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland*. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

AGATHON, OSHIN, see *Arctic*. Exped. Ungava 1953. 1953. No. 27837.

27665. AGENOROV, V. K. Sovremennye predstavleniia o dinamike vod Barentsova moria. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad. 1947. Trudy, 1948. t. 2, p. 321-22) **Title tr.:** Modern ideas on hydrodynamics of the Barents Sea.

Condensed conclusions of author's paper (delivered to the Second All-Union Geographical Congress, Leningrad 1947), on interaction of all the main currents of the sea: wind, constant, tidal and residual currents. Cf. his *O dinamike vod Barentsova moria*, 1946, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 70.

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27666. AGN. Det Sovjetryska infanteriets pulkor. (Pansar, Militärteknisk tidskrift, 1945. Årg. 14, nr. 3, p. 15-18, 20 illus.) **Title tr.:** The pulks of the Soviet Russian infantry.

Contains detailed description of man-hauled pulks as used by ski troops for transportation of arms, munition, supplies and wounded. The pulks, boat-like sledges of several sizes and designs, some mounted with machine guns, etc., were developed as an integral part of Marshal Timoshenko's program for improvement of winter warfare equipment.

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27667. AGRANAT, G. A. Kanadskii Sever. (Voprosy geografii, sbornik 8, 1948, Zarubezhnye strany, p. 147-73, text map) **Title tr.:** The Canadian North.

Contains outline of war-time and post-war activities in the northern regions of Canada, attributed to chiefly strategic considerations. The development of a system of roads, of air transportation, sea and inland waterways, the oil and uranium industries are described, with summary account of the gold industry, fur trade, agriculture, forestry and population. The paper is based mainly

on recent English-language articles in technical journals and reference books.

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27668. AHLMANN, HANS WILHELMSSON, 1889- . Glacier variations and climatic fluctuations. New York, American Geographical Society, 1953. v, 51 p., illus., diagrs., sketch maps. (Its: Bowman Memorial Lectures, ser. 3)

Preliminary edition was listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20078. Reviewed by Robert P. Sharp in *Arctic*, Dec. 1953, v. 6, no. 4, p. 272-73.

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27669. AHLMANN, HANS WILHELMSSON, 1889- . Den nutida klimatfluktuationen; det varmare vädret i Norge och på Svalbard. (Ymer, 1941. Årg. 61, häfte 1, p. 11-24, 4 diagr.) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** The present climatic fluctuation; the warmer weather in Norway and on Svalbard.

Contains a review of the work on climatic fluctuation as observed in Norway, Svalbard and Iceland, particularly with regard to recession of glaciers as a function of increased temperatures. Reference is made to the work of A. Wallén, A. Defant, A. Wagner, A. Angström, S. Thoraninsson, and particularly to that of T. Hesselbert and B. J. Birkeland. Graphical presentations from some selected stations feature 10- and 30-years mean temperatures. It is shown that the role of the increased fall- and spring temperatures contributed to a lengthened ablation season.

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27670. AHLMANN, HANS WILHELMSSON 1889- . Recent glaciological investigations in Sweden. (In: International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. Assemblée Générale d'Oslo, 19-28 Août 1948. Procès-verbaux des seances. t. 2, Travaux de la Commission de la Neiges et des Glaciers, pub. 1950? p. 262-63) 5 refs.

Contains summary of measurements on Karsa Glacier (68°20' N. 18°20' E.) and Stor Glacier (67°50' N. 18°30' E.). The former has been measured since the beginning of the century, the latter since 1945 (figures for entire periods not given). Figures for mean annual recession, decrease in volume, accumulation, ablation, total régime, and net loss are presented. Relation between ablation

and meteorological factors of total insulation, temperature, humidity, and wind were studied. Local variations of wind and temperature over the snow surface were found important. For other papers delivered at this meeting in Oslo, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22823. **Copy seen:** DGS.

AHLMANN, HANS WILHELMSSON. 1889- , see also Frstrup, B. Kebnekajse, nyt svensk forskningsområde, 1949. No. 29135.

27671. AHRENGOT, V., and K. ELTON. Distribution of ABO-MN and Rh types among Eskimos in southwest Greenland. (*Nature*, June 21, 1952. v. 169, no. 4312, p. 1065, table) ref.

Contains a brief account on blood typing of 187 non-related, pure blood Eskimos. The low frequency of gene N and the lack of gene d are discussed.

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AIDA, K., see Shoji, R., & others. On adaptation human body cold. 1940. No. 31978.

27672. AILIO, JULIUS EDWARD, 1872- . Die steinzeitlichen Wohnplatzfunde in Finnland. I. Teil, Übersicht der Funde; II. Teil, Beschreibung der Funde. Helsingfors, Finnische Altertumsgesellschaft, 1909. 2 pt.: iv, 114 p. 68 text illus., 65 refs.; 6 p. l., 280 p. 117 text illus., 18 plates, fold. col. map. **Title tr.:** The stone age settlements finds in Finland. Pt. 1, review of find; pt. 2, description of finds.

Contains an archeological study of stone age sites in Finland and objects found there. In pt. 1, the stone objects and tools used for their production, the kinds of material for both are described; pottery and other clay objects are investigated; and finally, notes given on the cultural history of the sites and their inhabitants. In pt. 2, some 234 localities where these sites were discovered are listed in alphabetical order with summary of artifacts, the natural conditions, excavations made, and inventory of the finds. While most of sites are found in southern and central Finland, some material is included from Lapland (pt. 2, p. 36) and Karelia, then probably populated by some Germanic tribes. Neither Finns, nor Lapps were inhabitants of Finland during the stone age.

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27673. AIR SURGEON'S BULLETIN. Immersion foot. (*Air surgeon's bulletin*, Apr. 1944. v. 1, no. 4, p. 14-17, illus.)

Contains information on the similarity of "immersion foot" with "trench foot" and "shelter foot"; the causes, pathogenesis and pathology of immersion foot; degrees of injury (four); symptoms and stages; prophylaxis, first aid, treatment at different stages. **Copy seen:** DLC.

AIR UNIVERSITY. ARCTIC DESERT TROPIC INFORMATION CENTER, see Howard, R. A. Down in the North: an analysis of survival experiences. 1593. No. 29712.

27674. AIRLINES WAR TRAINING INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C. Survival; land, sea, jungle, Arctic. A manual for aircraft crews and other men forced down, adrift, or getting back to help in all parts of the world—including hints on living off the land, building shelters, travelling, protection against disease, saving life and limb. Washington, D. C., The Infantry journal, 1944. vii, 376 p. illus. (Fighting forces series)

Contains a general part (p. 1-63) dealing with survival problems common to all kinds of environment, e. g. first aid and first aid materials, signalling, water, food, clothing, fire-making, etc. The section on the Arctic (p. 181-274) deals, in addition to the above, and problems as encountered in the high altitudes, with: the nature of the Arctic; frostbite; snow-blindness; hunting for food, sea food, plants, travel, shelter, carbon monoxide poisoning, etc. Earlier edition listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 115.

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AITKEN, THOMAS HENRY GARDINER, 1912- , see Simmons, J. S., & T. H. G. Aitken. Anopheline mosquitoes NW. Hemisphere. 1942. No. 32063.

27675. AKADEMIÄ NAUK SSSR, and VSESÖIŪZNOE GEOGRAFICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO. Pamfati Ūliā Mikhailovicha Shokal'skogo; sbornik statei i materialov. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1946-50. 2 pt.: 373 p., ports., plates; 357 p., illus., sketch maps. **Title tr.:** In memoriam Ūliā Mikhailovich Shokal'skii; papers and data on his life and scientific work.

Part 1, edited by I. Ū. Krachkovskii, contains an extensive biography of this noted oceanographer 1856-1940, bibliog-

raphy of his works, together with papers on his scientific activities, but does not include material on arctic regions. Pt. 2 published under direction of A. K. Leonov, includes the following, which appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names:

PANOV, D. G. Geographical features named after Ŭ. M. Shokal'skiĭ, p. 54-60.

SHULEIKIN, V. V. The theory of the drift of ice fields and its present status, p. 63-82.

TIMONOV, V. G. Principal characteristics of the hydrological régime of the White Sea, p. 206-235.

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27676. AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR. Polnoe sobranie uchenykh puteshestvii po Rossii; s primĕchaniiĭmi, iz'ŭsneniiĭmi, i dopolneniiĭmi. Sanktpeterburg, Imper. Akademiĭa nauk, 1818-1825. 7v. *Title tr.:* Complete collection of scientific journeys in Russia; with notes, explanations and supplements.

Contents tr.: v. 1-2. KRASHENINNIKOV, S. A description of Kamchatka. v. 3-5. LEPEKHIN, I. I. Narrative of a journey.

v. 6-7. Fal'k, I. P. Narrative of a journey (not arctic).

The works of Krashenninnikov and Lepekhin appear in this bibliography under their names. *Copy seen:* DLC.

27677. AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR. Soveshchanie po ŭzykam narodov Severa. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Vestnik, 1953, no. 2, p. 68-72) *Title tr.:* A conference on the languages of the northern peoples.

Contains summaries of papers and discussions at a conference in Leningrad of representatives of several educational and government agencies and those of the Samoyed, Tungus, and Ostyak-Vogul national districts. The problem of how better to use the languages of minorities for their cultural-political enlightenment was the topic. The relationship between the literature language and dialects (especially those of the Tungus), Russian influence upon the native languages, the inadequate text books and mistakes in teaching were stressed. One of the "great mistakes" was stated to have been the use of the Latin alphabet in 1931-36. Bourgeois-nationalistic trends among the native groups should be eliminated. A more rapid learning of the Russian language

and culture could be achieved through the help of the native languages.

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AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR, see also Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniĭa. Obzor preniĭ ĕtnogenezu narodov Sev. 1940. 1941. No. 27678.

AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR, see also Castrĕn, M. A. Pamĕti M. A. Kastrena. 1927. No. 21135.

AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR, see also Pamĕti M. A. Menzbira. 1937. No. 31158.

AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR. IKHTIOLOGICHESKAĬ KOMISSĬA, see Ocherki po ikhtiologii. 1953. No. 31055.

27678. AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR, INSTITUT ISTORII MATERIAL'NOĬ KULTURY. KRATKIE SOOBSHCHENIĀ. Obzor preniĭ po dokladam na soveshchanii po ĕtnogenezu narodov Severa, 28-29 maiĭ 1940 g. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniĭa, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 129-32) *Title tr.:* Sketch of discussions on papers at the meeting on the ethnic origin of the northern peoples, May 28-29, 1940.

Contains report of a meeting in Moscow organized by the section of history and philosophy of the Akademiĭa nauk. Many of the outstanding Russian ethnologists and archeologists read papers and discussed plans for further investigations. Among those participating were Okladnikov, Zolotarev, Cheboksarov, Debeĭs, Prokofiev, Kiselev, and others who work in the North. Among the problems discussed were: the origin of the Tungus, the social organization of Ostyaks and Voguls, the sources of the Asiatic Eskimo culture, the cultural affiliations of the Yakuts, the migration of the Samoyeds, the importance of "ethnonymics" (how peoples call themselves), the Tibetan origin of the Yeniseians, the racial structure of Samoyeds and their relations with Lapps and Eskimos, etc. From the discussion it was apparent that the important factors in northern culture are the winter fishing and hunting in the vast Siberian forests; and that cultural influences from the south (China, Altai and West Siberian

steppes) were of great importance to the formation of northern cultures.

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27679. AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR. SOVET PO IZUCHENIŪ PROIZVODITEL'NYKH SIL. Geologicheskāi karta Kamchatki; ob'iasnitel'naiā zapiska. [Moskva, 1941] 16 p. illus., col. geol. map. *Title tr.:* Geologic map Kamchatka; explanatory notes.

"Explanatory text for the accompanying geologic map (scale 1:2,000,000) of Kamchatka . . . Volcanic rocks of different ages are extensively developed on the peninsula."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology.*

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27680. AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR. ZOOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT. Issledovaniā dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR. vyp. 3. Glubokovodnāi fauna severo-zapadnoi chasti Tikhogo okeana. Moskva-Leningrad, 1952. *Title tr.:* Investigations of Far Eastern seas of the U.S.S.R., no. 3. Deep-sea fauna of the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contents tr.: DOGEL', V. A., and V. V. RESHETNĬĀK. Materials on Radiolaria of the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean, p. 5-36.

BRODSKII, K. A. Deep-sea Calanoida of the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean, p. 37-87.

BRODSKII, K. A. On vertical distribution of Calanoida in the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean, p. 88-94.

ĬASHNOV, V. A. Coelenterates from the Kamchatka Peninsula waters of the Pacific Ocean, p. 95-98.

ANDRIĬASHEV, A. P. On the occurrence of two species of fishes of the genus *Lampanyctus* Bonap. off the coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, p. 99-102.

USHAKOV, P. V. Bathypelagic and deep-sea forms of Polychaeta from the Kamchatka waters of the Pacific Ocean, p. 103-112.

GUR'ĬANOVA, E. F. A contribution to the fauna of higher Crustacea Malacostraca of the northern part of the Pacific Ocean, p. 113-15.

D'ĬAKONOV, A. M. Deep-sea echinoderms of the Kamchatka Peninsula waters, p. 116-30.

ANDRIĬASHEV, A. P. On the deep-sea fauna of the Pacific Ocean to the southeast of Kamchatka Peninsula, p. 131-37.

LIMBERG-RUBAN, E. L. Bacteria content in the water and sea-floor of the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean, p. 138-41.

GORSHKOVA, T. I. On the origin of the deposits of the northern section of the Pacific Ocean, p. 142-60.

Each paper appears in this Bibliography under its author's name.

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27681. AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR. ZOOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT. Opre-deliteli po faune SSSR, izdavaemye Zoologicheskim institutom Akademii nauk. Leningrad-Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1951-1953. *Title tr.:* Keys to the fauna of the U.S.S.R., published by the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

Continuation of a basic reference work which began in 1927 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20095). The following numbers (*titles tr.*) are listed in this volume of *Arctic Bibliography* under their authors' names.

No. 39 (1951). IVANOV, A. I., and others. Birds of the U.S.S.R., pt. I.

No. 46 (1952). ZHADIN, V. A. Fresh and brackish water molluscs of the U.S.S.R.

No. 47 (1952). MEDVEDEV, S. I. Larvae of the lamellicornus beetles of the fauna of the U.S.S.R.

No. 48 (1952). VINOGRADOV, B. S., and I. M. GROMOV. Rodents of the fauna of the U.S.S.R.

No. 49 (1953). IVANOV, A. I., and others. Birds of the U.S.S.R., pt. II.

No. 50 (1953). POPOVA, A. N. The larvae of the dragonflies (Odonata) of the U.S.S.R.

No. 51 (1953). GRUNIN, K. ĬA. Insect larvae of domestic animals of the U.S.S.R.

No. 52 (1953) has no arctic material.

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AKADEMIĀ NAUK SSSR. ZOOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT. see also *Fauna SSSR. 1911-53 in progress.* No. 29877.

27682. AKHLYNOV, I. ĬA., and Z. P. BOGDANOV. Tekhnika i organizatsiā drifternogo lova. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1951. 44 p. diagrs., tables, 5 refs. *Title tr.:* Practice and organization of drift fishing.

Includes (p. 5-12, 20-36; 39-43) description of this type of fishing in

Barents Sea, particularly the southern, most important part. Fishing seasons for various species are given. Principles of drift fishing (fishing with net and boat adrift in the current) are outlined, with diagrams; and factors which affect the catch noted. Appropriate boats and their gear, preservation, maintenance and storage of the drift nets and equipment, are described. Safety measures (accident prevention) are noted.

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27683. ALAM, M., and F. H. SMIRK. Blood pressure raising reflexes in health, essential hypertension, and renal hypertension. (Clinical science, London, 1938. v. 3, p. 259-66, 6 fig.) 12 refs.

Contains a study on the effects of local application of cold and of exercise on blood pressure of an ischemic limb. Normal young and old subjects as well as patients with renal or essential hypertension were tested, and the results analyzed and compared.

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27684. ALASKA. AERONAUTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. DEPT. OF COMMUNICATIONS. Report of the Supervisor, 1949/1950 — 1951/1952. Juneau, 1950-1952. 3 v.: 14 p., 14 p., 15 p. tables mimeographed. In progress. Published annually (year ending June 30).

Contains a brief discussion of development of territorial communication and the installation and maintenance of radio-telephone stations. These are used to connect outlying communities with one another and with the major cities, and to coordinate movement of aircraft and boat services. The three classes of service (1) fixed public, (2) coastal service, and (3) aeronautical and aeronautical fixed, are noted. A list of stations owned and operated by the territorial Dept. of Communication is given with call number, nature of service, frequencies, type of equipment, power-watts, date installed, and status for the past year. For 1940-1949 joint report of the Commission, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20108.

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27685. ALASKA. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Administrative report of progress, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1952. Palmer, Alaska, 1953. 104 p. Mimeographed.

Contains report to the University of Alaska and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

on the projects under study for the past year, and on the station and staff. Each project—in soil science, horticulture, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, agronomy, entomology, and plant pathology—is described. Comments by the Director on personnel and organization, physical plant, needs of the station, and publications of the past year are added.

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27686. ALASKA. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Recommended varieties of field crops for Alaska, 1953-54. Palmer, Alaska, Jan. 1953. 8 p. (*Its:* Circular 14 revised)

The Station conducts field trials at Palmer and College, obtains information on crop performance throughout the Territory, and maintains foundation seed stocks of superior field crop varieties. The Alaskan Certified Seed Growers Association certifies seed of recommended varieties, insuring supply of pure seed adapted to Alaska. Several varieties of three cereals (barley, oats, wheat) and of eight forage crops are listed in order of preference, and described as to: physical characteristics, resistance to disease, best use of crop, origin of variety, and, in some cases, when introduced.

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ALASKA. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, *see also* Andrews, R. A., and others. Dairy and potato farms Matanuska & Tanana. 1953. No. 27800.

ALASKA. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, *see also* Johnson, H. A. and D. L. Irwin. Position agric. Alaska's economy. 1953. No. 29904.

ALASKA. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, *see also* Johnson, H. A. Present and potential agricultural areas in Alaska. 1953. No. 29905.

ALASKA. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, *see also* Johnson, H. A. Urban use Alaskan farm products. 1953. No. 29907.

27687. ALASKA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Growing vegetables in Alaska. Fairbanks, Alaska, May, 1947. 27 p. 3 tables. (*Its:* Circular no. 5) 13 refs.

A handbook for vegetable gardening containing useful information on soil preparation, fertilizers, seeding, thinning, transplanting, cultivation, greenhouses,

pests, harvesting and storing, weed control, and diseases. A chart showing what vegetables may be produced on a plot 35' x 50' is given, with information on varieties, planting time, maturing time, number of rows, depth to plant, yield in pounds, etc. Table of weather data for main Alaskan stations is appended.

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27688. ALASKA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Livestock in Alaska, including dairy cattle. Fairbanks, Alaska, March 1949. 28 p. illus. text map, table. (*Its:* Circular no. 4, revised and reissued)

The Aleutians, southwest, southeast, south-central, and interior Alaska are considered in turn. Brief history of livestock breeding is given for each area, and physical factors (topography, climate, etc.) and markets are discussed. It is concluded that a good future exists both for beef and dairy cattle.

Copy seen: DA.

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISHERIES, *see* Garden, W. Alaskan patrol boat. 1953. No. 29185.

27689. ALASKA. DEPT. OF HEALTH. Health and first aid guide for home and village. Juneau, Alaska, 1953. 3, 87 p. illus. Text and illus. by Bertha Bloomer Johnson.

Booklet prepared for distribution among natives and whites, through public health nurses, giving simple home remedies for minor ailments and first aid measures for emergencies. Information and suggestions are given on personal, family and community health and hygiene; first aid in accidents, frostbite, colds, rashes and infections, intestinal disorders, body aches, etc., preparation for, and aid at childbirth and care of the newborn; stopping of bleeding; artificial respiration; home nursing; public health aid and services. The booklet is richly and instructively illustrated.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

ALASKA. DEPT. OF HEALTH, *see also* Alaska's health. Medical team clinics crippled children. 1952. No. 27718.

27690. ALASKA. DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Charting Alaska's progress. Washington, D. C., 1953. 48 p. illus. maps, diagrs., graphs. (*Its:* Biennial report, 1951-1952.)

Contains a popular summary of Alaskan economy in 1951-52. Graphs and sta-

tistics with explanatory paragraphs show the status of population, exports, income tax collections, transportation, employment, manufacturing and industrial progress in general, forest industry, mining exploration, building, tourist trade, defense industries, the iron, steel, and aluminum industries, and petroleum exploration.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

ALASKA. GAME COMMISSION, *see* Alaska Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Quarterly report. 1949?—*in progress.* No. 27696.

27691. ALASKA. GOVERNOR. Annual report, 1948/49 - 1951/52. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950-1953. 4 no.: 73 p., 79 p., 88 p., 103 p.

Contains governor's review of the past fiscal year, with recommendations as to laws, taxes, etc.; summary of the past year's work and status of the territorial government departments; outlines of some plans for the coming year, etc. For earlier reports, *see* Arctic Bibliography, No. 158.

Copy seen: DGS.

ALASKA. UNIVERSITY, *see* Alaska Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Quarterly report. 1949?—*in progress.* No. 27696.

ALASKA. UNIVERSITY, *see also* Alaska's health. Hope for Arctic Inst. of Health, Alaska Univ. 1950. No. 27712.

27692. ALASKA. UNIVERSITY. EXTENSION SERVICE. Sketch of agriculture. College, Alaska, May 1953. 2 p. (*Its:* Circular 902) 3 refs.

Contains brief survey of conditions in the main agricultural regions of Alaska: Matanuska and Tanana valleys, and the Kenai Peninsula. Climate and growing season, crops, and farming possibilities and problems are noted.

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27693. ALASKA. UNIVERSITY. GEO-PHYSICAL INSTITUTE. State of the earth's atmosphere in the Arctic. College, Alaska, 1951. 11 parts. graphs, tables, refs. (*Its:* Contract W28-099-ac-445. Research reports no. 1-10; 12, final report. Aug. 17, 1948-Nov. 15, 1950; Apr. 30, 1951)

"This final report summarizes all of the work done under this contract at College, Alaska, between Feb. 1, 1948 and April 30, 1951 under the direction of Dr. S. L. Seaton and W. S. Wilson. Studies were made of: (1) The inadequacy

of the theory of formation of the E layer by UV ionization; (2) Winds in the ionosphere; (3) Atmospheric ozone at College, Alaska; (4) Searchlight investigations of stratosphere; (5) Temperature of the upper atmosphere; and, finally, (6) Theories of ionization, recombination, diffusion and other properties of the ionosphere. Methods of measurement, development of instruments, records obtained and extensive data tabulations are included and literature reviewed."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1204.

Copy seen: DWB.

27694. ALASKA. UNIVERSITY. GEO-PHYSICAL INSTITUTE. State of the earth's atmosphere in the Arctic. College, Alaska, Aug. 1951. 19 p. tables, diags. (Its: Contract AF19(122)-479, Progress report no. 1)

Pt. 1. Lowrey, R. D., and G. Thirtle. The chemical determination of the amount of ozone in the air at the earth's surface at College, Alaska. Contains a "discussion of the use of thiosulphate as a chemical reagent of ozone, of the inherent indeterminate errors present in this method and of the results of experiments in which the effect of the hydrogen ion concentration, the effect of distilled water and that of a buffer upon the action of the thiosulphate was tested."

Pt. 2. Katzenstein, J. The searchlight technique for exploring the atmosphere. Contains the description of "an attempt to test the validity of the method (developed by the author) of evaluating the signal produced by light scattering from the noise background. Experimental results indicate that the signal due to light scattering is given by the expression $S = \sqrt{S_R^2 - S_N^2}$ where S_R = the total signal received, and S_N = the noise signal, and S = signal due to light scattering alone."

Pt. 3. Katzenstein, J. Ionization chamber. Contains "a description and diagrams of an ionization chamber for correlating total cosmic ray intensity with auroral or geomagnetic activity."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Jan. 1953. v. 4, no. 1, p. 19.

Copy seen: DWB.

27695. ALASKA. UNIVERSITY. GEO-PHYSICAL INSTITUTE. State of the earth's atmosphere in the Arctic. College, Alaska, Nov. 1951. 25 p. illus. tables (Its: Contract AF19(122)-479, Second and final report)

Mukerjee, N. R., and W. B. Guenther. The chemical determination of ozone in the air at the earth's surface at College, Alaska. "The thiosulphate and arsenite methods were used determining the average daily values of ozone concentration in the atmosphere. Data are given for ozone concentration, temperature and pressure from Aug. 1 to Oct 31, 1951. The authors consider the arsenite method more reliable."

Bettler, C. The searchlight technique for exploring the atmosphere. "An outline of the theory is given and the apparatus used described. Results for three nights are presented graphically."

Bettler, C., and J. H. Pope. Ionization chamber. "A continuously recording system is described. The apparatus will be tested."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Jan. 1953. v. 4, no. 1, p. 19.

Copy seen: DWB.

ALASKA. WATER POLLUTION BOARD, see Porter, W. L. Industry, water pollution control. 1952. No. 31468.

27696. ALASKA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT. Quarterly report. College, Alaska, 1949?—

Contains list of cooperating agencies, and personnel of the Unit, followed by reports on progress of research projects sponsored or conducted by the latter; list of its publications, lectures, etc. This Unit represents the cooperative activities of the Alaska Game Commission, the University, and some other territorial and federal, as well as a couple of private agencies interested in wildlife conservation.

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ALASKA NATIVE SERVICE, see Durham, D. G. Ophthalmology project Alaska. 1950. No. 28846.

ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE. 1st, Washington, D. C. Nov. 9-11, 1950, see Haldeman, J. C. Health problems Alaska. 1951. No. 29519.

ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE. 1st, Washington, D. C. Nov. 9-11, 1950, see also Heusser, C. J. Botany in Alaska. 1953. No. 29633.

27697. ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE. 2nd, Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, Sept. 4-8, 1951. Science in Alaska 1951. Proceedings. [College, Alaska], American Association for the Advancement of Science, Alaska

Division [1953].* xiii, 362 p. plates, diags., map.

Contains foreword by L. Irving, president of the Alaska Division of the American Association for Advancement of Science, noting the special position of Alaska in contemporary scientific developments, and establishment of the Division in 1951. Then follows texts of 86 papers presented at the general and specialized sessions of the conference, each of which appears in the Bibliography under its author's name:

Opening and Joint sessions.

MATHER, K. F. Installation of Alaska Division, A.A.A.S. p. 1-7.

GRUENING, E. The political ecology of Alaska. p. 7-24.

WIGGINS, I. L. Progress and prospects of the biological sciences in Alaska. p. 25-36.

COSBY, S. W. Capability and need of Alaska agricultural land. p. 80-85.

GASSER, G. W. A brief account of agriculture in Alaska. p. 86-92.

SWEETMAN, W. J. Dairying in Alaska. p. 70-72.

MICK, A. H. Soil research in Alaska. p. 66-70.

JOHNSON, H. A. The role of agricultural economics in Alaska. p. 55-57.

SPETZMAN, W. J. Plant geography and ecology of the Arctic Slope of Alaska. p. 72-74.

PORSILD, A. E. Land use in the Arctic. p. 75-80.

Medicine, Physiology, Public Health.

SCHILLER, E. L. Some notes on helminthic diseases in Alaska. p. 37-40.

SKARLAND, I. Economic, social and anthropological problems in Alaska. p. 40-44.

REED, J. C. The physical sciences in Alaska; past, present and future. p. 44-53.

Agriculture, Botany, Forestry.

REED, O. E. Contribution of research to the dairy industry of Alaska. p. 57-60.

TAYLOR, R. F. Forest research possibilities in Alaska's interior. p. 61-65.

IRVING, L. Studies on physiological adaptation to cold in arctic mammals. p. 113-17.

HALDEMAN, J. C. Violent and accidental deaths as a health problem in Alaska. p. 103-107.

RODAHL, K., and J. EDWARDS. The body surface area of Eskimos as determined by the linear and the height-weight formulas. p. 119-20.

RODAHL, K., and C. R. SHAW. Nitrogen output of Eskimos on a high protein diet. p. 120-21.

HELLER, C. Nutritional qualities of native Alaskan plants. p. 121-22.

PASSMORE, N. V., V. S. PORTER, and E. M. SCOTT. Some effects of freezing on metabolic processes. p. 97-100.

DRURY, H. F., and K. RODAHL. The effect of prolonged arctic flights on night visual acuity. p. 117-18.

GRIFFIN, D. R. Physiological thermodynamics of arctic animals. p. 93-97.

ALTER, A. J. Nordic health notes. p. 101-103.

RODAHL, K. Interrelation between vitamin A and Vitamin C in the Arctic. p. 107-109.

RODAHL, K., and J. EDWARDS. The basal heat production of man exposed to cold environment. p. 110.

RODAHL, K. 'Spekk-finger,' a clinical condition observed in northern fishermen and personnel handling arctic seals. p. 110-113.

AMBERSON, J. M., and J. R. REYNOLDS. Medical problems in Greenland. p. 122-24.

SVIHLA, A. Relation of water to dormancy in aestivating and hibernating mammals. p. 124.

JOHNSON, H. M. Preliminary ecological studies of microclimates inhabited by the smaller arctic and subarctic mammals. p. 125-31.

Engineering, Industrial Science, Aviation.

McHURON, C. E. Engineering geology in Alaska. p. 133-36.

ANDERSON, A. A. Construction and maintenance problems encountered on the Alaska Railroad. p. 136-49.

KUKKOLA, O. V. Wharf construction problems in Alaskan waters. p. 150-59.

SAARELA, L. H. The sluice plate system of placer mining. p. 159-63.

BEISTLINE, E. H. The School of Mines of the University of Alaska and its functions. p. 163-66.

O'NEILL, W. A. The development and research necessary for a continuing mining industry in the Territory. p. 166-70.

*Order from Dr. Troy L. Péwé, U. S. Geological Survey, Box 4004, College Alaska.

Geology, Geography.

Geist, O. W. Collecting Pleistocene fossils in Alaska. p. 171-72.

LORAIN, S. H. Government assistance to mining in Alaska. p. 173-78.

WAHRHAFTIG, C. Photogeology of Mount McKinley. p. 173.

RAY, L. L. Permafrost research problems. p. 178-83.

GRYC, G. Petroleum possibilities in Alaska. p. 183-95.

Sociology, Economics, Education.

WELLS, M. E. Retrospect and prospect. p. 197-201.

COLLINS, G. L. A survey of the recreation resources of Alaska. p. 201-208.

SCHNEE, A. B. Public welfare programs in Alaska. p. 208-215.

MOORE, T. Some problems of higher education in Alaska. p. 215-26.

Anthropology.

LUCIER, C. Some aspects of animal ceremonialism among the Buckland Eskimo. p. 227-28.

VAN STONE, J. W. Coastal manifestations of the Arctic Woodland Culture. p. 228-31.

GARFIELD, V. E. Alaska natives, borrowers and innovators. p. 232-40.

KEITHAHN, E. L. Notes on the origin of the totem pole. p. 240-45.

NEASHAM, A. Alaska's past: its preservation and interpretation. p. 246-48.

SHADE, C. I., and H. T. CAIN. An anthropology survey of the Pt. Barrow, Alaska, region. p. 248-51.

THOMPSON, D. J. The Eskimo woman of Nome, Alaska, and her changing role and status. p. 251-55.

PAULS, F. P., B. B. VICTORS, and M. W. DODSON. Distribution of blood factors among the Eskimos, Indians, and Whites of Western Alaska. p. 255-59.

Geophysics, Meteorology, Oceanography.

MURPHY, L. M., and E. B. ROBERTS. Modern seismology in Alaska. p. 261-63.

KOENIG, L. S. Ice Islands in the Arctic Ocean p. 263-70.

U. S. A. F. ELMENDORF WEATHER CONTROL. Typical progress of weather formations over Alaska. p. 270-72.

BENSIN, B. M. Created microclimate for growing warm-season vegetables with solar reflectors and radiators in Alaska. p. 272-73.

DECKER, F. W. A portable ozone spectrophotometer. p. 273-75.

KNAPP, D. G., and E. B. ROBERTS. Magnetic observatory work in Alaska. p. 275-78.

HEPPNER, J. The association of absorption and sporadic E ionization with aurora at high latitudes. p. 278-79.

CAIN, J. C. Ozone in the Arctic. p. 279-81.

SHAPLEY, A. H. On forecasting propagation disturbances to radio communications in Alaska. p. 281-82.

CHURCH, P. E. Micrometeorological problems important to Alaska and vicinity. p. 283-87.

HERMAN, L., and H. LEINBACH. A photographic study of the green and infra-red emissions of the polar aurora. p. 287.

ELVEY, C. T. Optical phenomena of the upper atmosphere. p. 288.

THOMPSON, W. F. The Alaskan fisherman and the oceanographer. p. 288-95.

STOWELL, D. J. A history of Alaskan weather observations. p. 295-98.

WILSON, W. S. On activities at the Geophysical Institute. p. 298-302.

Wildlife, Zoology.

BERG, C. O. A preliminary survey of the biting diptera of the lower Yukon valley. p. 303-308.

SLEEPER, D. A. Notes on the blackfly, *Prosimulium hirtipes* Fries in the Knik Arm area of Alaska. p. 308-310.

HOCK, R. J. Rectal temperatures of the black bear during its "hibernation." p. 310-12.

BABERO, B. B. Diphyllbothriasis in Alaska. p. 312-14.

WILSON, M. S. Some significant points in the distribution of Alaskan fresh-water copepod crustacea. p. 315-18.

HOOPER, D. C. Waterfowl nesting at Minto Lakes. p. 318-21.

COWAN, I. Mc. Plant succession and wildlife management. p. 322-27.

HAKALA, J. B. Productivity and growth rates of beaver in interior Alaska. p. 327-30.

CADE, T. J. The peregrine falcon in the Yukon valley. p. 330-34.

De LEONARDIS, S. Productivity of the rock and willow ptarmigan. p. 334-36.

SUMNER, L. Alaska's biological wealth; why let history repeat itself? p. 337-39.

PITELKA, F. A. Population organization in arctic passerine birds: the problem. p. 340.

SCOTT, R. F. Distribution and abundance of Dall sheep in Alaska. p. 340-43.

CHATELAIN, E. F. Winter range problems of moose in the Susitna valley. p. 343-47.

THOMPSON, D. Q. Summer food preference of the brown and collared lemmings. p. 347.

FROHNE, W. C. Where does the Alaskan punkie, *Culicoides yukonensis* Hoffman, breed? p. 348-51.

JONES, R. D. A report of sea otter investigations conducted during 1951. p. 351-55.

ELKINS, W. A. Needed research on Alaskan fur animals. p. 355-62.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

27698. ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE. 3d, *Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska*, Sept. 22-27, 1952. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. (Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 189-219, 9 text maps) 30 refs.

Contains eight papers presented at this Conference, Section on Geology and Geography, Kirk H. Stone, chairman. Each paper appears in this Bibliography under its author's name, viz:

STONE, K. H. Bases for Alaska mapping. p. 189-91.

CHAMBERS, C. E. The Aeronautical Chart and Information Center. p. 192-95.

WENNERMARK, M. E. The Coast and Geodetic Survey. p. 195-200.

NOWICKI, A. L. The Corps of Engineers. p. 200-203.

FENNELL, E. J. The Topographic Division of the U. S. Geological Survey. p. 203-207.

GATES, G. O. The Geologic Division of the U. S. Geological Survey. p. 207-212.

ANDERSON, H. E. The U. S. Forest Service. p. 213-14.

DAY, T. H. The Soil Conservation Service. p. 215-19.

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ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE. 3d, *Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska*, Sept. 22-27, 1952, *see also* Alter, A. J., and W. L. Porter. Water pollution. 1953. No. 27764.

Blood, B. B. Hydatid disease. 1953. No. 28184.

Copp, S. S. Two water systems N. Canada. 1953. No. 28616.

Fritz, M. H. Mastoiditis. 1953. No. 29138.

Gruening, E. H. Alaska. 1953. No. 29441.

Lantis, M. Social sciences. 1953. No. 30334.

Lantis, M. Trend science. 1953. No. 30335.

Lantis, M. Where social sciences Alaska? 1953. No. 30336.

Pauls, F. P. Enteric diseases. 1953. No. 31203.

Pauls, F. P. Enteric diseases Alaska. (Arctic). 1953. No. 31204.

Rasmuson, E. E. Financial threshold Alaska. 1953. No. 31546A.

Rausch, R. L. Animal-borne diseases. 1953. No. 31559.

Reinhard, K. R. Distemperlike disease. 1953. No. 31591.

Scott, E. M., and E. S. Weiss. Anchorage food study. 1953. No. 31861.

Wilson, Charles S. Mosquito control. 1953. No. 32933.

ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE. 4th, *Juneau, Alaska*, Sept. 28-Oct. 3, 1953, *see Arctic*. Fourth Alaskan Science Conference. 1953. No. 27837A.

Péwé, T. L. Brief review Pleistocene events Alaska. 1953. No. 31286.

27699. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Aid in treatment and hospitalization offered by NFIP to Alaskans suffering effects of recent poliomyelitis. (Alaska's health, Nov.-Dec. 1950. v. 8, no. 11-12, p. 4)

Aid offered by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is discussed. Data are presented on the recent epidemic, with breakdown as to localities, degree of severity, etc. Some information on research, epidemiology and immunity, is offered. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27700. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Alaska receives limited gamma globulin allotment. (Alaska's health, Aug. 1953. v. 10, p. 1, 6)

Contains an announcement of the receipt of gamma globulin for protection of "household contacts"; also information on polio incidence in Alaska during 1952 (a hundred cases) and during the current year (ten cases); the current epidemic in the Yukon Territory; the uses of gamma globulin, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27701. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Alaska's first Chronic Diseases Unit completes

sixth month. (Alaska's health, May-June 1950. v. 8, no. 5-6, p. 1, 3, illus.)

Contains an account of the children's Chronic Diseases Unit at St. Ann's Hospital in Juneau, which is devoted to rheumatic fever and other chronic diseases. Number of patients, kinds and degrees of ailment; special local problems, help of the community, etc., are noted.

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27702. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Alaska's tuberculosis vaccination work is resumed. (Alaska's health, June 1952. v. 9, p. 5, 8, illus.)

Contains information on the activities of the program since its beginning in 1948; number of tuberculin tests and vaccinations performed; training of nurses in BCG work; outline of field work; cooperation of schools, etc. *Copy seen:* DSG.

27703. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Board of Health adopt revised USPHS Milk Ordinance for Alaska. (Alaska's health, Dec. 1953. v. 10, p. 5)

Contains a note on the new Ordinance adopted in October. Essentially, it is identical with the USPHS ordinance adopted by the Territory in 1937, but modernized and brought up-to-date with Alaska's need. *Copy seen:* DSG.

27704. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Chronic Diseases Unit works at health, hobbies and books. (Alaska's health, Dec. 1951. v. 9, p. 5-6, illus.)

Contains information on the three years' activity of this children's unit; types of patients and care; origin of patients; material aid of the Alaska Crippled Children's Association; future needs. *Copy seen:* DSG.

27705. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Chronic Diseases Unit progresses; shows new need. (Alaska's health, Jan.-Feb. 1950. v. 8, no. 1-2, p. 2)

The Unit offers "observation, complete diagnosis and long-time care as a service to doctors of the Territory for their child patients." Preliminary information on the new program of treatment is presented and the need for a nursing or foster home, stressed. *Copy seen:* DSG.

27706. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Deadly rabies appears again in north country; immunization control of dogs urged for disease prevention. (Alaska's health, June 1952. v. 9, p. 1, 3, illus.)

Contains an account of the first recognition of the disease in Alaska (1881); means of transmission; present outbreak in the Northwest Territories and in the Barrow area (among dogs). Instructions are given on how to handle suspected animals, and how to treat bites; on prevention and eradication of rabies.

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27707. ALASKA'S HEALTH: Fairbanks begins construction of unique new circulating water system in hope to foil sub-Arctic's freezing effects on mains. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1953. v. 10, p. 5)

Contains a description of the new system in which warm water is circulated and recirculated in the mains, thus avoiding freezing. A new 24 in. drilled well will be the new source of supply; the water, after treatment and disinfection is warmed by condensation water from a steam power plant. The mains will be buried six ft. deep to protect them from seasonal frost, yet keep them above permafrost ground. The system is believed to be the first of its kind in North America. *Copy seen:* DSG.

27708. ALASKA'S HEALTH. For second year, accidents were chief cause of death in Alaska. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1953. v. 10, p. 1)

Contains data on causes of death in 1952 viz: accidents: 20.8 percent of all deaths; heart diseases: 17.2 percent; tuberculosis: 13.6 percent. Conditions in recent years and the considerable drop in death from TB are discussed.

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27709. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Gamma globulin inoculations given to 2,230 in mass clinics in Juneau area. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1953. v. 10, p. 2, illus.)

Contains an account of mass inoculation given in the Juneau - Douglas area where 12 cases of polio were reported during July 3-24. Children up to the age of 14 and pregnant women were inoculated. The procedure applied, and the cooperation of public and private organizations, the press, radio, etc., are reported. *Copy seen:* DSG.

27710. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Health and first aid manual made especially for Alaskans far from doctors and hospitals. (Alaska's health, Apr. 1953. v. 10, p. 4)

Contains a review of a mimeographed illustrated booklet, *Health and first aid guide for home and village*, pub. by the

Alaska Dept. of Health, q. v., Mar. 1953. It is designed to meet "health and accident problems most likely to occur". Bertha Bloomer Johnson is author and illustrator. *Copy seen:* DSG.

27711. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Health team reports results of investigations and laboratory studies made of intestinal disease outbreak occurring at Unalaska in October. Based on reports by Dr. Wendell C. Matthews, Frank P. Pauls, bacteriologist, and Lauris Parker, sanitarian, all of the Alaska Department of Health. (Alaska's health, Mar.-Apr. 1950. v. 8, no. 3-4, p. 5-6, illus.)

Contains information on the location, population, and lack of sanitation of Unalaska; frequent outbreaks of intestinal disorders; some case histories; beginning of water chlorination; delousing in school; bacterial agents responsible for the outbreak, etc.

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27712. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Hope is primed on Congress for approval of appropriation for erection of Arctic Institute of Health at Alaska University; scientists see need of research center to expedite studies and aid in correlation of data on healthful living in low temperature zones. (Alaska's health, Mar.-Apr. 1950. v. 8, no. 3-4, p. 1-2)

Stresses need for a center for studying "arctic conditions and their influence on the health and lives of residents," and for coordinating arctic research. The resolution of the University of Alaska, offering a site for an arctic institute is discussed as well as pressing problems requiring solutions; the beginning of Public Health Service in Alaska, and community health measures to be developed (water supply, sewerage, insect control, control of helminths, etc.).

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27713. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Influenza A-prime re-occurs in Alaska. (Alaska's health, Apr. 1953. v. 10, p. 1)

Contains a note on an outbreak in "many parts of the Territory" which began in January, with cases occurring in the remote areas late in February. In laboratory tests, the type was identified as A-prime.

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27714. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Itinerant and village nurses have new, compact, insulated "portable clinics." (Alaska's health, Oct. 1951. v. 9, p. 5, illus.)

A newly introduced, insulated, water-tight bag for nurses is described. It contains all the routine nursing supplies plus special equipment for maternity and emergency work (hemoglobin and urine-testing kits, stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus, delivery equipment, etc.) The bag weighs 11 lbs. and can be carried on the shoulders.

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27715. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Juneau Health Center now has room enough for all its varied activities; fine new city hall provides efficient space for center. (Alaska's health, Aug. 1953. v. 10, p. 3-4, illus.)

Following a description of the new home of the Center, including clinic, waiting-room, class-room etc., an outline of its activities is presented. These comprise various clinics (immunization, chest, eyes, etc.) classes; conferences; home visits to TB patients; health surveys, etc. Volunteer services of various organizations and individuals are also discussed.

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27716. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Latest TB report shows 5,279 cases in Alaska; brings ratio to 1 in 20. (Alaska's health, Mar.-Apr. 1950. v. 8, no. 3-4, p. 1, 6)

Contains information and data on the increase in tuberculosis during Jan. 1950; numbers of hospitalized, non-hospitalized, arrested and suspected cases; deaths; organization of TB register, etc.

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27717. ALASKA'S HEALTH. "Long hard winter" takes toll of Alaska's water systems: sources turn to ice, pipes burst, bath tubs are deserted. (Alaska's health, Mar.-Apr. 1950. v. 8, no. 3-4, p. 2, table)

Contains a general account of the damage done and preventive measures to be taken to avoid repetition. Also figures on the depth of seasonal frozen ground in 22 localities.

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27718. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Medical team braves weather to conduct 30 clinics for crippled children in Interior. (Alaska's health, Apr. 1952. v. 9, p. 3, 7, illus.)

Contains a report of Alaska Dept. of Health teams' work during Nov.-Dec. in the little communities of Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers; with a

breakdown of the more than 300 cases seen; account of organization of clinics, special cases, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27719. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Nature's spring cleaning affects water supplies; bacteria count goes up as break-up time comes. (Alaska's health, Apr. 1952. v. 9, p. 1-2, illus.)

Contains information on spring thawing and epidemics of gastro-intestinal diseases; incidence and symptoms of latter; conditions of water supply; recommendations for individual purification (boiling, treatment with chlorine preparations, or with iodine). **Copy seen:** DSG.

27720. ALASKA'S HEALTH. New health rule bans commercially feeding raw garbage to hogs. (Alaska's health, Feb. 1953. v. 10, p. 3)

"Garbage fed to swine by new commercial ventures in Alaska must be adequately cooked" according to the new policy of the Board of Health; also "all existing commercial feeding ventures in the Territory are required to make necessary provision within three years for cooking of all garbage used as hog food." The measures were adopted to prevent, among other things, the spread of trichinosis. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27721. ALASKA'S HEALTH. New school health record cards ready for pupils. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1953. v. 10, p. 1, illus.)

A new, uniform health card is now for the first time available to schools. Planned by the Depts. of Education, and of Health, they conform with those used in the continental United States. Their usefulness for both health and educational reasons, design, etc., are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27722. ALASKA'S HEALTH. New typhoid fever case is reported. (Alaska's health, Apr. 1952. v. 9, p. 5)

Contains a report of a new case in January, the fourth in the Bristol Bay area since the previous summer. Earlier outbreaks in the area occurred in 1936 and 1942. Insanitary water supply and uncleanness are blamed for the outbreak. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27723. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Nursing services strive to meet health needs. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1951. v. 9, p. 4, illus.)

Contains an outline of the nurse services of the Health Dept.; share of

the communities in this service (housing, participation in salaries or equipment); organization of health centers, and health programs; growth of nursing services; training of nurses, etc.

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27724. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Plan to incorporate mental health section in Alaska Health Department program but expect to begin work slowly and lay foundations carefully; much of first work to be coordination of material already on hand. (Alaska's health, July-Aug. 1950. v. 8, no. 7-8, p. 4)

The plan, to be realized in the current year, calls for a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist and a social worker; a 350-bed mental hospital is recommended; the present sordid conditions, with the mentally sick often placed in unsanitary prisons, are deplored.

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27725. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Psychiatrist and staff begin work in mental health. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1952. v. 9, p. 2)

Contains a note on the addition of a psychiatric team to the Alaskan Dept. of Health, consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker; also the abolishment of the legal practice of treating the mentally deranged as criminal offenders. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27726. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Railroad health unit takes service to many. (Alaska's health, Jan.-Feb. 1950. v. 8, no. 1-2, p. 2)

This two-car unit started operations in Nov. 1949, and is to serve the communities along the rail belt, then transfer its activities to the Yukon River. It is in charge of Dr. Roger Witzel and includes a dentist, x-ray technician, nurse, etc. Some preliminary data on the activities of this mobile clinic, are presented. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27727. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Representatives of American Cancer Society Alaska Division throughout Territory may be asked about cancer information. (Alaska's health, Dec. 1953. v. 10, p. 2, illus.)

Contains information on headquarters, organization and membership of the Alaska Division; fund-raising campaign; aid to patients for radium or x-ray treatment, medicines, etc.

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27728. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Review first six years aboard M. S. *Hygiene*, Health Department's pioneer 'floating health center.' (Alaska's health, Oct. 1951. v. 9, p. 6-7, illus.)

Contains account of the beginnings, early staff and work of this first "floating health center" of Alaska; organization; contact with settlements; life aboard and experiences at sea; scope of work (medical, dental, immunization, indoctrination, etc.), developing the "family system" of medical approach and care; volunteer aid; areas covered, etc.

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27729. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Safe wells need careful plans. (Alaska's health, Aug. 1951. v. 9, p. 7, illus.)

Contains illustrated instructions regarding the proper location for wells in relation to sewage disposal installations; also a detailed plan of a well, with suggestions how to make it safe for arctic conditions.

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27730. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Sanitarium dentist says care of teeth is important part of TB treatment. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1953. v. 10, p. 4, illus.)

Contains information on the relation between (diseased) teeth and tuberculosis; dental care of the TB patients of Seward Sanitarium; special dental techniques required in TB cases, etc.

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27731. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Spring signals mobile units to summer operations. (Alaska's health, May-June 1950. v. 8, no. 5-6, p. 2)

Contains an account of five mobile health units, their prospective areas of operation and schedules. These units are: *M/V Health*; *Railroad Health*; and *M/S Hygiene*. General aims of the work, methods of operation, some data on health conditions in isolated places visited, common diseases, etc., are discussed.

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27732. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Territorial Legislature enacts health measures. (Alaska's health, June 1953. v. 10, p. 4)

Contains a list of bills relating to health and to activities of the Health Dept. passed by the 21st session of the Alaskan Legislature. Included are provisions regarding donations of eyes; establishment and operation of hospitals by cities; physical examination of school children; assistance for hospital con-

struction; vital statistics; premarital physical examination, etc.

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27733. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Tuberculin testing of school children is begun in Juneau. (Alaska's health, Feb. 1953. v. 10, p. 1, illus.)

Contains account of a campaign to test a thousand school children of the Gastineau Channel area. Details of procedure, share of the Health Dept., further treatment of patients, nature of the tuberculin test, etc., are described.

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27734. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Tuberculosis medical conference studies application of 400 cases awaiting hospitalization; 227 get class I priority for first beds. (Alaska's health, Dec. 1953. v. 10, p. 6)

Contains information on health and other agencies concerned with Alaska's TB problems participating in the conference; the workshop session; study of applications for hospital admission, etc.

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27735. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Vaccinations against TB given to 2,486 Alaskans in past year; BCG vaccine given in 41 Kenai - to - Barrow villages. (Alaska's health, June 1953. v. 10, p. 1-2, illus.)

Contains an account of TB activities for Apr. 1952-Apr. 1953, conducted mostly among very young children. Some data on the incidence of positive reactors, scope of work, value of dry vaccine, aid of the military and teachers, etc., are included.

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27736. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Warn that bears and rabbits can be dangerous though dead; scientists caution hunters of risks of trichinosis and tularemia infections from wild bear or rabbit meat unless both are thoroughly cooked, and warn about care needed when cleaning rabbits. (Alaska's health, Jan.-Feb. 1951. v. 9, no. 1-2, p. 3-4, illus.)

Contains information on the incidence of tularemia in Alaska: transmission, symptoms, prevention; clinical course, research, etc.; also incidence of trichinosis in the Territory: pathology, symptoms, animal vectors, prevention, etc.

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27737. ALASKA'S HEALTH. Wild greens and berries abound throughout Alaska; four of them are poisonous.

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(Alaska's health, June 1951. v. 9, no. 6, p. 5-8, illus.)

Contains a description of four poisonous plants and eight common edible plants, all illus. by line drawings. Occurrence, time of maturation, parts eaten, way of preparation, nutritional and vitamin value, etc. are discussed.

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ALATYRTSEV, V. I., see Bel'skii, V. I., and V. I. Alatyrtsev. Stroitel'stvo za polharnym krugom dymovol. 1943. No. 28062.

27738. ALBRECHT, CONRAD EARL, 1905- . Public health in Alaska, United States frontier. (American journal of public health, June 1952. v. 42, no. 6, p. 694-98)

Contains a report presented at the 79th Annual Meeting of the Health Officers Section, American Public Health Assn. held in San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1951; with information on the area, climate and resources of Alaska; the history of public health work there, its progress since 1945, when the Health Dept. achieved legal status; the advances in tuberculosis control, in problems connected with permafrost, research in echinococcosis, trichinosis, animal vectors, etc. Author is Commissioner of Health in Alaska, and stresses frontier conditions particularly in tuberculosis control.

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27739. ALBRECHT, FRITZ. Untersuchungen über den Wärmehaushalt der Erdoberfläche in verschiedenen Klimagebieten. (Germany. Reichsamt für Wetterdienst. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, 1940. Bd. 8, Nr. 2, p. 1-80, tables, graphs, maps, diagrs.) 70 refs. *Title tr.:* Investigations of the heat economy of the earth's surface in various climatic regions.

"The heat economy of 12 stations distributed throughout the world in different characteristic climatic regions is calculated. The annual trend of the heat economy of the polar sea north of eastern Siberia indicates that above the arctic drift ice, during the duration of the ice cover, the heat intake exceeds the heat output by about 4 kcal./sq. cm./yr. Heat conditions at Sodankylä (Lapland) and Irkutsk (U.S.S.R.) are compared with those at Potsdam (Germany). Evaporation in Irkutsk and Sodankylä is limited to six summer months, and is small in comparison with

precipitation. The freezing and thawing of the soil and the melting of the snow cover cause a relatively large thermal intake by the soil at these stations. Station Eismitte (Greenland icecap) indicates a considerable radiation loss of 7.5 kcal./sq. cm./yr."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

ALDRICH, HARL P., Jr., see Carlson, H., and M. S. Kersten. Calculation depth freezing. 1963. No. 28454.

27740. ALEEV, V. R. Nekotorye dannye po biologii belomorskoi semgi. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khoziaistva. Trudy, 1928. t. 3, vyp. 2, p. 85-113, illus. incl. 12 fig. on 3 plates, 3 graphs, 21 tables) *Title tr.:* Some data on the biology of White Sea salmon.

Contains a description and tabular data on scale morphology, growth (in sea and river), migration, spawning and meristic characteristics of salmon taken on the eastern shore of the White Sea near the Zimnyaya Zolotitsa River mouth (65°42' N. 40°12' E.).

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27741. ALEKSANDROV, D. K. Novye dannye o neogenovykh i verknemelovykh otlozheniakh nizovii r. Eniseia. (Problemy sovetskoi geologii, 1938. t. 8, no. 3, p. 236-39) *Title tr.:* New data on the Neogene and Upper Cretaceous sediments of the lower part of the Yenisey River.

Contains data on the presence of freshwater upper Tertiary and marine sediments of the lower Senonian (the Santonian stage) in the area of Ust'-Yeniseyskiy port, discovered by the Yenisey Seismic Expedition of the Arctic Institute of U.S.S.R. The find of *Sphaerium* sp., *Pisidium amnicum* and *Valvata* n. sp. in loams on the Malaya Kheta River proves the Neogene (Neocene) age of the beds. Summary in English.

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27742. ALEKSANDROVA, V. D. O granitsakh rastitel'nykh podzon v nizov'iaakh r. Iany. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1953. t. 85, vyp. 1, p. 98-101, sketch maps) *Title tr.:* On the limits of plant zones in the lower Yana River basin.

Contains a criticism of the northern limits of forest vegetation in the basin of lower Yana River (Yakutia) on the map of the vegetation of the U.S.S.R. published by the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences in 1939 (scale:

1:500,000) and republished in 1947. The corrections are based chiefly on the diary of E. F. Skvortsov, a member of Lena-Kolyma Expedition, 1909, in his work *V pribrezhnykh tundrakh Äkutii*, Leningrad, 1930 (copy not seen).

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

27743. ALEKSANDROVA, V. D. O sodержanii ponätiä "polärnaä pustynä" kak tip rastitel'nosti. (Priroda, 1950, no. 9, p. 34-36) **Title tr.:** On the meaning of the term "polar desert" as a type of vegetation.

Contains a discussion of "polar desert" introduced into phytogeographic terminology by B. N. Gorodkov. The characteristics, origin and relation to other northern vegetation zones are examined.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

27744. ALEKSANDROVA, V. D. Olenovodstvo na Novoi Zemle. (Priroda, 1937, no. 4, p. 79-90, illus.) **Title tr.:** Reindeer breeding in Novaya Zemlya.

Contains notes on the history of colonization of Novaya Zemlya and attempts to introduce domesticated reindeer (in 1928-30); summary of geobotanical surveys made there by the author (in 1932-33) and A. I. Zubkov (1930, 1931, 1934-35); evaluation of reindeer pastures on the northern and on the southern island (type of tundra, vegetative cover, depth of snow, etc.); statistical data on reindeer breeding there for the years 1930-36 (tables 4-5), with discussion of reindeer mortality and of the prospects of further development of the industry in this region. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

27745. ALEKSEEV, A. P. Otsypka nasypel zimoi v zapadnoi Sibiri. (Tekhnika zheleznykh dorog, 1946, no. 10-11, p. 23-24, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Winter construction of roadbeds in western Siberia.

"A railroad embankment, 1450 m. long, 6.15 m. high, and double-track width, was constructed during the 1941-42 winter on the Omsk-Vagay (55°-58°N.) sector. The work was performed at temperatures below freezing using sand and loam soils of less than 20 per cent moisture content. An attempt was made to limit the size of frozen ground to chunks, 5 cm. in diameter. Two layers of dry cinder were placed parallel to the ground at 2 and 4m. above ground to absorb excess water. The embankment did not swell and settle

beyond the 15 per cent previously calculated."—SIPRE.

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27746. ALEKSEEV, M. Pri temperatura -20 gradusov. (Nauka i zhizn', Apr. 1953, t. 20, no. 4, p. 32) **Title tr.:** At the temperature of -20 degrees.

Note on a new method of plastering invented by the engineer N. N. Berezin, in which the water, ordinarily used for mixing the mortar, is replaced by an extract of calcium chloride. The method, now tested and applied, enables plastering to be carried on in temperatures of 25-30 degrees C. below zero.

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27747. ALEKSEEV, MIKHAIL PAVLOVICH. Sibir' v izvestiakh zapadnoevropeiskikh puteshestvennikov i pisatelei; vvedenie, teksty i kommentarii; xiii-xvii v. v. 2 izd. Irkutskoe obl. izd-vo, 1941. lxii, 612 p. illus., maps (1 fold.) 102 refs. **Title tr.:** Siberia in reports of West European travelers and writers; introduction, texts and comments; 13th-17th centuries. 2d ed. First ed. was pub. 1932-36 in 2 v.: ix, 366 p.; 151 p.

Contains excerpts referring to Siberia, translated into Russian from works, partly unpublished, of 49 Western authors: Roger Bacon, Marco Polo, Sigmund Herberstein, Raffaello Barbarini, Gerardus Mercator, Giles Fletcher, Isaac Massa, Adam Olearius, John Milton, Evert Ysbrandszoon Ides, and others. Each excerpt is preceded by an introduction with information about author, his work and its sources, etc., and is followed by extensive explanatory notes; many are accompanied by illustrations and maps from the original publications. The selected texts include some scattered, mostly uncritical and distorted, and partly fantastic, information and remarks on the northernmost part of Russia and Siberia, the seas, coasts, rivers, islands, animals and natives: Samoyeds, Voguls, Yukaghirs, Ostyaks, Zyryans, Tungus, Yakuts, Chukchis, Koryaks, and others. Indexes of geographical and personal names are appended.

Copy seen: DLC.

27748. ALFERAKI, SERGEI NIKOLAEVICH, 1850-1918. Kriticheskaiä zamëtka k stat'ë A. Ä. Tugarinova o gusiakh nizhnägo Eniseä. (Messager ornithologique, 1910, t. 1, no. 3, p. 206-208) **Title tr.:** A critical note on

the paper of A. I. A. Tugarinov on the geese of the lower Yenisey.

Contains a criticism of some determinations in Tugarinov's *Gusi nizhnego Eniseia*, 1910, q.v.

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27749. ALIMOV, V. D. Nuzhen li nashemu tralovomu flotu "bol'shoi trawler"? (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, June 1948. t. 24, no. 6, p. 21-25, tables, diagr.)
Title tr.: Does our trawler fleet need a "big trawler"?

The Soviet trawlers with capacity for a 20-day cruise show the greatest efficiency. Larger trawlers however, like the French *Marcella* (2340 tons) and the English *Nordkapp* and *Greenland* with capacity for 40 to 50-day cruises, are being recommended. The technical and economic arguments of the larger vessels' proponents are analyzed, with conclusion that the conditions of Soviet fishing (short distance from Murmansk to the best fishing areas) do not warrant introduction of larger vessels, and that the trawler in use is the type best suited to these conditions. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27750. ALISOV, BORIS PAVLOVICH, 1892- . Klimaticheskie oblasti i ralony SSSR. Moskva, OGIZ, 1947. 211 p. 72 text maps, fold. map. 35 refs.
Title tr.: Climatic zones and regions of the U.S.S.R.

Includes (p. 38-47, 133-55, 175-200) some data on the Soviet arctic climatic peculiarities, where basic air mass formations are of arctic type. The arctic zone consists of three climatic regions: western Atlantic with intensive cyclonic activity all year round; central-Asiatic with prevailing cyclones in summer and anti-cyclones during the winter; eastern Pacific where in winter some cyclones come from the Aleutian depression and the prevailing winds are southeast blowing from the northern part of the Pacific.

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27751. ALISOV, BORIS PAVLOVICH, 1892- . Kurs klimatologii. Chast' I. Obshechaia klimatologiya. Chast' II. Metody klimatologicheskoi obrabotki nabludeniĭ. Leningrad, Gidromet. Izdat. 1952. 487 p. 162 figs. 134 tables. bibliog. Other authors: O. A. Drozdov, and E. S. Rubinshtefn.

Title tr.: Course in climatology. Pt. I. General climatology. Pt. II. Methods for climatological processing of observations.

Includes material on the Arctic in the sections on climatic zones (p. 113-32) and on classification of climates (p. 132-46); also a chapter (p. 280-315) on climatic change which deals with all the standard hypotheses and a number of Russian theories, including the work of Rubinshtefn (1946) and others on the warming of the Arctic. Reviewed in detail in *Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Aug. 1953. v. 4, no. 8, p. 863.

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AL'KOR (KOSHKIN), I. A. P., see Bogoraz, V. G. Chukehi. 1934. No. 28220.

AL'KOR (KOSHKIN), I. A. P., see also Shternberg, L. I. A. Sem'ia i rod. 1933. No. 32017.

27752. ALLCUT, EDGAR ALFRED, 1888- , and F. C. HOOPER. Find heat pump works in Arctic. (Sanitary engineer, July 15, 1953. v. 47, no. 7, p. 33-35, graph, diagr.)

"A study of a heat pump installation in a five-room home near Port Credit, Ont., in the Canadian Arctic, and in a gold mining area of northern Ontario is presented. The heat pump, or reverse cycle refrigeration, uses heat recoverable from water, air, earth, or a source of waste heat. The heat pump for arctic use, utilizes lake water at 32° F. available below the 8-ft. ice cover, yielding 144 B.t.u./lb. when freezing. A liquid-cooled 2-cylinder diesel engine rated at 15 hp. is used as power source. The pump is designed to meet the heating capacity of 130,000 B.t.u./hr. needed for a small station."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

ALLEN, ARTHUR AUGUSTUS, 1885- . The bird fauna of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings. 1951. No. 20117.

27753. ALLEN, CLARENCE R., and G. I. SMITH. Seismic and gravity investigations on the Malaspina Glacier, Alaska. (American Geophysical Union. Transactions, Oct. 1953. v. 34, no. 5, p. 755-60, 2 text maps, 2 profiles) 12 refs.

Contains report on investigations July-Aug. 1951, to determine ice thickness and configuration of the subglacial floor, and to provide information for study of structural relationships and modes of flow within the glacier. The procedure in seismic reflection shooting and gravity investigations is described. The base of

the ice was found to be below sea level along the entire ten-mile seismic profile line, reaching depths of more than 700 feet below sea level in the central part of the line, and becoming shallower northward toward the mountains and southward toward the ice margin. "Deeper reflections substantiate the inferred sedimentary nature of the subglacial rocks and show geologic structures consistent with the regional pattern." Seismic reflection shooting was decided to be more practical than gravity measurements in isolated glacier field studies. "Seismic refraction shots beyond the present margin of the glacier suggest a thickness of unconsolidated proglacial deposits in excess of 500 ft." Map shows location of camps and of seismic and gravimeter profile lines.

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ALLEN, EDGAR VAN NUYS, 1900-, see Wright, I. S., and E. V. Allen. Frostbite, immersion foot. 1943. No. 32996.

27754. ALLEN, FREDERICK MADISON, 1879-, and others. Reduced temperature treatment for burns and frostbite. (New York State journal of medicine, May 15, 1943. v. 43, p. 951-52) 3 refs. Other authors: L. W. Crossman, and F. K. Safford, Jr.

Contains four case reports, one of them with severe frostbite of the hands; application of cold in the form of ice bags or a refrigerated box (50° F.) caused relief of pain, reduction of swelling and blebs and far less tissue loss than anticipated.

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ALLEN, LOUIS PINCKNEY, Jr., 1913-. The geography and morphology of sea ice. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

27755. ALLEN, ROBERT PORTER, 1905-. The whooping crane. New York, 1952. xxvi, 246 p. front., illus., 7 plates. (National Audubon Society. Research report no. 3) 528 refs.

Contains a complex study of the whooping crane, *Grus americana*, distributed in North America from 20° N. to nearly 68°30' N. (list of localities, p. 51-64). Following an extensive introduction, are chapters on: distribution, abundance, migration, food habits, winter life, breeding cycle, molts, plumages and anatomy; survival: protection and conservation. Appended are names for the

whooping crane; list (scientific names) of plants and animals; index.

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27756. ALLINGHAM, E. C. The great Quebec-Labrador venture; private enterprise advances North America's most spectacular development based on rich Canadian resources otherwise latent. (Canadian mining and metallurgical bulletin, Jan. 1953. v. 46, no. 489, p. 1-9, illus., 7 ports., text map)

Contains a popular account of the discovery and development of the Quebec-Labrador Burnt Creek-Knob Lake iron ore deposits, and of the Iron Ore Company of Canada's construction, exploration, and development program, with notes on its staff. Present air transport and the Seven Islands-Knob Lake railway are discussed. Other exploration companies in the region are listed.

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27757. ALLISON, A. C. The Lapps: origins and affinities. (Geographical journal, Sept. 1953. v. 119, no. 3, p. 315-20, text map)

Contains a general study of the Lapps which considers their origin, language, characteristics, way of life, education, and present and future conditions and problems. The author concludes that the Lapps form a distinct racial group "comparatively homogeneous within itself and unlike any other people in Europe, including their Scandinavian neighbors." They are a Uralic people who have occupied northern Scandinavia for two or three thousand years or more, and have in that time differentiated into northern, central, and southern groups, each speaking distinct tongues. Most Lapps are reindeer breeders and herders living a nomadic life; the origin of this is discussed. The Lapps' future survival is questionable. They are not increasing appreciably, and continued inbreeding has produced a high incidence of physical abnormalities, although as yet their physical strength seems unimpaired. They may disappear through admixture with the Scandinavians.

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27758. ALONZO, GIOVANNI. Sulle alterazioni delle fibre nervose in seguito al congelamento dei tessuti soprastanti. (Archivio per le scienze mediche, 1889. v. 13, n. 9, p. 229-44, 30 illus. on plate) 22 refs. *Title tr.:* Changes of nerve

fibers following the freezing of the covering tissues.

Contains an account of microscopic observations on degeneration and regeneration of peripheral nerves in guinea pigs and rabbits, following experimental freezing. The relation of injury to exposure time, temperature, and depth within the organs are discussed.

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27759. AL'PEROVICH, M. L. Novaja teploľubivaja ryba v kamchatskikh vodakh. (Priroda, 1940, no. 7, p. 77-78)

Title tr.: A new heat-loving fish in Kamchatka waters.

Contains a report of the first find near the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, of *Cololabis saira*, a fish native to warmer waters. This is explained by the gradual warming of the climate of the Northern Hemisphere since the middle of the 19th century. A list of four southern fishes added recently to the fauna of the Kamchatka waters is appended.

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27760. ALSING, INGER. Quelques communications statistiques du Groenland de des iles Féroé. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 212-13) *Title tr.:* Some statistical communications from Greenland and The Faeroes.

Contains a summary of the salient features of the vital statistics of Greenland in the period 1900-1936, when the birth and death rates passed those of Denmark. Till 1860 births and deaths were almost equal, since that time the birth rate has steadily increased. Mortality is higher among men than women, and ten percent of all deaths are due to accidents (mostly kayak drownings).

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27761. ALTER, AMOS J. Community facilities in Alaska; help for low temperature area sanitation projects is seen in newly enacted Community Facilities bill for the Territory. (Alaska's health, Jan.-Feb. 1950. v. 8, no. 1-2, p. 1-2)

Contains information on the financial aspects of the Bill; water supply and waste disposal as means of dissemination of diseases; modern requirements for these facilities in the Arctic; special requirements in permanently frozen ground; realization of the Bill, etc.

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27762. ALTER, AMOS J. Nordic health notes. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953. p. 101-103)

Based on the author's study trip to Scandinavia, Nov. 1950-Feb. 1951. Included are comparisons between Alaska and Scandinavia in respect to geography and climate, and diseases prevalent among Lapps and Alaskan Eskimos. Research and public health work of the individual Scandinavian governments, including Finland, are noted.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

27763. ALTER, AMOS J. North European sanitation and disease problems compared with those in Alaska. (Alaska's health, Aug. 1951. v. 9, p. 1-2, illus.)

Contains an account based on a three-month study tour of arctic Sweden, Norway and Finland. Housing, water treatment and supply, waste treatment and disposal, food poisoning studies, etc. are described and compared with those in Alaska. Some new developments, like filtering water through glacial soils, new water and sewage treating methods etc., are noted.

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ALTER, AMOS J. Relationships of permafrost to environmental sanitation. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings 1951. No. 20117.

27764. ALTER, AMOS J., and W. L. PORTER. Water pollution studies. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 539-41)

Contains summary of a paper delivered at the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952, with information on water pollution prevention in general and the study of water assets and liabilities at Ward Cove, near Ketchikan. The latter is the first of its kind in Alaska and includes physical, chemical and biochemical observations as well as biological and hydrological studies.

Copy seen: DSG.

ALTER, AMOS J. Water-supply problems in low-temperature areas; with comments by P. W. Roberts. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings 1951. No. 20117.

27765. AL'TER, S. P. O metode ispol'zovaniia aëros"emochnykh materialov dlia izucheniia geograficheskikh land-

shaftov. (In: Vsesoŭznyĭ geogra-
ficheskiĭ s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947.
Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 443-48) **Title tr.:**
On methods of using air photographic
materials for study of geographical
landscapes.

Contains general account of aerial
photography and the interpreting ("de-
ciphering") of its materials for mapping;
the work in Kola Peninsula, Karelia,
Ural, and other northern regions is
mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27766. ALTUKHOV, K. A. Morskaiâ
igla u beregov Murmana. (Rybnoe
khoziaĭstvo, Dec. 1950. t. 26, no.
12, p. 51-52) **Title tr.:** Needle-fish
off the Murman coast.

Contains morphological description of a
needle-fish, very similar to *Syngnathus
nigrolineatus* Eichwald. It was caught
in Teriberka Bay on June 3, 1950,
though never previously found north of
Tromsø. The connection of the penetra-
tion of this fish to Teriberka waters
with the warming up of northern climate
is pointed out. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27767. ALTUKHOV, K. A. Rybo-
khoziaĭstvennoe znachenie zostery v
Belom more. (Rybnoe khoziaĭstvo, Sept.
1947. t. 23, no. 9, p. 25-26, table)
Title tr.: The significance of *Zostera* to
the White Sea fisheries.

The alga *Zoster marina* (eel grass)
which grows in considerable quantities
in the White Sea, has commercial im-
portance as raw material for production
of packing stuff, paper and agar-agar.
But recent investigations in Kandal-
aksha Bay by the Polar Institute for
Fisheries and Oceanography has re-
vealed that the White Sea herring de-
posits its eggs chiefly on *Zostera* leaves,
and spawns only in areas rich in this
seaweed. The industrial utilization of
Zostera therefore, must be subordinated
in the interest of the fisheries.

Copy seen: DLC.

27768. ALTUKHOV, K. A. Vozdeĭstvie
promysla na vosproizvodstvo zapasov
melkof sel'di v Kandalakshskom zalive.
(Rybnoe khoziaĭstvo, May 1953. t. 29,
no. 5, p. 40-41) **Title tr.:** The influence
of fishing on the recovery of stock of
small herring in Kandalaksha Bay.

Decrease of the herring resources in
Kandalaksha Bay is attributed to the
use of new, highly efficient fishing methods
and their extension into the spawning

grounds. Prohibition of fishing in spawn-
ing areas and other restrictions are
suggested for all White Sea coastal
waters.

Copy seen: DLC.

ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA, see
Engineering and mining journal. Alcoa's
chances Taiya. 1952. No. 28914.

ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA, see
also Reichek, M. A. See end CMP
1953; Alcoa's Alaskan venture. 1952.
No. 31585.

27769. AMADON, DEAN, 1912-
Migratory birds of relict distribution:
some inferences. (Auk, 1953. v. 70,
no. 4, p. 461-69)

The list of investigated species includes
the Ross's goose (*Chen rossii*), which
breeds only in a relatively small area in
the Perry River region of the Canadian
Arctic, the Labrador duck (*Camtorhyn-
chus labradorius*) now extinct but believed
to have nested on the coast of Labrador,
and the bristle-thighed curlew (*Numen-
ius tahitiensis*) with breeding range in
Alaska. In the discussion of the "relict
species" concept which follows, a com-
parison is made of relict and dominant
species, and data given on restricted
winter ranges and the evolution of
migration routes. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

27770. AMALITSKAĬA, A. P. Ot Ark-
hangel'ska po Belomu mori i Ledovito-
mu okeanu do ust'ia Pechory. (Vse-
soŭznoe geograficheskoe obschestvo.
Izvestiia, 1930. t. 62, vyp. 1, p. 37-46)
Title tr.: From Arkhangel'sk through
the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean to
the mouth of the Pechora.

Contains a selection from the author's
diary of a trip made in August, giving the
itinerary, description of the places
touched, their nature and population,
the weather, his fellow travellers, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

**AMALITSKIĬ, VLADIMIR PROKHO-
ROVICH, 1860-1917,** see Efremov, I. A.
Comp. N. Dvina fauna. 1940. No.
28873.

**AMALITSKIĬ, VLADIMIR PROKHO-
ROVICH, 1860-1917,** see also Sushkin,
P. P. K ètologii *Dicynodon*. 1922.
No. 32316.

**AMALITSKIĬ, VLADIMIR PROKHO-
ROVICH, 1860-1917,** see also Sushkin,
P. P. K morfologii *Dicynodontia*. 1922.
No. 32317.

**AMALITSKIĬ, VLADIMIR PROKHO-
ROVICH, 1860-1917**, see also Sushkin,
P. P. Notes *Dinosaurus*. 1923. No.
32318.

**27771. AMBERSON, JULIUS MARTIN,
1895-**, and **J. R. REYNOLDS**. Medical
problems in Greenland. (*In*: Alaskan
Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceed-
ings, pub. 1953, p. 122-24)

Contains outline of the geographic and
economic conditions; the government
administration; its organization of med-
ical services; hospitals (15) and labora-
tories; nurses and midwives; housing;
water supply and sewage removal; com-
mon diseases (tb, venereal diseases,
paratyphoid, respiratory diseases, etc.),
their frequency and combat.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

27772. AMERICAN ANTIQUITY.
Notes and news: Arctic. (American
antiquity, July 1952. v. 18, no. 1, p.
91-93)

Contains notes on two recent (1951)
archeological excavations: Deric O'Bryan
found a house and some 350 artifacts of
Dorset culture on Mill Island, Canada;
W. K. Carter excavated several sites
belonging to the Birnirk culture near
Barrow village, and about 1100 artifacts
were secured there. Plans for further
investigations in Alaska are outlined.

Copy seen: DLC.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AD-
VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ALASKA
DIVISION**, see Alaskan Science Con-
ference, 2d. 1950. Science in Alaska
1951, Proceedings. 1953. No. 27697.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY.
ALASKAN DIVISION, see *Alaska's
health*, Rep. Am. Cancer Soc. 1953.
No. 27727.

**27773. AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPH-
ICAL SOCIETY**. The Tsimshian: their
arts and music. New York, J. J. Au-
gustin, [1951]. xii, 290 p., 20 text fig.,
24 illus. on 9 plates, 2 text maps, 75
music notes. (*Its*: Publications, v. 18)
Edited by M. W. Smith. 58 refs.

Contains three parts, each of which
appears in this Bibliography under its
author's name, viz.:

GARFIELD, V. E. The Tsimshian
and their neighbors, p. 3-70.

WINGERT, P. S. Tsimshian sculp-
ture, p. 73-94.

BARBEAU, C. M. Tsimshian songs,
p. 97-280.

Reviewed by June McCormick Collins
in *Journal of American folklore*, 1952, v.
65, no. 258, p. 438-39.

Copy seen: DLC.

27774. AMERICAN FORESTS. Snow
weasel. (American forests, 1946. v. 52,
p. 66-67, illus.)

"Trial tests of the T-15 cargo carrier
(snow-weasel) proved its suitability for
use on snow courses in forest work.
The machine is 12 ft. long, weighs 1.5
tons, is equipped with rubber-soled steel
tracks, and operates similarly to crawler-
type tractors. The machine can turn in
a 13-ft. radius, take 45° grades and 19-in.
vertical obstructions. It is capable of
speeds of 24 mph., and has a cruising
range of 125 mi. The snow-weasel sinks
about 2 in. in hard-packed snow and 18
in. in light snow when fully loaded (1260
lb.)."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

**AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY**, New York, see Ryder, T.
Comp. and study ice N. Hemisphere,
1952-53. 1953. No. 31737.

**27775. AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL
UNION**. Annotated bibliography on
hydrology, 1941-1950, United States
and Canada. Washington, D. C., U. S.
Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 408 p. Edited
by Ray K. Linsley.

Attempt is made to cover all known
hydrologic literature published in the
U. S. and Canada, 1941-1950, as a
continuation of the 1935-1940 volumes
of the International Association of
Scientific Hydrology (q. v.). References
are assembled here alphabetically by
author and briefly annotated; place and
subject indexes are appended. Smallest
geographic areas indexed are states and
territories of the U. S., provinces of
Canada, and river basins. Considerable
arctic material.

Copy seen: DGS; DWB.

AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION.
COMMITTEE ON SNOW, see Church,
J. E. Report Committee Snow 1937-38.
1938. No. 28552.

**27776. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCI-
ATION. JOURNAL**. Frostbite. (Amer-
ican Medical Association. Journal, Mar.
15, 1952. v. 148, no. 11, p. 940-41)
6 refs.

Contains an article on significance of
frostbite in recent war losses and a review
of present-day therapies and their merits,

including: rapid thawing; anti-coagulants, sympathetic nerve block, etc.

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27777. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. JOURNAL. Frostbite in Korea. (American Medical Association. Journal, Oct. 11, 1952. v. 150, no. 6, p. 603)

Contains information on frostbite casualties of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps for the winter 1950-51 (3,017 cases and 1951-52 (less than 50 cases); with data on: amputations, additional battle injuries, invalids, returns to duty, etc. The causes of improvement during the 1951-52 winter season are briefly discussed.

Copy seen: DSG.

27778. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. JOURNAL. Hypervitaminosis A. (American Medical Association. Journal, Aug. 19, 1950. v. 143, no. 16, p. 1417) 4 refs.

Contains a brief review of literature on this syndrome; symptoms; possible role of liver dysfunction; prevention, etc.

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27779. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. JOURNAL. Influenza on an arctic island. (American Medical Association. Journal, May 23, 1953. v. 152, no. 4, p. 349)

Contains note on an epidemic of influenza on Little Diomed, Bering Strait. The disease affected by February 1953, all but three of the hundred Eskimos, with six dead. An air rescue mission soon had the epidemic under control.

Copy seen: DSG.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, New York, see Geist, O. W. Collecting Pleistocene fossils Alaska. 1953. No. 29217.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, New York, see also Skinner, M. F., and O. C. Kaisen. Fossil *Bison* Alaska. 1947. No. 32090.

27780. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY. Panel on arctic mapping. (Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 375-412) 11 refs.

Contains 11 papers presented at the 19th annual meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14-16, 1953. In opening remarks (p. 375-80) by Marc Boyer, moderator of the panel, the Arctic is

defined and emphasis placed on its importance to the United States and Canada in the war and post-war periods, and on the need for maps in development of resources, settlement, defense, administration, transportation, meteorology, etc. The purposes of this panel are discussed, and the speakers introduced with biographical information about each. The papers presented appear in this Bibliography under their author's names, viz:

NICHOLSON, N. L. The contribution of explorers to the mapping of arctic North America, p. 380-85.

THOMAS, R. I. Arctic air photography, pt. 1. Operational problems in arctic survey photography, p. 385-87.

ROSS, D. S. Arctic air photography, pt. 2. R. C. A. F. photo equipment and techniques, p. 388-91.

GREMMER, P. E. Arctic air photography. Arctic mapping, p. 391-92.

NEY, C. H. Control for arctic mapping, p. 392-95.

PATON, H. A. Horizontal and vertical control for arctic mapping, p. 395-400.

SMITH, F. C. G. Charting northern seas and harbors, p. 400-402.

TREADWELL, T. K. Hydrographic surveying in the Arctic, p. 402-403.

WAUGH, B. W. Arctic mapping, p. 404-406.

FITZGERALD, G. Mapping in the Arctic, p. 406-408.

NOWICKI, A. L. U. S. mapping in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the Western Hemisphere, p. 408-410.

Questions and answers, p. 410-12.

Copy seen: DLC.

AMSDEN, THOMAS WILLIAM, 1915-, see Kirk, E., and T. W. Amsden. Upper Silurian brachiopods from SE. Alaska. 1952. No. 30071.

27781. AMUNDSEN, ROALD ENGEL-BREGT GRAVNING, 1872-1928, and L. ELLSWORTH. Der erste Flug über das Polarmeer. Mit Beiträgen von Gustav S. Amundsen [et al.] Einzig autorisierte Übersetzung von Walter J. Briggs. Leipzig, Grethlein [1927] 261 p. illus., plates, ports., fold. map. **Title tr.:** The first flight over the polar sea.

Contains a German translation of the authors' narrative of their flight in the dirigible *Norge* from King's Bay, West Spitsbergen over the North Pole, to Teller, Alaska. The Norwegian version

of this book appeared in 1926, an English edition in 1927 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 409-410). **Copy seen:** DLC.

27782. ANDER, KJELL, 1902- . Odonata. (*In: Catalogus insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta ad partes I-X*, 1953. IV, p. 87-88)

Contains a list of 29 species of dragon flies (Odonata) with additional distributional data to the author's original catalog, 1944 (Arctic Bibliography No. 20190), bringing total number of species to 54. Includes a few species native to Swedish Lapland. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

27783. ANDER, KJELL, 1902- . Orthoptera (Dermaptera, Blattoidea, Saltatoria). (*In: Catalogus insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta ad partes I-X*, 1953. V, p. 88)

Contains a list of 25 orthopters with additional distributional data to the author's original catalog, 1945 (Arctic Bibliography No. 20191), bringing the total number of species to 49. Includes five species native to Swedish Lapland.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

27784. ANDERSEN, HAROLD E. The U. S. Forest Service. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference, 3d. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. Pub. in Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June, 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 213-14*) 6 refs.

Contains a discussion of the importance of aerial photographs in the preparation of timber-type maps of southeastern Alaskan forests. These maps show "boundaries between stands of different tree species, age classes, and often site or productivity classes," and form "the basis of planning logging operations, regulating cutting, and preparing management plans." Scales of the photographs and map production from them are discussed.

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ANDERSEN, HAROLD E., see also U. S. Forest Service, Alaska Forest Research Center. Technical notes, 1-22. 1949-53. No. 32621.

ANDERSON, ANDREW WALLACE, 1901- . Fishery exploration and development in Alaska. *See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.*

27785. ANDERSON, ANTON A. Construction and maintenance problems

encountered on the Alaska Railroad. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 136-49*)

Contains an historical account of the building of the Alaska Railroad, the early stages of surveying and planning being given by excerpts from the Alaskan Engineering Commission's reports for the 1914-1917 period. A survey of the three railroads existing in 1914, and the acquisition, transportation, and distribution of equipment are described, followed by an account of the actual construction and the living conditions of the workmen. Main construction problems were (and are) drainage and permafrost conditions and transportation of equipment. After completion in 1923, few improvements were made until 1947 when major reconstruction was undertaken.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

ANDERSON, C. L. Territorial Fishery Administration. *See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.*

ANDERSON, H. C., and W. C. EELS, *see* Schmitt, A. Alaska-Schrift. 1951. No. 31833.

ANDERSON, JACOB PETER, 1874-1953. The flora of Alaska; with comment by E. H. Walker. *See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.*

ANDERSON, M. B. A., see Breftfus, L. L. Territorial division. 1929. No. 28288.

ANDERSON, N., see Paasonen, H. Z. finn.-ugrisc. u. indoeuropäisch. Sprache. 1907. No. 31142.

ANDERSON, RUDOLPH MARTIN, 1876- . The fur animals of arctic Alaska. *See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.*

ANDERSON, RUDOLPH MARTIN, 1876- . see also Breftfus, L. L. Territorial division. 1929. No. 28288.

27786. ANDJUS, RADOSLAV. Sur la possibilité de ranimer le rat adulte refroidi jusqu'à proximité du point de congélation. (Académie des Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus, Apr. 23, 1951. t. 232, p. 1591-93) 3 refs. **Title tr.:**

On the possibility of revival of the adult rat chilled almost to the point of freezing.

Contains an account of experiments with animals first submitted to cold air (15° C.) and hypoxia by confinement in limited space, and then packed in ice till deep rectal temperature dropped to about 1° C., and heart beat and respiration stopped. Rewarming of the heart, followed by artificial respiration led to permanent revival; general re-warming of the body and other methods applied, had no success.

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27787. ANDREE, KARL THEODOR, 1808-1875. Alte unterirdische Wohnungen auf Unalashka im Archipelagus der Aleuten. (Globus, 1873. Bd. 23, p. 55-56, 3 illus.) *Title tr.:* The old subterranean dwellings on Unalaska, in the Aleutian archipelago.

Contains notes on discoveries made by W. H. Dall in 1872: earth huts in seven villages, skeletons, household implements, ornaments, masks, etc., were found. From the *San Francisco Chronicle*, Nov. 7, 1872, with supplements by Andree.

Copy seen: DLC.

27788. ANDREE, KARL THEODOR. 1808-1875. Die Skulpturen der Eskimos. (Globus, 1891. Bd. 59, no. 22, p. 348, illus.) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* The sculptures of the Eskimo.

Contains short discussion of Eskimos' ability in sculpturing and carving, with remarks that their carvings of human faces clearly represent Eskimo racial types, and that many similarities exist between their art and that of the Chukcheis.

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27789. ANDREE, RICHARD. Die Masken in der Völkerkunde. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1886. Bd. 16, p. 477-506, 4 illus. on plate). 104 refs. *Title tr.:* Masks in ethnology.

Contains an ethnological study based on literature, in which masks are treated in various categories: those used for cult, war, burial, justice, or for entertainment and the dance. Among others, the dances of the Aleuts, using masks representing the dead (p. 485-86), the entertainment dances of Ostyaks and Kamchadals masked as animals (p. 499-502) are cited. Alaskan Eskimo masks (p. 500), and Tlingit and Haida masks (p. 500-502) are also noted. Masks formerly used in cult or war are

often used in recent times in entertainment.

Copy seen: DLC.

27790. ANDREEV, ALEKSANDR IGNAT'EVICH, 1887- . Obzor russkikh istoricheskikh rabot po izucheniū finnougorskikh narodnostei SSSR. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Komissifiā po izucheniū plemennogo sostava naseleniā SSSR i soprodel'nykh stran. Trudy, 1928. t. 15, Finnougorskii sbornik, p. 243-329) about 500 refs. *Title tr.:* Survey of Russian historical works investigating the Finno-Ugric peoples in the U.S.S.R.

Contains critical review of works on the past of the Voguls, Ostyaks, Zyryans, Karelians, Lapps and other Finno-Ugric peoples: their contact with the European civilization, conquest and russification, introduction of Christianity, etc.

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27791. ANDREEV, ALEKSANDR IGNAT'EVICH, 1887- . S. V. Bakhrushin, istorik Sibiri. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953, no. 157, Seriā fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, Iazyki i istoriā narodov Severa SSSR, p. 246-54) *Title tr.:* S. V. Bakhrushin, historian of Siberia.

Biographical sketch of the life and activities of an outstanding historian of Siberia, Sergei Vladimirovich Bakhrushin (1882-1950). His main publications, including the works referring to the northern parts of Siberia, are noted in the text.

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27792. ANDREEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 1889- . Issledovanie rastitel'nosti aerovizual'nym metodom. (In: Vsesoiūznyi geograficheskii s'ezd, 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949. t. 3, p. 168-78) 16 refs. *Title tr.:* Investigation of vegetation by the aerovisual method.

Direct observation from aircraft is discussed for its importance in geobotanical mapping; for division of vegetation into zones; in exploration of separate landscapes with their successions, marshes, relicts (e. g. in Malozemel'skaya and Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundras); in phenological investigation; and reconnaissance for forage in reindeer-breeding (e. g. in Timanskaya Tundra).

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27793. ANDREEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 1889- . Kormovāi baza lāmal'skogo olenevodstva. (Sovetskoe

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olenevodstvo, 1934. vyp. 1, p. 99-164, fold. map, tables, diagrs.) 150 refs. **Title tr.:** The feeding base of the Yamal reindeer industry.

Contains a description of the Yamal district, an area of 525,940 sq. km. north of 66° N. lat. 64°-80° E.; its population (19,700, including 13,200 minor nationalities, mainly Samoyeds); and the reindeer industry, one of the principal features of the regional economy. At the end of 1932 the herds numbered 356,000 head, of which some 13,600 belonged to kolkhozes, 37,000 to sovkhoses. The reindeer farming is based on natural pastures, which are divided into spring, summer and winter grazing lands. The phytogeographic regions (100 characterized) are taken as a base for calculating the grazing area and fodder production. The principal regions are Karsk tundra, Polar Ural and Ob' River valley. The study was undertaken to promote systematic exploitation of pastures and organization of state and collective farms. It is based in part on the author's expedition to Yamal in 1932. Index of plant species at end of volume. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27794. ANDREEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 1889- . O priroste kustistikh lishainikov. (Akademicheskii SSSR. Doklady, 1952. nov. seriia, t. 85, no. 4, p. 909-912) **Title tr.:** On the growth rate of bushy lichens.

Contains results of the investigation of about 25,000 specimens of *Cladonia alpestris*, *C. silvatica*, and *C. rangiferina* from various northern regions of the U.S.S.R., with the description of the method, some statistical data (table 1) and a discussion of control of the lichen growth by more orderly use of reindeer pastures. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

27795. ANDREEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 1889- . Opyt mnogoletnei kul'tury rastenii tundry v Moskve. (Botanicheskii zhurnal, 1951. t. 36, no. 6, p. 651-55) **Title tr.:** An experiment in perennial cultivation of tundra plants in Moscow.

Contains data on the results of cultivating some arctic shrubs, flowering plants mosses and lichens introduced to the Moscow area (grounds of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition) in 1939. The plants were taken from the Khibiny Mts. in Kola Peninsula and Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra of Arkhangel'sk province.

Data are given on the changes in these plants under the influence of different environmental conditions.

Copy seen: MH-A.

27796. ANDREEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 1889- . Rastitel'nost' tundry Severnogo Kanina. (In: Olen'i pastbishcha Sev-go Kraia, 1931, p. 5-85, illus., 2 maps) **Title tr.:** Tundra vegetation of the northern Kanin Peninsula.

Contains a geobotanical study of reindeer pastures of the northern section of Kanin Peninsula made during the author's expedition in the summer of 1928; with data on topography (p. 6-9), climatic factors: temperature, precipitation, winds, etc. (p. 9-21); and analyses of plant associations of various landscape zones of tundra (high tundra, hillock tundra, sandy hillock tundra, etc.) with lists of typical plants for each zone (p. 21-66); and a survey of most important plant associations (p. 66-71), a table of areas covered by lichens (p. 71); a discussion of reindeer breeding in relation to pastures (p. 72-75); and ecological characteristics and distribution of lichens, p. 70-82. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** Microfilm in CaMAI and DLC, from Dr. Eric Hultén's copy.

27797. ANDREEVA, EKATERINA V. IŮ. M. Shokal'skii; okeanograf, meteorolog, geograf. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1950. 55 p., ports, illus. **Title tr.:** IŮ. M. Shokal'skii; oceanographer, meteorologist, geographer.

A short popular outline of the life (1856-1940) and activities of an outstanding Soviet scientist, who contributed substantially to investigation of the arctic regions. His endeavour to call attention to the Northern Sea Route as early as 1893, and his constant interest in arctic problems are noted. His contributions to oceanographic, cartographic and educational work are stressed.

Copy seen: DLC.

27798. ANDREWS, H. A. Bibliography of Franz Boas. (In: Boas anniversary volume, 1906. p. 515-59)

Contains a chronological record of 302 books and papers written by Boas, and a list of works of which he was editor. These are followed by a subject index which provides convenient access to Boas' contributions on northern peoples, localities and phenomena.

Copy seen: DLC.

27799. ANDREWS, M. C. Frostbite. (British medical journal, May 17, 1941. v. 1, p. 763-64)

Contains text of a letter to the editors advising against the use of friction in frostbite and recommending for milder cases to leave blisters intact; to paint with 1:1000 solution of acroflavin, dust with antiseptic powder, cover with wool, and in case of hands, wear loose woolen gloves. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27800. ANDREWS, RICHARD A., and others. Dairy and potato farms in the Matanuska and Tanana valleys, 1951. 21 p. 13 tables. (Alaska. Agricultural Experiment Station. Mimeograph circular 3) 3 refs. *Other authors:* H. A. Johnson, P. F. Martin.

Contains material based on records of 46 farms in the Matanuska and four in the Tanana valley. Dairy and potato farming in the Matanuska valley are described in some detail, followed by brief survey of land use, farm size, crop yields, and grain production. In the Tanana valley most farms produce potatoes and vegetables; land use is briefly noted. Tables provide statistics on each part of the survey, comparing the farm situation of 1951 with 1947, 1949, and 1950. **Copy seen:** DA.

27801. ANDRIĀSHEV, ANATOLY P. New data on deep-water fishes of the Bering Sea. (Akademīa nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. Nov. ser., t. 4 (9), no. 1-2 (70-71), p. 113-16, illus.)

Contains a list of 11 species of deep-water fishes of Bering Sea with data on their vertical distribution and a description of *Lycodes (Furcimanus) diapterus beringi*, n. subsp.; based on collections of K. M. Derūgin made on the trawler *Dalnevostochnik* in 1932.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

27802. ANDRIĀSHEV, ANATOLY P. Novāā glubokovodnāā ryba semelstva bel'dūgovykh (Pisces, Zoarcidae) iz Beringova morā. (Akademīa nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 415-17, illus.) **Title tr.:** A new deep-water fish of the family Zoarcidae from Bering Sea.

Contains descriptions of *Taranezella* n. gen. and *T. lyoderma* n. sp. obtained at a depth of 986 m. in Olyutorskiy Bay.

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27803. ANDRIĀSHEV, ANATOLY P. O nakhozhenii dvukh vidov ryb roda *Lampanyctus* Bonap. u beregov Kamchatki. (In: Akademīa nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniā dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, 1952, vyp. 3, p. 99-102) **Title tr.:** On the occurrence of two species of fishes of the genus *Lampanyctus* Bonap. off the coast of Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contains descriptions and a comparative study of *Lampanyctus leucoparus* and *L. nannochii*, two deep-sea fishes obtained in 1946 in the Pacific Ocean off southeastern Kamchatka Peninsula, at the depth of 4100-4200 m.

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27804. ANDRIĀSHEV, ANATOLY P., and K. I. PANIN. O nakhozhenii tikhokeanskogo osetra (*Acipenser medirostris* Ayres) v Beringovom more. (Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1953, t. 32, vyp. 5, p. 932-36) **Title tr.:** On occurrence of the Pacific sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris* Ayres) in Bering Sea.

Contains a description of a specimen of this fish obtained on July 21, 1951, in Olyutorskiy Gulf, in eastern Kamchatka waters, the first find of it in the Bering Sea. The systematic position of this species and its distribution are discussed.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

27805. ANDRIĀSHEV, ANATOLY P. Ob abissal'noi faune Tikhogo Okeana k ūgovostoku ot beregov Kamchatki. (In: Akademīa nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniā dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, 1952, vyp. 3, p. 131-37) **Title tr.:** On the deep-sea fauna of the Pacific Ocean to the southeast of Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contains notes on the history of the study of deep-sea fauna of the Arctic Basin and the Far East, and on trawling done in 1946 off southeast coast of Kamchatka Peninsula; a systematic list of 80 deep-sea organisms in 13 classes and orders, followed by a discussion of this fauna and its relations to deep-water faunas of Bering and Okhotsk Sea.

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27806. ANDRIĀSHEV, ANATOLY P. Preryvistoe rasprostranenie morskoi fauny v severnom polusharii. (Priroda, 1944, no. 1, p. 44-52, 11 illus.) **Title tr.:** Discontinuous distribution of the fauna in the Northern Hemisphere.

Contains a study of faunistic relations of northern sections of the Pacific and

Atlantic Oceans as typified by disjoint distribution of the common herring (*Culpea harengus*), some other fishes (*Gadus morrhua*, *Salmo*, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*, etc.), some Decapoda (*Lithodes maja*) and many other marine organisms. A scheme of the development of amphiboreal areas of marine fauna in the Northern Hemisphere is represented (sketch maps 8-11). It is concluded that the contemporary disjoint amphiboreal areas were formed in the Pleiocene epoch through Bering Strait. The migration of the fauna was from the Pacific into Atlantic Ocean along the northern coast of North America.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

ANGELUCCI, RALPH J., see Berson, R. C., and R. J. Angelucci. Trench foot. 1944. No. 28108.

27807. ANGERVO, J. M. Lumitutkimuksesta. (Terra, 1952. 64: no. 4, p. 117-24, illus.) Text in Finnish. Summary in German. **Title tr.:** Snow research.

Contains an historical review and some results of the current work in this field. Properties of snow are measured by means of a snow scale developed by V. V. Korhonen and the Finnish instrument for measuring the density of snow. Finnish results of recent years are said to be applicable for several technical purposes.

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27808. ANGERVO, J. M. Snöunder-sökningar i Finland. (Teknisk tidskrift, Sept. 22, 1951. v. 81, p. 747-749, incl. illus. tables) **Title tr.:** Snow investigations in Finland.

"Snow is classified by size into small, medium and large grains, and by texture into porous, soft, hard, and very hard. Approximately 19 per cent of all snow observed in Finland during the winters of 1948-51 was hard, medium grained, old snow. Snow depth was measured by a gage consisting of a calibrated tube, 50 cm. long with a 100 cm.² cross-section area. The instrument is pressed into the snow and the depth measurements are read directly from the calibrated tube. Snow depths varied in Finland from 1-37 cm. depending on location. Snow density measurements are made by weighing the snow in the tube of the snow gage. Snow densities varied from 0.16 for porous, small grained, new snow to 0.42 for very hard, large grained, old snow.

Snow hardness was measured by dropping two metal cones with 60° and 90° vertex angles from a height to 10 cm. Snow hardness is calculated as the ratio of the striking force to the area of the depression of the cones on the snow surface. Snow hardness measurements varied from 11 for soft porous, medium grained, powder snow to 2360 for hard snow crust."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

ANGRIST, A., see Lorant, A., and others. Storage of blood below 0° C. in liquid state. 1953. No. 30533.

ANIKEEV, N. P., see Obruchev, D. V. Discovery Devonian fish fauna. 1939. No. 31045.

27809. ANISIMOV, M. I., and B. F. MATUSHEVSKIĬ. Bol'shoi snezhnyĭ obval (lavina) v Khibinakh. (Priroda, 1938, no. 3, p. 155-58, illus.) **Title tr.:** Large avalanche in Khibiny.

Contains general description of a snow avalanche of extraordinary size which occurred on Dec. 22, 1936, on the northern slope of Aykuayventchorr Mt. in the Khibiny Mts. on Kola Peninsula. Data are given on the amount of snow involved (approx. 285,000 cu. m.) its distribution, density, height, etc.; followed by discussion of avalanches in Kola Peninsula and their types.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

27810. ANISIMOV, P. A. Épos samoe-dov; iz issledovatel'skikh materialov ètnologicheskoi èkspeditsii v Bol'shezemel'skuĭ tundru v 1927 godu. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 9, p. 30-44, 3 plates of musical notes) **Title tr.:** The Samoyedic epos; from materials obtained by the Ethnological Expedition to the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra in 1927.

Contains an account of Samoyedic folk songs and music, and Russian translation of a long epic song "Sib ĭabtiko". The song shows the animistic conception of the world and has some historical reminiscences about the fighting of the Samoyeds with the princes of Obdorsk and those of the Yukaghirs.

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27811. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Aperçu de la famille des Chloraemidae (Annelida Polychaeta) de la collection du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie des Sciences de Russie. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1922A, p. 38-40) **Title tr.:** A revision of the

family Chloraemidae (Annelida Polychaeta) from the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a list of 11 species of marine polychaetous worms inhabiting all seas along the northern coast of the U.S.S.R., Bering Sea and Okhotsk Sea; diagnoses of *Brada ochotensis*, *B. sachalina*, *B. nuda* and *B. arctica* n. spp. are included.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

27812. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Polychaeten-Fauna Russlands, I. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1925. Ser. A, p. 125-26) *Title tr.:* Contributions to the knowledge of the Polychaeta fauna of Russia, I.

Descriptive notes and data on distribution of marine polychaetous worms, Pallasina pennata from Okhotsk Sea and *Sternapsis fossor*, native to Laptev Sea (77°20' N.) and Bering Sea.

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27813. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Neues über die Verbreitung einiger Arten der Polychaeten. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1924. Ser. A, p. 125-28) *Title tr.:* New data on the distribution of some species of Polychaeta.

Contains descriptions of five new species of marine polychaetous worms including *Terebella hesslei* (White Sea), *Polycirrus eous* (Okhotsk Sea) and *Flabelligera similis* (Beaufort Sea); together with additional data on distribution of other polychaetes occurring in all seas along the northern coast of the U.S.S.R., and in Bering and Okhotsk Seas.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

27814. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Neues über die Verbreitung einiger Arten der Polychaeten nebst Beschreibung neuer Arten. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1925. Ser. A, p. 26-28) *Title tr.:* New data on the distribution of some species of Polychaeta and descriptions of new species.

Pista sachsii n. sp. and *Neoamphitrite figulus pacifica* n. subsp. are described from the specimens obtained in the Okhotsk Sea, and additional distributional data are given on four other species, occurring in the seas along the northern coast of the U.S.S.R.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

27815. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Novye vidy mnogoshchetinkovykh chervel (Polychaeta). (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 148-54, illus.) *Title tr.:* New species of polychaete worms.

Descriptions of eight new species of polychaetes native to Greenland Sea, all arctic seas along the northern coast of U.S.S.R. and to Okhotsk Sea.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

27816. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Paraonidae dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR. Meeres-Paraoniden in Fernen Osten der U.S.S.R. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1934. Nov. ser. t. 3, no. 8-9, p. 656-61, illus.) *Title tr.:* Paraonidae of the Far Eastern seas of the U.S.S.R.

Contains Russian and German descriptions of three new species of annelid worms of the fam. Paraonidae, including *Paraonis ivanovi* n. sp. obtained in northern Bering Sea and *Aricidea antennata* n. sp. native to Chukchi (71°19' N. 178°12' W.) and Okhotsk Seas. Summary in German.

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27817. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Rod *Brada*. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomo- i gistologov, 1, Petrograd, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 15) *Title tr.:* The genus *Brada*.

Contains a critical revision of polychaetous genus *Brada*, with Russian diagnoses of four new species: *B. arctica* from Novo-Sibirskiye Islands waters, *B. nuda* native to Beaufort Sea and *B. ochotensis* and *B. sachalinica* found in southern part of Sea of Okhotsk.

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27818. ANNENKOVA, NADEZHDA PAVLOVNA, 1887-1950. Zur Anatomie einer kienmenlosen Terebelliden-Art (*Terebella hesslei* mihl). (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1926. Bd. 68, no. 5-6, p. 131-36, illus.) *Title tr.:* On the anatomy of a *Terebella* species without gills (*T. hesslei* Annenkova)

Contains a study of the external anatomy and morphology of a marine polychaetous worm, native to the White Sea, previously described by the author as *Terebella hesslei* n. sp., in her paper *Neues über die Verbreitung einiger Arten der Polychaeten*, 1924, q. v.

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27819. ANNOVAZZI, G. Il comportamento dell'oscillometria, della pressione e della fragilità capillare agli arti nei postumi di congelamento; nota preventiva. (Accademia medica lombarda, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 208-213, 3 illus.) *Title tr.:* The behavior of oscillometry, and of capillary pressure and fragility in limbs affected with frostbite sequelae; preliminary report.

Contains a report on the first results of the study concerning 25 military patients mostly with third degree frostbite of the lower extremities. Methods of investigation, some results and some points of therapy are discussed.

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27820. ANTIPIN, V. M. K voprosu o zaprete promysla morzha. (Priroda, 1938, no. 4, p. 159-60, illus.) *Title tr.:* On the question of a ban on walrus-hunting.

Contains an evaluation of the walrus resources in the western and eastern Russian Arctic, and a recommendation for prohibition of walrus-hunting for at least 10-15 years in order to halt the annihilation of the animal, especially in the Barents Sea.

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27821. ANTIPIN, V. M. Ptich'i bazary na severo-vostoke Novol' Zemli. (Priroda, 1953, no. 3, p. 115-16, illus.) *Title tr.:* Bird colonies on northeastern Novaya Zemlya.

Contains observations on three bird colonies ("bird bazaars") on the Kara Sea coast of northeastern Novaya Zemlya, with notes on various sea birds, data on geographic and climatic conditions and remarks on the ecology and life habit of the birds.

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ANTOGNETTI, PIER FAUSTO, see Santucci, G., and others. Indagini sull'apparato cardiovascolare congelati. 1940. No. 31784.

27822. ANTONGIOVANNI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA. Congelamenti ed infiltrazione simpatica; con speciale riguardo all'infiltrazione del canale femorale. (Minerva medica, Jan. 27, 1942. anno 31, v. 1, n. 4, p. 103-112) *Title tr.:* Frostbite and sympathetic infiltration; with special regard to infiltration of the femoral canal.

Contains an account dealing with the etiology and pathology of cold injuries as studied by various authors; sym-

pathetic intervention and methods used by leading proponents of this therapy; author's work and experience with infiltration of the femoral canal (Bertocchi's technique); case histories.

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27823. ANTONIOLI, GAUDENZIO. Blocco anestetico perivascolare nella cura dei congelamenti e di alcune lesioni trofiche degli arti. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 234-27) *Title tr.:* Perivascular anesthetic block in the treatment of frostbite and of some trophic lesions of the limbs.

Includes information on author's work with various kinds of anesthetic block in frostbite, giving dosages, substances injected and their relative value, and time of treatment. In several cases very early therapy was instituted. Infiltration was well tolerated and resulted in prompt disappearance of pain, vasodilation and, generally, acceleration of reparative processes.

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27824. ANTROPOVA V. V. Iz istorii transporta u narodov Sibiri. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1952. t. 15, p. 23-26) *Title tr.:* From the history of transportation among the Siberian peoples.

Contains notes on types of boats (native and Russian), types of dog sledges, Russian influence upon native means of transport, etc. These notes are drawn from the materials for the projected "Ethnographic atlas of Siberia", described by M. G. Levin, q. v.

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27825. ANUCHIN, DMITRII NIKOLAEVICH, 1843-1923. Gorod Mangazeya i Mangazelskaiia zemlia; istoriko-geograficheskaiia zametka. (In his: Izbrannnye geograficheskie raboty, Moskva, 1949, p. 119-27) *Title tr.:* Mangazeya town and Mangazeya land; an historical-geographical note.

Contains an account of old Mangazeya, a town founded in 1601 on the River Taz near the site of the present-day Khal'mer-Sede; and of new Mangazeya, now Turukhansk, founded ca. 1610 at the confluence of the Turukhan and Yenisey. Information is given about their size and buildings, etc., and a detailed analysis made of the word "Man-

gazeya". It is concluded that this was originally the name of a local Yurak-Samoyed tribe ("Molgonzei") and that it survived in mutilated form as the name of the region and of its principal town.

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27826. ANUCHIN, DMITRIĬ NIKOLAEVICH, 1843-1923. K istorii oznakomleniia s Sibir'iu do Ermaka; drevnee russkoe skazanie "O chelovičeskih neznaemykh v vostochnel strane". (Moskovskoe arheologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1890. t. 14, p. 227-313, 14 illus. incl. facsim., maps, fold. map) **Title tr.:** The history of knowledge of Siberia before Ermak; the old Russian narrative "On the unknown peoples in the eastern the eastern lands."

Contains text (p. 230-36) and comments on this Novgorodian chronicle written by a merchant around 1500 A. D. The copy of the ms. reproduced here was found in the Solovetsk library. Its anonymous author gives an account of nine Samoyedic tribes, mostly fantastic stories of cannibals, men changing their skin, headless men, etc. Anuchin in his discussion which comprises the bulk of this paper, gives information on the Samoyeds, Zyryans, Tungus and Ostyaks, drawn from Russian literature since the 15th century, and from narratives of western European travelers. The Yuraks ("Molgonzei" of the old Russian sources) were first mentioned in 1096 A. D., and the people of Novgorod knew them as neighbors of the Ugrians and Zyryans; Ostyak narratives about the Samoyeds and about wars with them are mentioned (p. 246-49). Anuchin includes facsimile reproductions of parts of old maps showing the northern lands inhabited by Samoyeds; also reproductions of old engravings of Samoyed types, their idols, etc.

This work was reviewed by Axel O. Heikel (*in*: Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1894. v. 12, no. 2, p. 3-11). Heikel finds that the Novgorodian chronicle is not a reliable source for ethnological research, some accounts which sound fantastic however, may merely be based on a misinterpretation of actual customs and beliefs.

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27827. ANUCHIN, DMITRIĬ NIKOLAEVICH, 1843-1923. Sani, lad'ia i koni kak prinalozhnosti pokhoronnago obrad'a. (Moskovskoe arheologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1890. t. 14, p.

81-226, 44 illus.) **Title tr.:** Sledges, boats and horses as accessories of the funeral rite.

Contains a study on funeral rites for princes and nobles in Old Russia as described in chronicles and other documents over several centuries. Sledge or boat burial is shown to have been a widespread custom, and burial of the dead in sledges, even in summer, to have been known among some rather primitive northern peoples, e. g. the Zyryans, Votyaks, Cheremis, and Chuvash (p. 134-35); it was also practiced in Old Egypt and western Europe. Boat burial is also of world-wide dissemination; it, too, was found among some northern peoples, e. g. the Chukchis, Alaskan Eskimos, Lapps, Tungus, Orochis, Ostyaks and Voguls (p. 169-72). Among the Tungus, Yuraks, and Ostyaks, the dead, wrapped in reindeer skins or sometimes laid in a hollowed tree trunk, are placed upon an elevated platform. The Ostyaks of the Ob' are buried in the ground, cofined in one half of a boat (the bow end) with two planks from the other half forming a lid for the coffin; beside the dead man are laid all his belongings. A similar arrangement is used among the Voguls. Burial in a boat probably originated from the idea that the dead must cross water on the journey to the other world.

This study was reviewed in Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie, 1892, Bd. 5, p. 102-103; and abstracted by Oliver J. Wardrop in Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal, 1892, v. 21, p. 321-29.

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ANUFRIEV, M. F., see Bouda, K. E. Erste ostjakische Buch. 1932. No. 28265.

APOLLOV, A. G., see Tsentral'nyi muzei narodovedeniia, Moskva. Religioznye verovaniia narodov SSSR. 1931. No. 32550.

27828. APPELGREN-KIVALO, HJALMAR, 1853- Die Grundzüge des skythisch-permischen Ornamentstiles. [Helsingfors, 1912] 20 p. 28 illus. (offprint from Zeitschrift der Finnischen Altertumsgesellschaft, Bd. 26) **Title tr.:** Characteristics of the Scytho-Permian style of ornament.

Contains an investigation of bronze plaques with fantastic figures of animals and men, found in abundance on both

sides of the Ural Mts., in the vicinity of Cherdyn, Solikamsk, Ukhta, and other places, now inhabited by Zyryans. The author concludes that the plaques were used for purely ornamental purposes and had passed through three degrees of development. Originally copies of the southern specimens which came from the shores of the Black Sea (e. g. illustrations of the Greek myth of Ganymede), they were later mixed with the native Zyryan ornamental motifs, and thus a Scytho-Permian style of ornament was developed. **Copy seen:** DLC.

APPLEWHITE, K. H., see Travis, B. V., and others. Add. observ. control mosquito larvae DDT. 1953. No. 32525.

27829. APRODOV, V. A. Geologicheskoe kartirovanie. Moskva, Gosud. izdvo geolog. lit-ry, 1952. 371 p. illus., ports., diagrs., text-maps, fold. map; also 7 partly fold. and col. maps in pocket. Over 300 refs. **Title tr.:** Geological mapping.

A manual admitted by the Ministry of Higher Education of the U.S.S.R. as the text book for students of the geological departments of the state universities. *Includes* (in section 1-2, p. 6-32) a history of Soviet geological mapping, achievements of Soviet geologists, and the activities of the leading organizations and institutes. The work as a whole is outlined, especially (p. 26, 31) the compilation of a synoptic geological map (scale 1:1 million) of the entire U.S.S.R., planned in 174 sheets, initiated in 1939, completed in 1952. Arctic and subarctic areas figure occasionally in the text, and frequently in the extensive bibliography (p. 348-60). *Fold. col. maps* in pocket include: no. 2 (scale 1:20 million) geological map of the U.S.S.R.; no. 3 (scale 1:12 million) Quaternary deposits of European U.S.S.R.; no. 6, key to sheets of the 1:1 million geological map issued as: U.S.S.R. Komitet po delam geologii. *Geologicheskaja karta SSSR*, 1939, q. v. **Copy seen:** DLC.

ARAGON, GLORIA T., see Odell, L. D., and G. T. Aragon. Cold pressor test and kidney function. 1947. No. 31057.

ARAGON, GLORIA T., see also Odell, L. D., and others. Renal response to thermal stimulus. 1948. No. 31058.

ARCANGELI, PAOLO, see Matteini, M., and P. Arcangeli. Ghiandole endocrine nell'ipervitaminosi A. 1951. No. 30724.

27830. ARCHIV FÜR ANTHROPOLOGIE. Aus der Generalversammlung des naturhistorischen Vereins für Rheinland und Westphalen in Andernach, am 26. Mai 1874. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1874. Bd. 7, p. 280-92) **Title tr.:** From the general meeting of the Natural History Association for Rhineland and Westphalia, held in Andernach, May 26, 1874.

Includes a notice (p. 291) on a Lapp skull found in 1844 at Hamm (Germany), 27 ft. deep in the ancient bed of the Lippe River. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27831. ARCHIV FÜR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE KUNDE VON RUSSLAND. Die Renntierzucht in Lappland. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1858. Bd. 17, p. 358-61) **Title tr.:** The reindeer breeding in Lapland.

Contains short account of the biological life of domesticated reindeer, including Lapp terminology. Herding and use of dogs, milking of reindeer cows, etc. are noted. (From the Finnish journal *Suometar*). **Copy seen:** DLC.

27832. ARCHIV FÜR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE KUNDE VON RUSSLAND. Die Sonnensöhne; ein episches Gedicht der Lappen. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1953. Bd. 12, p. 54-61) **Title tr.:** The sons of the sun; an epic song of the Lapps.

Contains quotation from and comments upon an epic song, supposedly written down from the recitation of a native Lapp, but subsequently shown (*ibid.*, 1854, Bd. 13, p. 1-4) to have been composed by pastor Fjellner in Sorsele. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27833. ARCTIC. Baffin expedition 1953. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 163-64)

Contains a preliminary note on the Arctic Institute of North America expedition (in cooperation with the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research) to the Cumberland Peninsula of Baffin Island. Glaciological and geomorphological work on the Penny Highland icecap and the Pangnirtung Pass area, botanical and zoological work in the Pass area, and ornithological studies around the coast of the Cumberland Peninsula were carried out, starting in May, by 13 scientists led by P. D. Baird. A preceding note reports the death, while in the field,

of the expedition's glaciologist, W. R. B. Battle. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

27834. ARCTIC. Banks Island party. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 164)

Contains brief note on a two-man expedition, led by T. H. Manning, to Banks Island (western Canadian Arctic) starting May 1953. Its purpose was to continue a coastal survey for the Defence Research Board of Canada begun by Manning and A. Macpherson in summer 1952.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

27835. ARCTIC. Blue Dolphin Labrador expedition—winter project, 1953. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 165-66)

Contains a note on the expedition sponsored by the U. S. Office of Naval Research and the Arctic Institute of North America to the tidal estuary of Lake Melville during Mar.-Apr. 1953. Four scientists led by D. C. Nutt carried out oceanographic studies along the north and south shores and western end of the lake. Temperature profiles were taken, ice thickness and snow depth on the lake measured, and volume and flow measurements made on the Kenamu, Hamilton, Goose, and North West Rivers. Forest types and physiography were studied. Equipment is described.

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27836. ARCTIC. Ellesmere Ice Shelf party. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 164)

Contains brief note on a two-man expedition to northern Ellesmere Island, starting Apr. 1953. G. Hattersley-Smith, Defence Research Board of Canada, was to make a glaciological study of the ice shelf, believed to be the source of "ice islands." R. Blackadar, Geological Survey of Canada, was to assist and to study the geology of the coastal area.

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27837. ARCTIC. Expedition to Ungava, summer 1953. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 277-78)

Contains brief account based on report by O. Agathon, leader of the two-man party from the American Museum of Natural History which crossed Ungava by plane from west to east, just south of the tree-line. At Rupert House, Great Whale River, Lower Seal Lake, Ft. Chimo, Indian House Lake, and

Knob Lake, rumors of the occurrence of grizzly bear were investigated. A specimen of barren ground caribou was taken and collections of small mammals, birds, and fresh-water life were made. It was concluded that grizzly bear probably do not exist in that region.

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27837L. ARCTIC. Fourth Alaskan Science Conference. (Arctic, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 224.)

Note on the Conference held in Juneau, Sept. 28-Oct. 3, 1953. Some hundred papers were presented, emphasis being placed on Alaskan development.

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27838. ARCTIC. Geographical names in the Canadian North. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 280)

Contains list of 44 names and changes adopted May and June 1952, for official use in the Northwest Territories. The names are to be found in the Dubawnt Lake and Fort Collinson map sheets. Lat. and long. are given for each location.

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27839. ARCTIC. Research projects at the Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska. (Arctic, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 223)

In summer 1953 all research projects at the Arctic Research Laboratory were administered by the Arctic Institute of North America. Of 12 projects, 11 were carried out at Barrow and along the arctic slope of northern Alaska; one involved work on the southern shore of the Alaska Peninsula. The projects and research workers are listed.

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ARCTIC AEROMEDICAL LABORATORY, Fairbanks, Alaska, see Johnson, H. M. Prelim. ecological studies of microclimates inhabited by . . . mammals. 1953. No. 29903.

27840. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Aerial reconnaissance by the Geological Survey of Canada in the Districts of Keewatin and Mackenzie. (Arctic circular, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 46) 2 refs.

Contains notes on "Operation Keewatin," a geological reconnaissance initiated in summer 1952. C. S. Lord and four geologists, in two helicopters and supporting Norseman aircraft, mapped 57,000 sq. miles of southern Keewatin in 113 days at a cost of \$207,000. Future

operations will be supplied by boat as far as possible, involving shipments a year in advance. "Operation Baker, 1954" will map central Keewatin, and "Operation Thelon, 1955" will explore eastern Mackenzie District south of 65° N. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

27841. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Annual R. C. M. P. walrus hunt in the vicinity of Coats Island, 1952. (Arctic circular, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 47)

Contains note based on official Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol report. The party left Eskimo Point on west coast of Hudson Bay 61°07' N. 94°03' W. on Sept. 9, 1952. Stops were made at Marble Island, Chesterfield, Depot Island, Cape Kendall (Southampton Island), Walrus, Coats, Bencas, and "Covered" Islands. No walrus were found until return to Walrus Island Oct. 1, where nine were secured. Party returned to Eskimo Point Oct. 12.

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27842. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Cosmic ray observations in the Thule area 1952. (Arctic circular, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 4-6)

Contains a brief account of observations carried out in Aug.-Sept. 1952 by the U. S. Office of Naval Research with the aim to determine the charge and energy spectrum of the primary cosmic radiation and the interaction of the latter with the earth's atmosphere at high altitudes. Large constant level, plastic balloons ("skyhooks") were launched from the U.S.C.G.C. *Eastwind* with instruments and instrumented rockets. "Two methods of obtaining data were used: balloon-rockets and balloon-borne counters and nuclear emulsion plates which were parachuted to earth." The U.S.S. *Atka* assisted in recovering the instruments. Eight of the 14 flights proved successful; the results of the operation will be published at a later date. Tribute is paid to the pioneering work of the J. M. Wordie Expedition of 1937 in cosmic radiation measurements.

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27843. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Eskimo representation at the Coronation Naval Review. (Arctic circular, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 48)

Contains brief note on presence of two Eskimos, Thomas Aneroluk from Coppermine in Mackenzie District, and Simonee

from Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island, at the Coronation Naval Review at Spithead. They accompanied the Canadian Dept. of Transport's ice-breaker C.G.S. *d'Iberville*. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

27844. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Ice island T3. (Arctic circular, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 2-4)

Contains summary of work on this floating ice island (called Fletcher's Ice Island) "the smallest of the 3 T's . . . in the central and least known part of the polar basin." Establishment of a meteorological station upon it and studies of the ice island's physical structure and movements, movement of the pack ice and seismic profiles of the ice island and the ocean floor are sketched. The account is based on a talk by Colonel Fletcher to the Arctic Circle in Ottawa, and on *Preliminary report* . . . by A. P. Crary and others (Arctic Bibliography No. 21306).

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27845. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Lead-zinc mine in Greenland. (Arctic circular, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 10)

Contains a note on the exploratory and preliminary work of a Danish mining company, Nordisk Mineselskab A/S, in the lead and zinc deposits at Kong Oscars Fjord (72°22' N. 24° W.); an airstrip was built and materials were brought in for building a winter camp, and for exploratory drilling; some 177 men—mostly Danes—were employed during the construction period; only 40 are expected to remain over the winter.

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27846. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. The 1951 census in the Northwest Territories. (Arctic circular, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 37-42, text map, 2 tables) ref. Reprinted in *Arctic*, June 1954. v. 7, no. 1, p. 52-55

Contains brief history of census-taking in Canada, and a survey of methods of the 1951 census and the difficulties involved. Comparisons are made between the 1941 and 1951 Eskimo census figures, with comments on the age of the 1951 population; changes in the registration districts are noted. Tables show total population of Eskimos, Indians, and others in the Northwest Territories (by districts) and Yukon Territory, and Eskimo census figures for Northwest Territories, Quebec, and Labrador.

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27847. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Population of Eskimo peoples. (Arctic circular, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 43, table) 4 refs.

Contains brief note and table on Eskimo population throughout the world, including Alaska (Aleut and Eskimo), Greenland, Soviet Arctic, and Canada (Newfoundland-Labrador shown separately). Years for which figures are given are 1926, 1939, 1941, 1945, 1950, and 1951. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

27848. ARCTIC CIRCULAR. Report of cancer in a captive varying lemming, *Dicrostonyx groenlandicus groenlandicus* (Traill). (Arctic circular, Feb. 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 18)

Contains a macro- and microscopic description of what is believed to be the first reported cancer in this species. It consisted of four, relatively large subcutaneous masses, of diverse cellular composition. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. P. J. G. Plummer, Ottawa. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

ARCTIC HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER, Anchorage, Alaska, see Berg, C. O. Prelim. survey biting diptera Yukon. 1953. No. 28077.

27849. ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA. Award of Institute grants. (Arctic, Mar. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 61)

Contains list of 18 scientists awarded grants by the Institute for field work in the 1953 season. The nature and area of the projected studies are indicated in each case. Investigations in glaciology, oceanography, plant and animal life, native peoples in Alaska, northern Canada and Greenland are included. Similar list for the current year's field work appeared in each spring issue of *Arctic* since 1948. A subsequent issue each year contains brief report on the grantee's work. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA, see also Dunbar, M. J. Arctic, subarctic marine ecology. 1953. No. 28839.

ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA, see also Raup, H. M. Some bot. problems. 1953. No. 31558.

ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, Point Barrow, Alaska, see Wiggins, I. L., and others. Current biol. research. 1953. No. 32915.

27850. ARENA, JAY MORRIS, 1909-, and others. Hypervitaminosis A; report of an unusual case with marked craniotabes. (Pediatrics, Dec. 1951. v. 8, no. 6, p. 788-93) Other authors: P. Sarazen and G. J. Baylin.

Contains a case report of a 6½ month female, white, with symptoms of hypervitaminosis A and severe softening of the skull; withdrawal of administration of a vitamin A preparation caused prompt disappearance of craniotabes and other symptoms. A comparison of symptoms of hypervitaminosis A, hypervitaminosis D, and infantile cortical hyperostosis is presented. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27851. ARENA, JOSEPH ALOYSIUS, Jr., 1922-, and others. Experimental frostbite; an inquiry into the effect of sympathetic block using tetra-ethyl ammonium chloride in the acute stage. (Angiology, Dec. 1950. v. 1, no. 6, p. 492-502, 10 illus.) 24 refs. Other authors: F. S. Gerbasi and A. Blain, III.

Contains an account of experiments with rabbits. TEAC block used to combat vasospasm did not reduce tissue loss; its effect on pain could not be determined as there was no evidence of pain in the controls; release of vasospasm caused increased edema, and wet gangrene to replace the dry type. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27852. ARENTZ, BOB. Forced landing. (Skyways, Apr. 1951. v. 10, p. 13, 38, illus.)

Describes flying difficulties of an Alaskan Division Military Air Transport Command C54 en route from Alaska north of 67° N. lat. to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Plane was forced down at Reed Lake, 45 miles from LePas, and far off-course, crew rescued and plane later flown into Le Pas and then to Edmonton. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27853. ARENTZ, BOB. Operation zero-zero. (Skyways, Nov. 1950. v. 9, p. 18-19, 48-49, illus.)

Describes the work of the Ground Control Approach (GCA) of the Airways and Air Communications System in Alaska. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27854. ARENTZ, BOB. Pilot's report: Cessna 195. (Skyways, Jan. 1950. v. 9, p. 16-17, 44-45, illus.)

Describes the operation in Alaska of the Cessna 195s by the 10th Rescue Squadron of the Alaskan Air Command. **Copy seen:** DLC.

ARENTEZ, RONALD ARCHER, see Bergman, S. PÅ hundeslede Kamtchatka. 1948. No. 28097.

ARÉTAS, R., see Blanc, M. Sur poissons des Îles Pribilof. 1952. No. 28171.

27855. ARETZ, H. Die Frostschäden der Haut. (Medizinische Klinik, Jan. 26, 1940. Jahrg. 36, nr. 4, p. 96-97) **Title tr.:** Frost injuries of the skin.

Contains an account on the milder forms of cold injuries, their causes, diagnosis, individual and sexual predisposition, etc. Alternating cold-warm baths, irradiation and ointments are among the therapeutic means recommended.

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AR'EV, T. IĀ., see Girgolav, S. S., and T. IĀ. Ar'ev. Klinika i lechenie ot-morozheniĭ. 1940. No. 29273.

27856. ARGALL, GEORGE OATES. World mining developments in 1950. (Mines magazine, Mar. 1951. v. 41, p. 35-38, port.)

Notes (p. 36) that Russia has an adequate supply of nickel from the Petsamo mines (in former northern Finland). Another plant at Monchegorsk on Kola Peninsula recovers nickel, cobalt, and copper. A new mine and plant at Noril'sk (69°20' N. 88°06' E.) in the Taymyr Northern District of the Krasnoyarskiy Krai produces nickel.

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27857. *ARGIROPULO, A. I. Mlekopitaŭshchie, t. 3, vyp. 5. Sem. Muridae, myshi. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk. SSSR, 1940. viii, 170 p., illus. (32 figs.) (In: Fauna SSSR. Mammalia, t. 3, vyp. 5 (Nov. ser. no. 21)) 149 (124+25) refs. **Title tr.:** Mammals, v. 3, no. 5, Fam. Muridae, mice.

Contains a systematic index of the species of mice of the fam. Muridae, followed by an introduction (p. 1-28) giving characteristics of the fam. Muridae and subfam. Murinae, and data on specialization, variability, distribution, biology, and economic importance as domestic and warehouse pests and transmitters of many epidemic diseases, as bubonic plague, tularemia, typhoid fever, etc.; bibliography. In the special part (p. 29-129) are keys to the genera, subgenera and species, descriptions of ten species and twenty subspecies and

varieties, with synonyms, references, critical notes and data on biology, ecology, variations, economic importance and geographic distribution in the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. A few species such as the domestic mouse (*Mus musculus*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), etc., are following man into northern regions of the U.S.S.R. Methods of rat and mouse control by prevention and extermination are summarized by B. IŬ. Falkenshtein (p. 130-51). Index of Latin names is appended. Summary in German, p. 152-65.

Copy seen DLC; MH-Z.

ARGIROPULO, A. I., see also Vinogradov, B. S. Mlekopitaŭshchie. Opred. gryzunov. 1941. No. 32748.

ARGUS, GEORGE W., see Gilkey, A. K., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research project, 1952. 1953. No. 29267.

ARIEFF, ALEX J., see Pollock, L. J., and others. Reflexes evoked by cold stimuli spinal cord. 1951. No. 31408.

27858. ARKHANGEL'SKIĬ, B. F. Otchet po provedeniŭ nablŭdeniĭ za rasprostraneniem radiovoln i atmosferykh razrădov na Zemle Frantsa-Iosifa v techenie 2-go Mezhdunarodnogo polărnogo goda, 1932-1933. Pod red. N. V. Roze. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1937. 63 p. 32 illus. & diagrs., 16 tables. **Title tr.:** Report of observations on the propagation of radio-waves, and on atmospheric disturbances, carried out in Franz-Josef Land during the International Polar Year, 1932-1933. Edited by N. V. Roze.

Contains introductory account of the instrumentation, installation and conduct of the observations at Tikhaya Bukhta and Ostrov Gukera, 9-12 a. m. and 8-12 p. m. daily, Aug. 24, 1932-Oct. 10, 1933. The results are presented in graphs, diagrams and tables: measurements of the daily, monthly, and seasonal fluctuations in intensity of radio waves in the 200-2,000 m. bands, transmitted from 15 European stations (as far as Reykjavik, London, Prague, Moscow) day (p. 18-24) and night (p. 24-54). Average monthly values of the day (p. 24) and night (p. 55) radio-wave intensity and its diurnal range for the different months of year (p. 55) are given. Similar data for short-wave stations (p. 55-61), limit waves (shortest

*See also No. 20072 for paper by this author listed under erroneous spelling of his name.

and longest audible), and waves recommended for transmitting to the arctic area are also given (p. 62-63).

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27859. ARKHANGEL'SKIĬ, B. F. Predvaritel'noe soobshchenie ob usloviakh rasprostraneniia radio-voln v severnykh shirotakh. (In: Vsesoiuznaia konferentsiia po izucheniiu stratosfery, Leningrad 1934. Trudy, Moskva, 1935. p. 333-37, graphs). Also pub. in English in its: Proceedings of the All-Union Conference for the Study of the Stratosphere, Mar. 31-Apr. 6, 1934, pub. 1938, p. 189-92. *Title tr.:* Preliminary report on conditions of radio-wave propagation in northern latitudes.

Systematic visual and photographic measurements of the intensity field of radio stations within the medium (200-2000 m) and short (25-60 m) waves were made at Tikhaya Bay on Franz Josef Land (80°20' N. 52°50' E.) during the Second International Polar Year (1932-1933). Results show that "the study of radio-wave propagation is a reliable means of investigating the upper layers of the stratosphere," and that such a study is more productive at polar than at lower altitudes.

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ARKHANGEL'SKIĬ, B. F., see also Papaleksi, N. D. O rabote uslovii rasprostraneniia radiovoln. 1938, 1948. No. 31176.

27860. ARMSTRONG, EDWARD A., and P. R. WESTALL. The song-flights of some northern birds. (Ibis, 1953. v. 95, no. 1, p. 143-44)

Contains description of song-flights of spotted redshank, Temminck's stint, Lapland bunting, red-spotted bluethroat and meadow pipit, and transcription of their songs; based on the author's observations during a visit to Lapland in June 1952 to study song-flights of various birds with a view to obtaining data on suggestion that dark coloration of the lower parts of birds functions as a sign-stimulus during aerial display.

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27861. ARMSTRONG, HARRY GEORGE, 1899-., and J. A. RAF-FERTY. Cold pressor test follow-up study for seven years on 166 officers. (American heart journal, Apr. 1950. v. 39, no. 4, p. 484-90, table) 18 refs.

Contains a seven-year follow-up study of annual blood pressures and cardio-

vascular histories of 166 officers who had the cold pressor test administered in 1940. Statistical analysis showed that the cold pressor test index is not correlated with hypertensive tendency, with age, flying time, or with basal blood pressure; the latter was found correlated with age; the number of hours a pilot has flown was found not to be correlated with hypertensive tendency, provided he has passed careful physical examination annually.

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27862. ARMSTRONG, HARRY GEORGE, 1899-. The loss of tactical efficiency of flying personnel in open cockpit aircraft due to cold temperatures. (Military surgeon, 1936. v. 79, p. 133-40, 2 tables, chart)

Contains a study, under standard conditions, of the causes of loss of tactical efficiency. The winter flying clothing, the poor functioning of personnel equipment, and deleterious physiological and psychological effects of low temperatures were found to be the main causes of loss of efficiency.

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27863. ARMSTRONG, TERENCE E. Beobachtungen auf dem nordsibirischen Schifffahrtsweg. (Polarforschung, 1951. pub. 1953. Bd. 3, Jahrg. 21, Heft 2, p. 127-29) 9 refs. *Title tr.:* Observations along the north-Siberian shipping lane.

Contains an account of the weather stations, the weather- and especially ice-forecasting service along the Northern Sea Route and on the Russian arctic seas generally. Long and short range predictions; periods of issuance of the forecasts; methods applied by some leading Soviet meteorologists; use of aircraft and ships in weather and ice reconnaissance, etc., are discussed and evaluated. "... there are now 69 coast stations but more ship reports are needed. Forecasts of ice conditions several months ahead have been made since 1923, based on sea temperature, Icelandic low, or cycles. More detailed forecasts for 5-10 days are based on movements of ice, and are 75 percent good but data are often insufficient."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1255. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DWB.

27864. ARMSTRONG, TERENCE E. Canadian ice distribution survey. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 673-74)

Contains a note based on an unpublished report of the Geographical Branch, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, re-

garding the initiation, in 1951, of a study of ice distribution in the coastal and inland waters of Canada and the accompanying navigational difficulties. A card index of ice conditions is being prepared, each card bearing information (usually a quotation from a published account) on the state of ice at a certain time and place. At present the following areas are being indexed: the coastal waters of Beaufort Sea, the waters of the Arctic Archipelago, the Hudson Bay-James Bay region, Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, and the Newfoundland coastal waters; lakes and rivers flowing into these waters, are included. Author's appraisal of the method of this survey is appended.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

27865. ARMSTRONG, TERENCE E. The cold pole of the world. (Weather, Dec. 1952. v. 7, no. 12, p. 368-69, illus.) 9 refs. Previously listed, No. 20309.

"Quotes a figure of -67.7° C. at Oymyakon ($63^{\circ}16'$ N. $143^{\circ}15'$ E., 800 m) as the lowest correct minimum temperature. Mean and extreme monthly temperatures 1930-33 at Oymyakon and Verkoyansk compared graphically." *Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 582. Summary note *The coldest place on earth in Polar record*, July 1953, v. 6, no. 46, p. 821-22.

Copy seen: MH-BH.

ARMSTRONG, TERENCE E., *see also* *Economist*. Soviet Arctic. 1953. No. 28857.

ARMSTRONG, TERENCE E., *see also* Soloukhin, V. Northern lights. 1952. No. 32174.

27866. ARMY MEDICAL BULLETIN. Medical and sanitary aspects of Exercise Yukon. (Army medical bulletin, July 1948. v. 8, p. 575-76)

Contains a report on the Medical Dept. participation in this exercise conducted by U. S. Army Ground Forces during four months of the winter 1947-48 in Alaska. Includes information on prior indoctrination and exercises, shelter, heating, casualty evacuation and transportation, sanitation and waste disposal, water supply, personal hygiene.

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27867. ARMY MEDICAL BULLETIN. The prevention of trench foot. (Army medical bulletin, Apr. 1945. no. 87, p. 1-3. illus.)

Contains an account of recommendations and measures taken by the Surgeon General to prevent or reduce trench foot casualties in the armed forces. These include instructions on foot hygiene; issue of proper shoes and socks; pamphlets explaining the causes of trench foot, how to avoid it, and how to treat it before medical aid is available.

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27868. ARMY MEDICAL BULLETIN. Progress on the trench foot problem. (Army medical bulletin, May 1945. no. 88, p. 3)

Contains a brief statistical note on the decline of trench foot casualties of the Fifth Army in Italy. Better footgear, but especially greater discipline and unit responsibility are considered main factors in improvement of conditions.

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27869. ARMY MEDICAL BULLETIN. Service on the Alaska Highway. (Army medical bulletin, Mar. 1944. no. 74, p. 49-50)

Contains letter, Oct. 13, 1943, from a battalion surgeon with an Engineer Regiment in Alaska, on the general health condition of his unit. Includes data on inoculation, rations and diet, an outbreak of jaundice, prevention of frostbite, exanthema, venereal diseases, minor injuries, etc. Psychological as well as problems of morale, are also mentioned.

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27870. ARMY MEDICAL BULLETIN. Trench foot. (Army medical bulletin, Sept. 1945. v. 4, no. 3, p. 265-71)

Contains an account dealing with factors causing trench foot; its pathogenesis and pathologic anatomy; clinical course; symptoms; successive stages of the disease (pre-hyperemic, hyperemic, post-hyperemic); prevention; first aid and definitive treatment; prevention of complications; diet; etc.

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27871. ARNDT, GEORG. Über die plastische Hautdeckung von Erfrierungs- und Amputationsstümpfen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Wertes kurzer Amputationsstümpfen. (Zeitschrift für Orthopädie und ihre Grenzgebiete, 1947. Bd. 77, Heft 1, p. 40-78; Heft 2, p. 121-44, 28 illus.) 40 refs. **Title tr.:** Plastic skin surgery of frostbite- and amputation-stumps, with

special consideration of the value of short stumps.

Contains an account of the various kinds of skin flaps and their transplantation; types of leg and foot amputation; their choice and evaluation; amputations of the hand; preparing skin flaps for transplantation; moving of flaps; implantation and further management; covering of leg and foot stumps with skin flaps following various types of amputation (with case histories); follow-up management; other types of skin grafts; etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27872. ARNELL, HAMPUS WILHELM, 1848-1932. Lebermoose aus Kamtschatka, gesammelt von E. Hultén. (Hedwigia, 1927. Bd. 67, Heft 1-2, p. 110-12) **Title tr.:** Liverworts from Kamchatka, collected by E. Hultén.

Contains list of 28 liverworts with localities; description of *Nardia kamtschatica* n. sp. is included.

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27873. ARNOLD, JAMES RICHARD, 1923-, and **W. F. LIBBY.** Radiocarbon dates. (Science, Feb. 2, 1951. v. 113, p. 111-20) 8 refs.

Contains radiocarbon dates based on 5560 ± 30 years as half-life of radiocarbon. Includes (p. 118) material from archaeological sites in Alaska, viz. charcoal from artifact layer in the Yukon; wood from Ipiutak culture deposits; charcoal from Uniak (i. e. Unmak?) Island (Aleutians); wood from gold diggings near Fairbanks; charred wood from Iyatayet site, Norton Bay. See also H. B. Collins, *Radiocarbon dating in the Arctic*, 1953. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27874. ARNOTT, W. MELVILLE, and J. M. MACFIE. Effect of ulnar nerve block on blood flow in the reflexly vasodilated digit. (Journal of physiology, 1948. v. 107, no. 2, p. 233-38, fig., 3 tables) 12 refs.

Contains a report of experiments which demonstrated that ulnar nerve block does not significantly alter the blood flow (as estimated by calorimetry) in the digit of normal subjects in a condition of reflex vasodilatation. However, local cooling of the digit in such subjects lowered the blood flow, the degree of which was not further altered by ulnar block. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27875. ARNY, SAMUEL A. Taxonomic status of the bank swallow of North

America. (Condor, 1952. v. 54, no. 6, p. 356-57)

Contains a table of comparative measurements of adult specimen of bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) from various regions, including a small collection of 22 specimens (12 adults and 10 young) from the Yukon valley in the vicinity of Eagle; the conclusion is that the race *R. riparia ijimae* does not occur in North America and should be excluded. The North American population of *R. riparia* is separable from that of Europe and Asia; the name *R. r. maximiliani* is available for this population. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

27876. ARONIN, JEFFREY ELLIS, 1927-. Climate and architecture, progressive architecture book. New York, Reinhold, 1953. x, 304 p. approx. 300 refs.

Diverse climatic agents—precipitation, sun, temperature, and humidity—are discussed from viewpoint of application of knowledge of their character in the siting, design, and orientation of buildings and towns. The term "architecture" is coined to cover the field of the relation of climate to architecture. The principles involved are applicable to arctic conditions and specifically considered, e. g. the Eskimo architecture of Alaska and the Mackenzie River region of Canada (p. 3-4); the low houses with thatched roofs and lack of window surfaces which characterize the windy, rain-and-snow-swept slopes of Norway's fiords (p. 20-21). Discussed also is the relative position of the sun and the intensity of its energy at different times and under different conditions, and the utilization and control of this energy as a source of light and heat (p. 21-114). The so-called "winter chill" of the Arctic is considered (p. 168-74). Attention is called to the flat poorly drained muskeg soils south of Churchill, on the west coast of Hudson Bay where floating gravel bed foundations have had to be used in building construction (p. 249-50). As severe, bitter winds characterize the Arctic, tight construction is needed for buildings. Use of special chimneys, triple-glazed windows, and felt-lined joint strips at Resolute Bay, N.W.T. (74°24' N.) is noted (p. 206). Buildings in the Arctic should be as near rectangular in shape as possible (p. 205); the long axis parallel to the direction of the prevailing winds; so placed (because of snow drift) that the lee side

is not used as a means of access or as a source of light (example at Baker Lake cited p. 251); and (p. 255) there should be no overhangs. **Coppy seen:** DLC.

ARONSON, JOSEPH DAVID, 1889-. The medical history of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

27877. ARRHENIUS, SVANTE AUGUST, 1859-1927. Die Nordlichter in Island und Grönland. Stockholm, 1906. 27 p. illus., tables. (Svenska Vetenskapssakademien, Stockholm. Nobelinstitut. Meddelanden, v. 1, no. 6) refs. **Title tr.:** The aurora in Iceland and Greenland.

"Data on auroral frequency in Iceland and Greenland (1873-1903) are analyzed to determine the seasonal variations, the secular variations and the relation to the 25-93-day period. The 11-year cycle was evident but not as pronounced as that reported by Fritz for Norway. The double annual maximum (Nov. and March) was noticed in recent years but earlier a single Dec. maximum corresponding to daylight minimum was noted. The 25-93-day cycle was much weaker than in lower magnetic latitudes. A theory is presented to account for anomalies between Norway and Iceland or Greenland which lie nearer the magnetic pole."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1173.

Coppy seen: DLC.

ARRIGO, BARBIERI. see Tantini, E., and others. Arteriografia negli arti congelati. 1941. No. 32383.

27878. ARSEN'EV, V. A. Rechnoi bобр. (In: U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie po delam okhotnich'ego khoz'fstva. Pushnye bogatstva SSSR, 1949. vyp. 1, p. 93-110, illus., 6 tables) **Title tr.:** River beaver.

Contains a description of the beaver's biology, life habit, food and reproduction; the beaver lodge and its construction. The breeding of this valuable fur bearer was begun 1929 in the Konda (62° N. 64° E.) and Malaya Sos'va (64°30' N. 63° E.) River basins, an area of 8,000 sq. km. in the Tyumenskaya Oblast', and subsequently organized in the Kola Peninsula (1934), Arkhangel'skaya Oblast', Komi A.S.S.R., and in the Pechora basin taiga. Animals were transferred from the Voronezh Beaver Sanctuary to start the new colonies. **Coppy seen:** DLC.

27879. ARSEN'EV, V. A. Setnoi lov tülenei na Dal'nem Vostoke. (Rybnoe khoz'fstvo, July 1948. t. 24, no. 7, p. 7-11) **Title tr.:** Catching seal with nets in the Far East.

The seal in the Far East is taken by killing the animals at rest on the Okhotsk Sea ice. The location and habits of various species in ice-free seasons is little known, excepting the common seal "larga" (*Phoca vitulina larghe* Pall.), which follows the migration of salmon to the river estuaries and which can be taken with nets, as in the Barents Sea. Several types of nets used in the latter, or devised and tested in the Sea of Okhotsk are described; and methods of catching the seals critically evaluated. Habits of the seal are also noted.

Coppy seen: DLC.

27880. ARWIDSSON, IVAR, 1873-. Studien über die skandinavische und arktische Maldaniden; nebst Zusammenstellung der übrigen bisher bekannten Arten dieser Familie. Jena, Verl. v. g. Fischer, 1907. 308 p. plates 1-12. (Zoologische Jahrbücher; Abt. für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie. Suppl. Bd. 9, Heft 1) 138 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies on Scandinavian and arctic Maldanidae; with a review of all other hitherto known species of this family.

Contains a critical revision of annelid marine worms of the family Maldanidae, inhabiting Norwegian and arctic waters, with a key to the species, descriptions of the family, five new subfamilies, six new genera, 30 species (ten are described as new) and seven new varieties. Data are given on morphology, dimensions, habitat, ecology, localities are listed. Many species distributed in arctic seas from West Greenland waters to the Kara Sea are included.

Coppy seen: MH-Z.

27881. ARWIDSSON, IVAR, 1873-. Uncinisetidae Bidenkap, eine aus Versehen aufgestellte Polychaeten Familie, nebst Bemerkungen über einige nördische Maldaniden. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1908. Bd. 33, no. 9, p. 267-77, illus.) **Title tr.:** Uncinisetidae Bidenkap, a family of Polychaeta established by mistake, together with notes on some other northern Maldanidae.

Contains critical notes on this family of annelid worms established by O. Bidenkap, and on six species of the fam. Maldanidae, including *Nicomache lumbricalis* native to King's Bay, Vest-

spitsbergen, and *N. minor* and *Petaloproctus tenuis* from the Vadsö region in northern Norway. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

ASBOTH, A., see Rajka, E., and A. Asboth. Cold urticaria. 1951. No. 31537.

27882 ASCHOFF, JÜRGEN. Aktivitätsperiodik von Mäusen im Dauerdunkel. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1952. v. 255, no. 3, p. 189-96, illus.) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Periodicity in the activity of mice kept in continuous darkness.

Mice kept in the dark with exclusion of all external time indicators maintained for only a few days their normal cycles of activity (24 ± 2.5 hrs.); these were replaced by shorter cycles lasting in general 23-23.5 hrs.

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27883. ASCHOFF, JÜRGEN., Frequenzänderungen der Aktivitätsperiodik bei Mäusen im Dauerlicht und Dauerdunkel. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1952. v. 255, no. 3, p. 197-203, illus.) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Changes in frequency of activity periods in mice kept in continuous light or continuous darkness.

Mice with a normal periodicity in activity of 24 hrs. changed it under conditions of continuous light into 26-hr. periods. Transfer of these animals into continuous darkness brought about a rapid appearance of their darkness periodicity in activity of less than 24 hours; this was maintained for months in continuous darkness.

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27884. ASHMAN, LARRY. The arctic weasel. (Marine Corps gazette, May 1949. v. 33, no. 5, p. 54-58, tables)

"The M-29 Weasel was originally designed for arctic use. The vehicle weighs 4,077 lb., has a unit pressure for zero penetration of 1.69 lb./sq. in., and a maximum speed of 36.4 mph. Light weight combined with broad, rubber-padded tracks make the M-29 ideal for snowy terrain. Specifications and operating characteristics are presented in tabular form. Equipment and a table of organization for a hypothetical Arctic Weasel Platoon designed for intelligence reconnaissance are presented."—SIPRE.

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27885. ASPELIN, JOHAN REINHOLD, 1842-1915. Antiquités du nord Finno-Ougrien; publiées à l'aide d'un subvention de l'État, par J. R. Aspelin. Dessins de C. Nummelin d'après les originaux gravés par E. Jacobson. Traduction française par G. Biaudet. Helsingfors, G. W. Edlund, 1877-1884. 5 pt.: (137, 241, 164, 81, 91 p.) illus., plates. **Title tr.:** Antiquities from the Finno-Ugrian North; published with the aid of a government subvention, by J. R. Aspelin. Drawings of C. Nummelin engraved by E. Jacobson. French translation by G. Biaudet.

Includes chapters on the stone age in Finland and northern Russia, the Ural-Altaic bronze age with finds from the Perm and Arkhangel'sk (Pinega) regions (pt. 1, p. 11-87); the iron age of the Permians with finds from the Pechora (pt. 2, p. 121-62); the iron age of Finland and Norwegian Finnmark (pt. 4). The arctic stone age of Scandinavia, the antiquities of Karelia and Finnmark, and the former Lapp settlements on the Kama River are mentioned (pt. 1, p. 15). The work is based chiefly on studies in the museums of Moscow and Leningrad in 1874, also on some excavations made by the author in 1872 in the governments of Perm, Vyatka, Kazan, Yaroslavl' and Tver. The many excellent illustrations of numerous artifacts, etc., and some skulls are given with rather brief explanations and comments in Finnish and French.

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27886. ASTAF'EV, A. D. O preduprezhdenii otmorozhenii nog. (Voenno-meditsinskii zhurnal, Jan.-Feb. 1944, no. 1-2, p. 76-79, 4 illus., table) **Title tr.:** Prevention of frostbite of the feet.

Contains information on the prevalence of frostbite in the feet (96-97 percent) and on additional footwear aimed at preventing it, such as shoe-inlays, footlets, extra protection for toes and heels, footgear worn over the shoes or boots.

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27887. ASTAKHOVA, ANNA MIKHAILOVNA, 1886- Belomorskaiâ skazitelnitsa M. S. Krûkova. (Sovetskii fol'klor, 1939. no. 6, p. 176-213) **Title tr.:** A narrator from the White Sea, M. S. Krûkova.

Contains a characterization of a famous teller of Russian epic tales, who has lived all her life in the village of Zimnyaya

Zolotitsa on the White Sea coast. As a young girl, Krūkova sang seven of these epics to A. Markov in 1900. Many years later she was rediscovered by Astakhova who noted down 40 of her tales, and she is said to know some 25 more. Krūkova is an improviser, readily creates new songs after the traditional patterns, and has made such on Lenin and Stalin, on arctic explorers (members of the *Cheliuskin* expedition) and other modern heroes. Chiefly for these feats she has achieved great fame in Soviet Russia. Her special gift, however, is for the old, traditional epic or *bylin*.

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27888. ASTAKHOVA, ANNA MIKHAILOVNA, 1886- . K novym zapisam bylin v Pomor'e. (Sovetskii fol'klor, 1935, pub. 1936, no. 2-3, p. 153-58) **Title tr.:** To the new notations of *bylins* in Pomor'ye.

Contains remarks on the singers of Russian epic songs in *Zimnaya Zolotitsa*, based on texts recently published by V. P. Chuzhimov, q. v. The performances of the famous bard, Marfa Krūkova are characterized.

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27889. ASTROVA, G. G. Pervye nakhodki nizhniesiluriskikh *Trepstomata* v Sibiri. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Trudy, otdel geol. 1951. t. 1, p. 128-35, illus.) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** First finds of lower Silurian *Trepstomata* in Siberia.

"Describes trepostomatous bryozoans (including one new variety) from Silurian deposits of Siberian localities (Lower and Stony Tunguska and Lena River valleys). They represent the first record of Silurian *Trepstomata* for Siberia."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology.*

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27890. ASTUNI, ANTONINO. Orientamenti e direttive nella moderna terapia dei congelamenti. (Minerva medica, Dec. 5, 1942. anno 33, v. 2, n. 50, p. 566-73) **Title tr.:** Orientation and directions in modern therapy of frostbite.

Contains an introductory part on the physio-pathology of frostbite followed by a review of therapeutic methods, viz.: physical means (short-wave therapy, exercise, etc.); medication (vasodilators, follicular hormones, niacin); sympathetic intervention (sympathectomy, blockade);

therapy of third degree frostbite: amputation. The origin and development of each of the methods is traced and its value appraised.

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27891. ASTUNI, ANTONINO. Il trattamento marconiterapico nelle lesioni da congelamento. Tecnica e risultati. Osservazioni cliniche sulle sindromi dolorose nei congelati. (Minerva medica, Jan. 27, 1942. anno 33, v. 1, n. 4, p. 112-21, 10 illus.) **Title tr.:** The treatment of frostbite lesions by marconitherapy. Technique and results. Clinical observations on pain syndromes in frostbite.

Contains an account of frost injuries in some past wars, and the history of short-wave therapy in general and that of mass therapy of frostbite in particular. This is followed by a report on 47 cases of frostbite of all degrees treated with short waves. The patients were soldiers and the injuries all in the lower extremity. Methods applied in different cases are presented together with selected case histories. The problem of pain is analyzed and discussed and the beneficial effect of short waves in reducing pain and secondary focal infections, stressed.

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27892. ÁTÁNYI, ISTVÁN. Kahden vanhimman tunnetun lappalaisen runon vaikutus maailmankinjalaisuuteen. (Virittäjä, 1941. v. 45, no. 1, p. 110-22) **Title tr.:** The influence of two oldest Lapp poems upon world literature.

Author traces two Lapp songs, first published by J. Scheffer in his *Laponia* in 1673 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 25926), as they have been adapted or imitated by several individual writers, e. g. R. Bergström, H. W. Wright, J. G. Herder, Longfellow, and others. Summary in German, p. 154.

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27893. ATKINSON, D. J. British geological work on Prins Karls Forland, Spitsbergen, 1950 and 1951. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 527)

Contains brief note on topographic and geologic work carried out by D. J. Atkinson and R. A. McDonald in July-Sept. 1950 and 1951. The northeast coast of this island (78°32' N. 11°05' E.) was surveyed in 1950, the central and southern sections in 1951. All mountains of the central chain were climbed.

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ATLAS DER VÖLKERKUNDE, *see* Karutz, R. Völker Nord- u. Mittelasiens. 1925. No. 29989.

27893A. AUBERT DE LA RÛE, EDGAR. Une traverse du Labrador. (Géographie, Apr. 1952, No. 7, p. 27-33, col. illus.) *Title tr.*: A traverse of Labrador.

Contains a popular account of an expedition of four scientists led by J. Rousseau during July-Aug. 1948. The flight from Montreal to Fort Chimo (south of Ungava Bay) and to the Hudson Bay Co. post at Povungnituk on the east coast of Hudson Bay) is described, with comments on the landscape. Geological, botanical, and archeological observations and collections were made during the return trip, a traverse of Ungava Peninsula from Povungnituk, by the Kogaluk River, Payne Lake, and Payne River to Payne Bay on the east coast of the Peninsula, thence by boat on Ungava Bay to Fort Chimo.

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AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, 1785-1851, *see* Mengel, R. M. On name N. bald eagle. 1953. No. 30758.

27894. AUER, VÄINÖ, 1895- . Peat lands. (In: Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland. *pub.* in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 235-57, illus., 2 text maps, 2 diags.) 20 refs.

Contains detailed discussion of distribution and types of peat lands. The abundance of peat in arctic Finland is due to low temperatures, low evaporation, and the barren soil, and is controlled to some extent by topography. Biological and geological classifications are discussed, and modes of peat land formation are described. Characteristic small formations on the surface of peat lands, such as hummocks, peat mounds, sphagnum banks, etc., are explained with reference to the factors of freeze and thaw.

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AUERBACH, L. L. *See* Averbakh, Leopold Leonidovich, 1903-

27895. AUERBAKH, NIKOLAI KONSTANTINOVICH, 1892-1930. Zimov'e v bukhtie Promyslovoi Eniselskogo zaliva. Otechet o raskopkakh. (Sovetskaya Aziya, 1928. god. 4, no. 5-6, p. 125-44, illus.) *Title tr.*: A winter dwelling on Promyslovoy Bay, Gulf of the Yenisey. Report of archeological excavations.

Contains a physico-geographical description of the region, its natural resources, and excavations made by the Yeniseian Hydrographical detachment in 1921 at the Promislovoy, a rivulet on the west Taymyr coast not far from Dikson Island. An empty winter dwelling of ten rooms was found, with implements and accessories, showing that the inhabitants were civilized people who left the place suddenly about a hundred years ago, probably fleeing from threat of an epidemic. The dwelling, tools and implements are described and illustrated. A radio station is now set up at this place.

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AUGENTI, TOMMASO, *see* Sostegni, A., & T. Augenti. Considerazioni cento casi congelamenti. 1943. No. 32190.

27896. AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES. The snowmobile, Canada's winter vehicle. (Automotive industries, Apr. 1949. v. 100, no. 7, p. 31, illus.)

"The Snowmobile weighs 3600 lbs., has a maximum speed of 45 m.p.h., and is equipped with a 115 h.p. engine, clutch, 3-speed transmission, universal joints, propeller shaft, and differential, all of Chrysler make. The frame is of all-welded construction and the body has a hardwood frame with plywood panels. Four wheels equipped with pneumatic tires and located between caterpillar tracks are on each side of the bogie. The vehicle is steered by 2 skis in the front of the body. Two models, one seating 15 to 18 passengers and the other 12, are made. Payload is approximately 1.5 tons."—SIPRE.

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AVERBAKH, LEOPOLD LEONIDOVICH, 1903- , *see* Belomor; account construction. 1935. No. 28056.

AVERBAKH, LEOPOLD LEONIDOVICH, 1903- , *see also* Belomorskobaltiskii kanal. 1934. No. 28057.

AVERBAKH, LEOPOLD LEONIDOVICH, 1903- , *see also* White Sea Canal; account construction. 1935. No. 32906.

27897. AVERIN, I. V. Massovaya gibel' zimushchikh utok na ruzhnoi Kamchatke. (Priroda, 1948. no. 2, p. 65-66) *Title tr.*: The mass destruction of wintering ducks in southern Kamchatka.

Deals with the annihilation of ducks enmired in oil from a wrecked tanker near Cape Lopatka in Nov. 1943. The

ducks were not able to fly, also they became sick trying to clean themselves of the oil. Twenty thousand were killed in three days by the local population. In a check of the shore, seven dead ducks were found to a meter of coast.

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27898. AVERIN, IŮ. V., and D. POĬAR-KOV. Vtoroi sluchať nakhozheniâ burego burevestnika v SSSR. (Priroda, 1947, no. 7, p. 72-73) **Title tr.:** The second case of the brown shearwater's occurrence in the U.S.S.R.

Contains brief descriptive notes on the brown shearwater (*Puffinus griseus* Gm.) obtained by the senior author on Kamchatka Peninsula in 1941 and deposited in the Zoological Museum at Moscow. It is a second verified case of occurrence of this bird in the U.S.S.R. The first find (in 1927) was recorded by R. N. Meklenburtsev in his *O nakhozhenii burevestnika v SSSR*, 1943, q. v.

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27899. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Flagellata. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1907. Bd. 31, no. 25, p. 834-41, illus.) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the knowledge of flagellates.

Contains the results of microscopic study of *Chilomonas paramacium*, a flagellate found in abundance in Kola Bay on the Murman coast of Barents Sea; with data on the nucleus and ectoplasm of this protozoan, its development and life cycle.

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27900. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Die Marine Biologische Station an der Murman-Küste. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1906. Bd. 29, no. 23, p. 704-707) **Title tr.:** The marine biological station on the Murman coast.

Contains a description of Murmansk Biological Station established 1899 on the shores of Yekaterininskaya Gavan' in Kola Bay, with data on its facilities, equipment and scientific activities.

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27901. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Materialy k poznaniu promyslovyykh ryb i rybolovstva Barentsova morâ v svâzi s perspektivami dal'neishikh issledovanii; s prilozheniem promyslovoi karty Barentsova morâ. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozâistva. Trudy, 1927. t. 2,

vyp. 3, p. 3-24, maps (1 part col. fold.))

Title tr.: Materials for the study of the fishes and the fishing industry of the Barents Sea in relation to further investigations; with a supplemental fisheries map of Barents Sea.

The map is described, and account given of the fish shoals depending on bottom relief and bottom-water temperature, and of the plankton, benthos, and commercially important fishes (cod, bass, flounder, haddock, halibut and herring). *Map* of the portion of the Sea between 68° and 72° N. lat. is given with isobaths, sandbanks and localities for various species of fish.

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27902. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . O nekotorykh rezultatakh gidrologicheskikh rabot v râlone mysa Kanin, Barentsevo more, v svâzi s voprosami rybolovstva. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozâistva. Trudy, 1927. t. 2, vyp. 1, p. 81-93, 4 charts) **Title tr.:** Some results of hydrological work in the Cape Kanin region, Barents Sea, in connection with fishing problems.

Contains journal of the author's work in Aug. 29-Nov. 17, 1918, on 67 oceanographic stations in the region 68°30'-69°30' N. 42°30'-44°30' E.; followed (p. 89-93) by tabular data giving stations' coordinates, and depths, temperature and chemistry of the water. The work was done for the Research Institute of the Fishing Industry.

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27903. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Sel'di Belogo morâ; chast' pervââ. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozâistva. Trudy, 1927. t. 2, vyp. 1, p. 41-77, 28 tables) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Herring of the White Sea, part 1.

Contains a short review of previous herring studies, hydrographical sketch of the White Sea and account of methods used in investigating the herring species and their peculiarities.

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27904. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Sel'di Belogo morâ; chast' II i III. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozâistva. Trudy, 1928, t. 3, vyp. 4, p. 73-112, 30 tables) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Herring of the White Sea, parts 2 and 3.

Contains survey of various herring species, their age, maturity, meristic characteristics, migration and best time and localities for fishing.

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27905. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Über die Gregarinen aus dem Darne von *Amphiporus* sp. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1908. Bd. 33, no. 19-20, p. 685-87, illus.) **Title tr.:** On gregarines from the digestive tract of *Amphiporus* sp.

Contains a microscopic study of these sporozoans found parasitic in the nemertean *Amphiporus* secured in Kola Bay near the Murmansk Biological Station.

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27906. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Über einige neue Arten gehäuseträgende Rhizopoden des Süßwassers. (Archiv für Protistenkunde, 1907. Bd. 8, Heft 1, p. 86-94, illus.) **Title tr.:** On some new, case-carrying, Rhizopoda of fresh waters.

Contains descriptions of seven new species of this division of Protozoa collected in peat bogs in the vicinity of the Murmansk Biological Station on Kola Peninsula. Measurements are given of the organisms and their cases.

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27907. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Über Myxosporideen aus der Gallenblase der Fische. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1907. Bd. 31, no. 25, p. 831-34) **Title tr.:** On Myxosporidia from the gall bladder of fishes.

Contains a microscopic study of a protozoan *Ceratomyxa ramosa* n. sp., found in the gall bladder of a halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, from Kola Bay on the Murman coast; with data on morphology, development and spore-forming of this parasite of cold-blooded vertebrates.

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27908. AVERINTSEV, SERGEĬ VASIL'-EVICH, 1875- . Zur Kenntnis von *Lymphocystis johnstonei* Woodcock. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1907. Bd. 31, no. 26, p. 881-84) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the knowledge of *Lymphocystis johnstonei* Woodcock.

Contains the study of morphology and spores of a parasite from the internal organs of flounders caught in Kola Bay near the Murmansk Biological Station. This sporozoan was first described by H. M. Woodcock under the name of *Lymphocystis johnstonei*, but according

to the author it is a cyst of another sporozoan of the order Myxosporidia named *Henneguya johnstonei*.

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27909. AVGEVICH, V. I. Triangulatsiia v Arktike. (Geodezist, 1939. god 15, no. 1, p. 54-65, 13 illus.) **Title tr.:** Triangulation in the Arctic.

Contains a general description of triangulation work under arctic conditions. Practical advice is given, and the technique explained of building the observation towers with driftwood and hardened snow as basic materials. The best season for reconnaissance is Feb.-Apr., and for angle measurements, Mar.-May. The triangulation net on the Koteln'nyy Island pertains to the IV and V order with the length of sides seven and even 10 km. Main task of a geodetic party in the Arctic is a survey of the coast line and a strip of land not more than five km. from the sea. The triangulation of Koteln'nyy Island is typical for the entire arctic area, i. e., survey of strips of land and fourth order polar triangulation.

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27910. AVGEVICH, V. I. Usloviia topograficheskikh rabot v Arktike. (Geodezist, 1939, god 15, no. 9, p. 76-81) **Title tr.:** Conditions of topographic surveying in the Arctic.

The chief aim of surveying is to represent accurately the true configuration of the coast. The triangulation net is the surest method of topographic survey in the Arctic, and the development of polar stations has made it possible. A scale of 1:50,000 is usually adopted for reconnaissance surveying, though 1:100,000 is acceptable, with contour intervals of 10-20 m. The technique of surveying in the Arctic with its numerous days of fog and rain is described. A well-organized field party works very quickly: e. g. a survey of a strip (356 km. in length and an average width of 4 km.) of the Koteln'nyy Island coast (1:50,000 scale) was completed in 48 working days.

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27911. AVIATION WEEK. Alaskan airline gets \$700,000 RFC loan. (Aviation week, Nov. 26, 1951. v. 55, no. 22, p. 75)

Northern Consolidated Airlines of Anchorage, Alaska receives R.F.C. loan for purchase of equipment and construction at Anchorage, King Salmon, Dillingham, and Fairbanks. The line serves western Alaska.

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27912. AVRORIN, NIKOLAI ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1906- . Geographical regularities of plant introduction as observed in the Polar Botanical Garden. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1947. nov. seriia, t. 55, no. 5, p. 445-48)

Contains summarized results from the study of more than 2000 plant species (in 70 fam.) tested in the open during 14 years (1932-46) at the Polar-Alpine Botanical Garden near Kirovsk, Kola Peninsula (67°39' N. 33°39' E.). It is on the northern boundary of the taiga zone. Geographical analyses are given (table 1) of fructiferous plants (671 out of 2000 set fruits). Tested plants of three families (Liliaceae, Papaveraceae and Campanulaceae) are listed. The relation between the number of fructiferous plants and the total number of introduced plants is shown (table 2).

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27913. AYMAN, DAVID, 1901- , and **A. D. GOLDSHINE.** Cold as a standard stimulus of blood pressure. (New England journal of medicine, Oct. 1938. v. 219, no. 17, p. 650-55) 21 refs.

Contains an account of the application of the cold pressor test of Hines and Brown on 88 patients with essential hypertension and on 48 normal subjects. The results were in close agreement with those of the originators of the technique. A critical review of the literature showed that the test has not been repeated before in subjects with essential hypertension.

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27914. AZADOVSKIĬ, MARK. Ètnografiia v Sibiri. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926. god. 2, no. 5-6, p. 111-32) **Title tr.:** Ethnography in Siberia.

Contains sketch of ethnographical research in Siberia, 1918-1926; activities of scientific institutions and societies, journals and meetings, works published or in progress, etc.

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27915. BAARS, H. D. Scandinavië, verwant cultuurgebied. Meppel, J. A. Boom, 1951. 266 p. plates, maps. (Terra-bibliotheek) 43 refs. Text in Dutch. **Title tr.:** Scandinavia, a related cultural area.

Contains a study on the geography, population, and economics of Sweden and Norway and the Scandinavian culture area (Finland), with chapters on: (1) geography, geology, climate; (2) popula-

tion problems; (3) economic and social structure of Norway and (4) of Sweden; (5) Scandinavia's place in the world; (6) cultural life; (7) ethnological notes, especially about the Lapps (p. 241-62): theories about the Proto-Lapps, distribution of the Lapps, their number, language, material culture, reindeer breeding, religious culture (nature worship, shamanism, etc.), social structure, intellect, etc. In addition, numerous references to the arctic Scandinavian areas are found throughout the text. **Copied seen:** DLC.

27916. BÅTH, MARKUS. Comparison of microseisms in Greenland, Iceland and Scandinavia. (Tellus, May 1953. v. 5, no. 2, p. 109-134, 7 text maps, 7 graphs) 18 refs.

A comparison of microseisms during seven periods of cyclonic activity was made between Scoresby Sund (East Greenland), Reykjavik (Iceland), Bergen (Norway), and Uppsala (Sweden), in order to investigate different sources of microseismic energy. Each period is described. Conclusions are drawn as to (1) importance of polar air, (2) coast effect, (3) periods of microseisms, (4) microseismic barriers, and (5) types of microseisms.

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27917. BABERO, BERT BELL. Diphylobothriasis in Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 312-14) 5 refs.

Contains report of a study of the disease caused by the fish tapeworm *Diphylobothrium latum*, with data on rate of infection among natives (6-30 percent); life cycle, intermediary and definitive hosts; experimental work done with volunteers, animals and birds at the Arctic Health Research Center, Anchorage in 1950; prevention; therapy.

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27918. BABIKOV, S. S. Komandorskie ostrova. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926, v. 2, no. 2, p. 66-74, tables) **Title tr.:** Commander Islands.

Contains a survey of the fur trade in 1925-29, and methods of hunting on Mednyy and Bering Islands, including statistical data on population (364 Aleuts), and on the number and catch of sea-otter, fur-seal and arctic fox.

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BABINEAU, LOUIS-MARIE, see Pagé, E., and L.-M. Babineau. Effects diet and cold on body comp. and fat. 1953. No. 31149.

27919. BACHMANN, HANS. Die dänische arktische Station auf Disko, Grønland. (Archiv für Hydrobiologie, 1919. Bd. 5, Heft 3, p. 199-216, illus.) **Title tr.:** The Danish arctic station on Disko, Greenland.

Contains a description of this station established in 1905 on Disko Island, West Greenland, and headed by Dr. M. P. Porsild, with notes on its history, site, environs, buildings, equipment and research activities. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

27920. BACKLUND, HELGE GÖT-RICK, 1878- . O gneissovom massivē v Siēvernoi Sibiri. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Izvestiā, 1907. Ser. 6, t. 1, no. 18, p. 797-98) **Title tr.:** On a gneiss massif in northern Siberia.

Contains mineralogical and chemical characteristics of gneiss rock formations discovered 1905, by the Khatanga Expedition of the Imperial Geographical Society in the upper course of Anabar River. **Copy seen:** MH.

27921. BACON, ELIZABETH. A preliminary attempt to determine the culture areas of Asia. (Southwestern journal of anthropology, 1946. v. 2, no. 2, p. 117-32)

Includes a section "Paleo-Siberian" (p. 121-22) which briefly characterizes this culture in its two branches: that of the coastal people of northeastern Siberia, and that of those living inland.

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27922. BADER, HENRI, 1907- . Sorge's law of densification of snow on high polar glaciers. Wilmette, Ill., 1953? 3 p. graph, table. (U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment. Research paper 2) 2 refs.

Contains discussion of Ernst Sorge's method for "determining the amount of annual accumulation where the annual layers cannot be distinguished." This law "is valid whenever a glacier is stationary (no change in climate) and where snow melting is insignificant" as on the central Greenland inland ice. The snow conditions at the Eismitte Station (1930-1931) of the Wegener Greenland Expedition are shown in a table and the theory applied.

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BADER, HENRI, 1907- , see also U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. SIPRE. Some aspects, snow, ice, frozen ground. 1953. No. 32596A.

27923. BADER, MORTIMER EUGENE, 1922- , and others. Effects of local cooling on finger blood flow in individuals exposed to warm ambient temperature. (Journal of applied physiology, Feb. 1951. v. 3, no. 8, p. 508-512, illus.) 4 refs. *Other authors:* Jere Mead, and M. Elizabeth Pillion.

Cooling of the terminal phalanx of a finger down to $-6^{\circ}\text{C}.$ or slow cooling of the entire hand to $0^{\circ}\text{C}.$ produced no change in the blood flow of the finger if the subject was exposed to a warm environment. When however, general vasoconstrictive stimuli, such as deep respiration, startle, etc., existed, vasoconstriction in the cooled digit was more pronounced and longer than in controls, but circulation ultimately returned to baseline levels. **Copy seen:** DSG.

27924. BADIGIN, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1910(?) - . Kak byla otkryta zemliā Grumant. (Vokrug sveta, June 1953, no. 6, p. 48-51, illus., maps) **Title tr.:** How Grumant Land was discovered.

Russian priority in the discovery of Svalbard and probable ways in which it was done, are discussed on the basis of old Russian records and maps and oceanographic argument. The edge of the drifting pack ice in Barents Sea, lay from the Kola Peninsula coast to Svalbard waters. Russian sailors and hunters in search of walrus tusks followed the edge of the ice. They reached Bjørnøya and Vestspitsbergen, it is claimed, not later than the twelfth century.

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27925. BADIGIN, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1910(?) - . Pervye russkie severnye morekholdy. (Geografiā v shkole, 1953, no. 1, p. 7-13) **Title tr.:** Early Russian seamen of the North.

Contains a popular sketch of early Russian discoveries in the Arctic. Ivan Novgorodets's book of 15th century travel is noted as giving information on ice navigation, oceanography, cartography, etc., of the Arctic Ocean. All important discoveries in the Barents and western Kara Seas are stated to have been made by the end of the 15th century (Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Medvezhiy Ostrov, Vaygach, etc.) Shipbuilding was at a high level: types of vessels constructed by the "Pomors" (Russian settlers of the White Sea area) are described. The Pomors' knowledge of navigation, and the northern seas, their

NE, vocabulary, rich in marine terms, and its influence on modern ice terminology, is described.

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27296. BADIGIN, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1910(?)— . Pomorskii kompas. (Vokrug sveta, Feb. 1953, no. 2, p. 41, illus.) **Title tr.:** Pomor compass.

Description of old compass and other devices for determination of direction used for navigation in arctic seas by Pomors (old name of Russian fishers, traders, etc., settled on the coasts of the White Sea and Kola Peninsula).

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27297. BADIGIN, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1910(?)— . Russkie severnye morekhody; istoricheskii ocherk. Moskva, Izd-vo Molodaia gvardiia, 1953. p. 245-333. (Bound together and paged consecutively with the author's historical novel *Put' na Grumant*, p. 1-244) **Title tr.:** Russian northern navigators; ar historical sketch.

Account of Russian explorations of arctic seas from 12th to 17th century and discussion of the role played by "pomory" (Russian sailors and traders inhabiting the shores of the White and Barents Seas) in the discovery of Spitsbergen (Grumant) and other arctic islands. Deals mostly with the White and Barents Seas. The emphasis is chiefly on Russian priority in arctic discoveries and on "Western falsification" of the history of arctic exploration. The nine chapters are entitled: (1) Russian northern navigators; (2) The cradle of northern navigation [The White Sea]; (3) Sailing in the ocean: great discoveries; (4) The first arctic explorer: Ivan Amosov; (5) Ships of the northern seas; (6) Maritime law.; (7) Marine records and maps; (8) [Western] falsifiers of history; (9) The truth about the Russian "pomory".

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27298. BADIGIN, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1910 (?)— . Vo l'dakh Arktiki. (Vokrug sveta, Jan. 1950. no. 1, p. 8-14, illus.) **Title tr.:** In the ice of the Arctic.

Popular notes on ice pressure, scientific work and everyday life during the drift of the *Sedov* across the Arctic Basin, 1937-1940. Supplements previous publications.

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27299. BÄNNINGER, MAX. Neunter Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Carabinae: die Nebriini. (Entomologische Mitteilungen, 1925. Bd. 14, no. 2, p. 180-95;

no. 3-4, p. 256-90; no. 5-6, p. 329-43)

Title tr.: Ninth contribution to knowledge of the Carabinae: the Nebriini.

Contains a critical revision of ground beetles of the group Nebriini (genus *Nebria* and five other genera), with key to the tribes, genera, subgenera and species; a survey of all known forms; a diagnosis of one new species; critical notes and data on geographic distribution. Includes some species native to northern regions of Scandinavia, Russia, Kamchatka, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Additional data and corrections were published in the author's *Ueber die Nebriini*, 1928, q. v. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

27930. BÄNNINGER, MAX. Ueber die Nebriini: 13 Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Carabinae. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1928-29, pub. 1928, Bd. 14, no. 1, p. 1-7) **Title tr.:** On the Nebriini: 13th contribution to knowledge of the Carabinae.

Contains critical notes on ground beetles of the group Nebriini, including *Nebria promota* and *N. angulata* described by V. Mochul'skii from Kamchatka Peninsula, and *Leistus rotundicollis* from Okhotsk. Some additions and corrections to the author's papers, *Versuch einer Bestimmungstabelle*, 1923, (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20402) and *Neunter Beitrag*, 1925, q. v., are included.

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BAGGIO, B., see Tantini, E., and others. Arteriografia negli arti congelati. 1941. No. 32383.

27931. BAHLS, G. Die Behandlung der frischen Frostschäden. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Nov. 1943. Bd. 69, no. 47-48, p. 808-812, 2 figs.) **Title tr.:** Treatment of recent frost injuries.

Contains text of a lecture with information on frost injuries in war; physiology and pathology; degrees of frostbite; therapy, especially sympathetic blockade and slow or rapid re-warming; therapy of gangrene; complications and sequelae, their avoidance and therapy. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Oct. 1944. v. 5, p. 91. **Copy seen:** DSG.

BAIRD, DAVID McCURDY, 1920- . see Snelgrove, A. K. Mines and mineral resources Newfoundland. 1953. No. 32141.

27932. BAIRD, PATRICK DOUGLAS, 1912- , and others. Baffin Island

Expedition, 1953: a preliminary field report. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 227-51, 13 illus., text map) *Other authors:* W. H. Ward, H. Röthlisberger, S. Orvig, B. H. Bonnlander, D. J. Kidd, H. R. Thompson, A. Watson, F. H. Schwarzenbach, J. Marmet, J. A. Thomson, and J. R. Weber.

Contains description and brief summaries of results of the second Baffin Island Expedition of the Arctic Institute of North America, May-Sept. 1953. The 13-man party carried out a program in the Penny Highland region of Cumberland Peninsula, centering on Pangnirtung Pass. Glaciological work on the Penny Icecap and Highway Glacier included studies of glacier physics, seismic work, and meteorological observations. Geological traverses were made across the peninsula and observations on bedrock geology and structure are given. Corrie formation and the geomorphology of Pangnirtung Pass were studied. Specimens of local fauna were collected and biological studies of some species were made. Comparisons of the vegetation of Penny Highland and East and North Greenland were made through extensive plant collections. Eight peaks were climbed and their altitudes determined. A list of 17 new names approved by the Canadian Board on Geographical Names is appended.

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27933. BAIRD, PATRICK DOUGLAS, 1912- . Method of nourishment of an ice cap in Baffin Island. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, *pub.* 1952? t. 1, p. 194-202, illus., diags., graphs, sketch maps)

Contains results of investigations made by the author and others during the Baffin Island Expedition of the Arctic Institute of North America, late May to late Aug. 1950. A camp was set up in the accumulation area on the southeast lobe of the Barnes Ice Cap (about 70° N. lat., inland from Clyde Post, central Baffin Island), transient camps established at or on the edge of the icecap and measurements of accumulation and ablation carried on. Methods are described and a chronological summary of climatic and glaciological events is given. The icecap "some 6,000 sq. km. in extent, appears to have an approximately balanced budget, and yet there is no firm on its surface. It is postulated that its

nourishment is by superimposed ice due to immediate refreezing of much of the meltwater of summer. It is further inferred that a similar process nourishes many arctic glaciers and icecaps where elevation, precipitation and temperature are all low. The name 'Baffin Type' is proposed for these in the classification of glaciers."

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27934. BAIRD, PATRICK DOUGLAS, 1912- . La Terra di Baffin. (Vie del mondo, Nov. 1952. v. 14, no 11. p. 1189-1200, illus. map) *Title tr.:* Baffin Island.

Contains information on the early exploration of the island; its physiography, geology, vegetation and more common higher plants; common mammals and birds; marine mammals; whaling, past and present; administration; recent exploration; population; climate; mineral resources, etc.

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27935. BAISUTOV, N. Polveka nazad, kogda "moglo i ne byt' Golt'stremu," k istorii Severnogo morskogo puti. (Sovetskaja Aziia, 1928, v. 4, no. 1, p. 64-74) *Title tr.:* Half-a-century ago, when "perhaps the Gulf Stream did not exist;" contribution to the history of the Northern Sea Route.

Contains the story of the first Russian enthusiast of the Northern Sea Route, Mikhail Konstantinovich Sidorov, 1823-1887, whose ship *Utrennâia Zariâ*, built in Siberia, made a maiden voyage from the Yenisey to the Neva in 1877 with cargo of Siberian goods; his struggle with bureaucrats, who underestimated the possibilities of the Russian North, is stressed.

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27936. BAK, MICHAEL. "Kalt-Test"-Untersuchungen an Schwangeren, Gebärenden und Wöchnerinnen. (Monatsschrift für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie, Mar. 1937. Bd. 105, Heft 1, p. 24-29, 6 diagr.) *Title tr.:* "Cold-test" investigations on pregnant women, bearing or in childbirth.

Contains report of an investigation of the cold-pressor response in 100 subjects. Blood pressure rose in pregnant women by an average of 20 mm. of mercury. Subjects with a tendency to toxicosis of pregnancy and those who had the disease showed a quicker, longer, and generally larger increase in blood pressure. Results during pregnancy, childbirth and following it, did not vary considerably.

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BAKER, ABE BERT, 1908-, see Brown, I. A., and others. Polio. 8: temp. reg. 1953. No. 28330.

27937. BAKER, D. G., and E. A. SELERS. Carbohydrate metabolism in the rat exposed to low environmental temperature. (American journal of physiology, Sept. 1953. v. 174, no. 3, p. 459-61, illus.) 16 refs.

Glycogen content of the heart, liver and diaphragm and fat from the perirenal and interscapular regions of cold-acclimatized rats was lower than in controls kept at room temperature; glycogen of skeletal muscle and blood sugar levels were about equal in both groups. Following insulin, cold-acclimatized rats showed a greater drop in blood sugar, than controls. These results are believed to be effected by the elevated metabolic rate in cold-acclimatized animals, associated with increased utilization of carbohydrate.

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BAKER, J. N. L., see Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

27938. BAKHRUSHIN, SERGEÏ VLADIMIROVICH, 1882-1950. Istoricheskii ocherk zaseleniia Sibiri do poloviny 19 veka. (In: Russkoe geograficheskoe obschestvo. Komitet Severa i Severnaia kolonizatsionnaia ekspeditsiia. Ocherki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri, 1922. vyp. 2, p. 18-79) **Title tr.:** Historical sketch of Siberia's colonization until the middle of the 19th century.

Contains a study on Russian conquests and exploitation. The importance of the Pechora and Kama waterways in the conquest and colonization of Siberia is discussed, as are: the conquests of Ermak, the founding of Tyumen, Tobol'sk, Verkhotur'ye and other advance posts; relations with the natives (Ugrians, Tungus, and Yeniseians); Russian conquest of the natives of the Ob'; penetration beyond the Urals, to the Yenisey and Lena regions; Dezhnev's expedition; conquest of Kamchatka; Russian colonial politics and treatment of aborigines. The Russian economic interests in Siberia are dealt with: fur trade (16th century), exploitation of mineral resources (17th-18th centuries), and finally (19th century) the agricultural interests and introduction of peasant population to Siberia, immigrants and deportees. The number of population and its ethnic composition at different periods, role of the Russian church, the assimilation

process (through marriage of Russian settlers to native women), Russification and vice versa, the influence of native languages (e. g. the Yakut) and religious beliefs upon Russian settlers are investigated.

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27939. BAKHRUSHIN, SERGEÏ VLADIMIROVICH, 1882-1950. Mangazelskaia mirskaia obshchina v XVII veke. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1929. v. 5, no. 1, p. 50-65; no. 2, p. 83-110) **Title tr.:** The Mangazeya "mir" community in the XVIIth century.

Historical survey of conditions of life and social relations in Mangazeya, the first Russian settlement in Siberia, situated near the mouth of the River Taz (near site of the present Khal'mer-Sede, 67°28' N. 78°42' E.). This town in the period 1600-1650 dominated a vast region extending as far as the Yenisey and Lena, and served as starting point for Russian expansion in Asia. Statistical data are given on population and the system of self-government peculiar to this community, with a general assembly of the Russian residents ("mir") at its head, is described. The story of the revolt of the "mir" in 1631 is related and the causes of the subsequent eclipse of Mangazeya analyzed.

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BAKLUND, OLEG OSKARVICH. See Backlund, Helge Götrick, 1878-

27940. BALCH, THOMAS WILLING, 1866-1927. Die Alaska-Grenze; eine geschichtliche, politische und staatsrechtliche Abhandlung. Alleinberechtigte deutsche Ausg. von Erwin Volekmann. Würzburg, Gebr. Memminger, 1922. xi, 145 p., maps. **Title tr.:** The Alaska frontier; an historical, political and constitutional treatise. Authorized German edition by Erwin Volekmann.

Contains a German translation of *The Alaska frontier*, 1903 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1001) with a brief foreword by the German editor. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27941. BALCH, THOMAS WILLING, 1866-1927. The arctic and antarctic regions and the law of nations. (American journal of international law, Apr. 1910, v. 4, no. 2, p. 265-75) 24 refs.

The problem of whether R. Peary's attainment of the North Pole gives to the United States any right of possession over the area is discussed. Conclusion, based on opinions of various authorities in international law, is reached that title

of possession can be established only by effective occupation, and, as far as arctic and antarctic areas cannot be effectively occupied, they shall remain no man's land.

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27942. BALCH, THOMAS WILLING, 1866-1927. Les régions arctiques et antarctiques et le droit international. (Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, 1910. t. 42, no. 4, p. 434-42)

Abridged translation of author's *The arctic and antarctic regions and the law of nations* 1910, q. v. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27943. BALCHEN, BERNT, 1899- . Alaska to Norway, non-stop. (Skyways, May 1950. v. 9, p. 22-23, 58, illus.)

Description of the first non-stop flight from Alaska to the European mainland on Sept. 17-18, 1949, the longest flight to that time of a C54. It took 22 hr. 30 min. Col. Bernt Balchen, Brig. Gen. Frank Armstrong, Jr., eight other officers (named) and the crew participated.

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27944. BALCHEN, BERNT, 1899- , and others. Kampen om Grønland. København, Samlarens forlag, 1947. 137 p. illus. Other authors: Corey Ford and Oliver La Farge. **Title tr.:** Battles for Greenland.

Danish translation of *War below zero; the battle for Greenland* (Arctic Biography No. 1004), a book dealing with the U. S. Army Air Force activities in Greenland during World War II.

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27945. BALDI, FELICE. Differenze psicologiche fra i congelati ed i feriti di guerra. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti, May 4, 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 164-66) **Title tr.:** Psychological differences between the frostbitten and the wounded in war.

Contains an attempt to differentiate between the mood and bearing of the two kinds of injured. The difference is ultimately reduced to the fact that the frostbitten soldier was vanquished without fight, while the wounded is a victor in battle, though temporarily subdued.

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BALDINI, J. T., see Zarrow, M. X., and J. T. Baldini. Adrenocorticotropin ascorbic acid content adrenal. 1952. No. 33032.

27946. BALDUNNIKOV, A. I. Vneokhotnich'i khozâistvennyye zaniâtiâ

Tungiro-Olekminskikh évenkov. (Irkutsk, U.S.S.R. Gosudarstvennyi nauchnyi muzei. Izvestiâ, 1936. t. 1 (56), p. 183-211) **Title tr.:** The non-hunting economy of the Tungiro-Olekminsk Tungus.

Contains demographic and economic sketch of an east Siberian region, inhabited chiefly by the nomad Tungus (93.8 percent), where only five Yakut and ten Russian families are settled. The total population is 794, the number of families or households, 225. Their occupation, based not on hunting but on reindeer breeding and the working of the hides, and the economic situation are described with statistical details. Based on data of 1932-33 (i. e. before collectivization). **Copy seen:** DLC.

27947. BALDWIN, DAVID, 1921- , and others. A comparison of arteriosclerotic lesions produced in young and in old rabbits by freezing the aorta. (Archives of pathology, 1950. v. 50, p. 122-31, 6 fig., 2 tables) 4 refs. Other authors: C. B. Taylor and G. M. Hass.

Contains account of a microscopic study of the degenerative and regenerative processes in the aortic wall, following freezing. Two main differences were found between old, as compared with young rabbits under similar experimental conditions: (1) limited proliferation of the intima resulting in a more limited amount of regeneration, and (2) frequent cartilage or bone formation in the adventitial connective tissue, which only rarely occurs in young animals.

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BALDWIN, DAVID, 1921- , see also Taylor, C. B., and others. Localized arteriosclerotic lesions freezing. 1950. No. 32391.

27948. BALDWIN, HANSON WEIGHTMAN, 1903- . Lessons from arctic exercise. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings, May 1950. v. 76, no. 5, p. 574-75; New York Times, Feb. 26, 1950)

Contains 12 conclusions reached by the writer and U. S. and Canadian officers participating in, or observing Exercise Sweetbriar, an extensive arctic field test on the Alaska Highway, winter 1950. Conclusions cover use of aircraft and ground troops, basic soldiering and extent of training in arctic warfare, ground transport, housing and heating, communications, international coopera-

tion, improvements in field manuals, and equipment at low temperatures.

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27949. BALDWIN, W. K. W. Botanical investigations in the Reindeer-Nueltin Lakes area, Manitoba. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, 1953. no. 128, p. 110-42, 12 illus., sketch map, table) 12 refs.

Contains results of a survey made July 25-Aug. 24, 1951, in the northwestern corner of Manitoba in the Cochrane River-Reindeer Lake region and southern Nueltin Lake. Climate and physical features are summarized. The major plant communities are discussed in turn: (1) forest vegetation; (2) muskegs; (3) marshes; (4) aquatic vegetation; (5) river and lake-shore vegetation; (6) rock cliff vegetation; (7) forest-tundra ecotone; (8) vegetation of clearings and settlements; and (9) garden plants. The common species for each type are listed, and catalog of 237 species and major varieties of vascular plants is given.

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27950. BALDWIN, W. K. W. List of plants collected on Prince Charles and Air Force Islands in Foxe Basin, N.W.T. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, 1953. No. 128, p. 143-53, illus., sketch map) 4 refs.

Contains brief discussion of botany and plant ecology based on a collection made Aug. 15-25, 1949, during the Foxe Basin expedition on the C. G. M. V. *Nauja*. Landings and collections were made near the southwest and northwest points of Prince Charles Island and the northwest point of Air Force Island. Plants are listed for each locality and the habitats are briefly described. A list of 75 species and major varieties of vascular plants is included.

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27951. BALDWIN, W. K. W. Plants from two small island habitats in James Bay. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, 1953. No. 128, p. 154-67, illus., sketch maps) 20 refs.

Contains short description of plants on the low sandy island of Gasket Shoal (52°25'19" N., 80°14'57" W.) and on one of the high rocky islands of the Solomon's Temple group (52°49'11" N., 79°08'58" W.). Collections were made during the Foxe Basin expedition of 1949 in the C.G.M.V. *Nauja*. Records of 19 previous collections are given. Lists are included of 35 species and major

varieties collected July 9-10 on Gasket Shoal and 67 species and major varieties collected July 14-17 on Solomon's Temple.

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27952. BALKE, B., and others. Untersuchungen zur Kälteanpassung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, 1944. Jahrg. 23, Heft 21-26, p. 204-210, 4 figs., 7 tables) 29 refs. *Other authors:* H. D. Cremer, K. Kramer, and H. Reichel. **Title tr.:** Investigations on adaptation to cold.

Contains a study on seven subjects living in tents at an elevation of 1,200 m. in the Alps, Feb. 8-Mar. 9, 1943. Basal metabolism, cold adaptation, current skin temperature, blood chemistry and the blood picture were investigated. A decrease of sensitivity to cold and of vasoconstrictive response; increases in blood circulation of the limb ends, and in blood lipids; relative lymphocytosis; no change in basal metabolism, in erythrocyte number, in free and total cholesterol, total fatty acid, iodine number; in colloid-osmotic pressure and the total serum-protein and albumin-globulin quotients, etc., were observed. On the basis of these studies, cold adaptation is considered to be a function of the central nervous system not accompanied by basic chemical changes of the blood.

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27953. BALLE, JOHANNES. Fra de gamle sejlskibes tid. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951. p. 113-23, illus.) **Title tr.:** From the time of the old sailing ships.

Contains account of a 59-day voyage with the Danish sailing ship *Nordlyset* from Trangraven (Denmark) to Fredrikshaab, Mar. 11-May 8, 1906. The return trip lasted 22 days. Life and activities on board are described, stressing teamwork and friendly competition among the crew.

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27954. BALOGH, L., and others. Über die Wirkung der Natriumsalze der Benzoe- und Salicylsäure, ihrer p-Aminoverbindungen und des Salicylamids auf den Sauerstoffverbrauch und die Körpertemperatur der Ratte. (Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1952. v. 214, no. 3, p. 299-307, tables) 20 refs. *Other authors:* Sz. Donhoff, Gy. Mestyan, T. Pap and I. Tóth. **Title tr.:** The action of sodium salts, of benzoic- and salicylic acid, their p-amino compounds and of salicylamid on oxygen

consumption and body temperature of the rat.

Subcutaneous injections of sodium benzoate, of para-amino benzoic-acid sodium, or of salicylic-acid amide caused a drop in body temperature of the rat and a considerable decrease of O₂ consumption. Sodium salicylate caused a strong increase of O₂ consumption with a drop or no change in body temperature.

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27955. BALSS, HEINRICH, 1886- . Ostasiatische Decapoden I. Die Galatheiden und Paguriden. (Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte Ostasiens. Herausgegeben. v. F. Doflein). München, 1913. 83 p. illus. (54 figs.) plates 1-2. (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich. Mathematische-physikalische Klasse. Abhandlungen, Suppl. Bd. 2, no. 9) 65 refs. **Title tr.:** Eastern Asiatic Decapoda I. Galatheaidea and Paguridea

Contains a critical revision of these marine decapod crustaceans inhabiting the waters of eastern Asia, with keys, descriptions of about 80 species and varieties (five species and two varieties described as new), synonyms, dimensions, affinities, and data on geographic distribution. Includes (p. 58-64) a few species of the genus *Eupagurus* native to northern shores of Siberia and Alaska, Bering Sea, Aleutian waters and Okhotsk Sea.

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27956. BALSS, HEINRICH, 1886- . Ostasiatische Decapoden II. Die Natantia und Reptantia. (Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte Ostasiens. Herausgegeben. v. F. Doflein). München, 1914. 101 p. illus. (51 figs.), plate I. (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich. Mathematische-physikalische Klasse. Abhandlungen, Suppl. Bd. 2, no. 10) 134 refs. **Title tr.:** Eastern Asiatic Decapoda II. Natantia and Reptantia.

Contains a critical revision of these two sections of marine decapod crustaceans inhabiting eastern Asiatic waters, with a systematic list of about 130 species, literature references, citations of specimens, and data on geographic distribution. Includes some species native to Bering Sea, Okhotsk Sea and Aleutian waters.

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27957. BALSS, HEINRICH, 1886- . Ostasiatische Decapoden IV. Die Brachyrrhynchea (Canceridea). (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1922. Bd. 88 A, Heft 11, p. 94-166, illus., plates 1-2) 122

refs. **Title tr.:** Eastern Asiatic Decapoda IV. Brachyrrhynchea (Canceridea).

Contains a critical revision of about 150 marine decapod crustaceans of the tribe Canceridea, with synonyms, critical notes, keys to the varieties and forms, localities, data on geographic distribution. Includes *Erimacrus isenbecki* and *Telmessus cheiragonus* native to Bering Sea (Petropavlovsk and Avacha on the eastern Kamchatka coast). Pt. I-II, see above; pt. III (1922) does not contain arctic material.

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27958. BALTHASAR, VLADIMIR. Neue Aphodius-Arten; mit einer Übersicht der Untergattung *Aphodaulacus* Kosh., 34 Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Scarabaeiden der paläarktischen Region. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1938. Bd. 24, no. 6, p. 210-216) **Title tr.:** New *Aphodius* species; with a survey of the subgenus *Aphodaulacus* Kosh., 34th contribution to the knowledge of Scarabaeidae of the palaearctic region.

Contains a description of *Coptochiroides* n. subg. of the coleopterous genus *Aphodius*, a table for the determination of the species of another subg. *Aphodaulacus* and descriptions of five new species, including *Aphodius (Nialus) jacutorum* n. sp., native to Yakutia, eastern Siberia.

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BALTZO, C. HOWARD, see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

27959. BANDI, HANS GEORG, and J. MARINGER. Kunst der Eiszeit. Levantekunst. Arktische Kunst. Basel, Holbein, 1952. 168 p., 216 illus. (incl. col.), map on end papers. 32 refs. **Title tr.:** Art of the ice age. Levant art. Arctic art.

Monographic study with a chapter on prehistoric arctic rock paintings and engravings (p. 143-63). The sites, purpose, style and meaning of pictures are discussed and their investigations reviewed. The pictures, made between 5000 and 1500 B. C., mostly represent northern animals (reindeer, elk and whale), also birds, reptiles and fish, seldom the human figure. The performance is naturalistic in the north, and more schematized or stylized in the south. The more important places of their discovery are: on the eastern shores of Lake Onega, Norwegian Finnmark, Bardel in northern Trøndelag, Vingen in the north of Bergen, the

White Sea coast at the mouth of the Vyg River, also in Siberia (at the confluence of the Tuba and Yenisey, and in the upper Lena region); some pictures in the arctic style were found near Oslo and Helsinki. Produced by a hunting and fishing people (no domesticated animals can be identified), the pictures evidently served magic purposes to insure luck in hunting. Affinities with late Aurignacian art are stressed. The arctic art did not come to northern Scandinavia from western Europe however; it came from the east and Siberia. Reviewed by Horst Kirchner in *Anthropos*, Ephemeris, 1953, v. 48, no. 3-4, p. 665-67. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27960. BANFIELD, ALEXANDER WILLIAM FRANCIS, 1918- . Notes on birds of Kluane Game Sanctuary, Yukon Territory. (Canadian field-naturalist, Oct.-Dec. 1953. v. 67, no. 4, p. 177-79) 2 refs.

Contains a brief summary of observations made during June 1951 in this 10,000 sq. mi. area in southwesternmost Yukon. The interior was explored by pack train, White River visited, the Haines Road traversed, and an aerial reconnaissance made over the sanctuary. An annotated list of 15 species is given. **Copy seen:** DGS.

27960A. BANFIELD, ALEXANDER WILLIAM FRANCIS, 1918- . The present status of North American caribou. (North American Wildlife Conference. 14th, Washington, D. C., 1949. Transactions, p. 477-91, maps) 30 refs.

A study based on recent literature pertaining to the distribution and status of caribou, on personal observations, data from "caribou questionnaires" distributed to northern residents of Canada by the Dept. of Mines and Resources, and on Royal Canadian Mounted Police reports. Each species or race is dealt with separately in respect to numbers; range; migrations; distribution, and frequency in specific areas; decrease or increase in numbers, etc. Direct or indirect activities of man are believed to be the main factors in the numerical decrease of the animal, viz., spread of agriculture, lumbering operations and forest fires, also in some areas, hunting. Discussion of the paper is included. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BANG, WILLY. See Bang-Kaup, Willy, 1869-

27961. BANG CHRISTENSEN, RAGNAR. Fugle på Grønlandstruten. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1950, p. 94-108, illus.) **Title tr.:** Birds on the Greenland route.

Contains popular description of about 60 species of birds as observed over several years by the mate on the S. S. *Hans Egede* between Denmark and West Greenland. Data on rare appearance of some birds are tabulated with the ship's position. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27962. BANG-KAUP, WILLY, 1869- . Uralaltaische Forschungen, von Willy Bang. Leipzig, W. Friedrich, 1890. x, 44 p. (Einzelbeiträge zur allgemeinen und vergleichenden Sprachwissenschaft. Heft 10) **Title tr.:** Ural-Altaic studies.

Contains two linguistic papers: 1 (p. 1-27), Mongolian-Tungusian studies, with notes by H. Winkler; and 2 (p. 28-44), On the relationship of the Ural-Altaic and Aegyptian - Semitic - Indo-European languages. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BANK, JANET FOWLER, see Bank, T. P., and others. Univ. Michigan Exped. Aleutian I. 1948-49. 1950. No. 27968.

27963. BANK, THEODORE P., II. Biological succession in the Aleutians. (Pacific science, Oct. 1943. v. 7, no. 4, p. 493-503, 5 illus. incl. map) 16 refs.

Contains a study of glacial and post-glacial plant succession in the area, correlated with anthropological data. Frequent vegetational shifts over large areas were established, usually resulting in totally new plant cover. Most of these changes are believed to have resulted from unstable soil conditions, caused by seasonal weather fluctuations. In general, conditions on the Aleutians are much less stable and more erratic than on the mainland. This state of vegetation is in sharp contrast with the Aleut culture which remained essentially unchanged for the three thousand years of its existence. The study is based on field work during four trips to the Aleutians 1948-52, in which more than 20 islands were visited. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27964. BANK, THEODORE P., II. Cultural succession in the Aleutians. (American antiquity, July 1953. v. 19, no. 1, p. 40-49, 3 illus.) 18 refs.

Contains field director's preliminary report on the University of Michigan

expedition to the Aleutian Islands in 1948-52. After a review of work previously done by others, author reports on excavations made by A. C. Spaulding and himself. Burial caves on four islands were discovered, and the most interesting material was found in two sites in the Unalaska Bay area. Short description is given of excavations and artifacts found. Detailed studies will follow. Theory on two waves of people who supposedly migrated into the Aleutians at widely separated periods is discussed.

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27965. BANK, THEODORE P., II. Ecology of prehistoric Aleutian village sites. (Ecology, 1953. v. 34, no. 2, p. 246-64, illus.)

Contains a summary of the results of field studies and aerial observations made in 1950-51, of prehistoric Aleutian village sites. Notes are given on Aleutian villages generally, on plant ecology (lists of most abundant species for various habitats), and plant habitats adjacent to old villages, on uses of plants by Aleuts, use of vegetation in archeological reconnaissance, and nature and cause of vegetational peculiarities on old village sites which might indicate the relative age of such sites.

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27966. BANK, THEODORE P., II. Michigan Aleutian Expeditions 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 642-43)

Contains a summary of the summer field parties' personnel and activities, from an unpublished preliminary report by the leader, an archeologist. In addition to archeological, ethnological and anthropological studies, large plant collections were made in 1950 and 1951.

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27967. BANK, THEODORE P., II. Orchids of the tundra. (Natural history, June 1953. v. 62, no. 6, p. 278-80, illus.)

Contains a popular account of orchids in the Aleutians, as found while the author was there with the University of Michigan expedition. Descriptions are given of the more common forms, especially their flowers. The use of the tubers as food by the natives is also reported.

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27968. BANK, THEODORE P., II, and others. The University of Michigan Expedition to the Aleutian Islands,

1948-49. (Unpublished preliminary report to the office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy). Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1950. 220 p. illus. (incl. 14 photographs, 8 maps, sketch, diagr.) 3 tables. 41 refs. *Other authors:* A. C. Spaulding, H. A. Miller, and J. F. Bank.

This expedition, led by the senior author, lasted from June 1948 to Dec. 1, 1949. Seven members took part at various times. Adak Island was used as a base and at least 16 other islands visited, including Atka where Mr. and Mrs. Bank wintered 1948-49. The purpose of the expedition was to study the flora and plant ecology of the islands, the ethnobotany and ethnology of living and ancient Aleuts, to undertake archeological excavation of ancient village sites, and to collect material for a study of pollen, soils, and soil microbiology.

Contains a short history of the Aleuts from Russian discovery to the present, a discussion of past and present Aleut economy, health, ethnology, and names and uses of plants and animals. Phytoecological studies of ancient villages on Unnak, Adak, Atka, and Agattu were carried out, material collected for carbon-14 dating, and plant collections made on 15 islands. Archeological work was done on Agattu, Adak, Atka, and Kagamil, two village sites being excavated on Agattu and others observed, five burial caves, five rock shelters and seven other caves examined, collections taken. An ascent of Great Sitkin Volcano was made in July 1949 and botanical and geological observations noted.

Appendices: (1) report on leadership among the Aleuts; (2) economic potentialities at Atka; (3) 1949 Great Sitkin Volcano ascent, Aleutians.

Tables: Comparison of Aleut dialects: plant names (p. 69-70); Nikolski mound: phyto-ecology (p. 96-97); phyto-ecological studies, Adak - Atka ancient villages (p. 97-98).

Lists: Aleut informants with comment as to reliability (p. 52-54); Aleut alphabet (p. 67-68); edible plants (p. 75-81); medical plants (p. 85-87); stations from which plant collections were taken (p. 110); annotated list of plants collected on Agattu Island (p. 123-42).

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27969. BARABASH-NIKIFOROV, I. I. K nakhodkam alepizavrov u beregov nashikh Dal'nevostochnykh morei. (Priroda, 1945. no. 2, p. 70) *Title tr.:* On

a find of the handsaw fish on our Far Eastern seacoast.

A very rare deep-sea fish, *Plagyodus aesculapius* Bean, called the handsaw fish, was reported by K. J. Panin as found on the Kamchatka coast in 1943. Author states that two specimens of this fish were caught on the Commander Islands in 1927 and 1928, and a third on the Kamchatka coast in 1938.

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27970. BARABASH-NIKIFOROV, I. I. Materialy po pitaniyu mednovskogo pestsa, *Alopes beringensis semenovi* Ogn. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', Otdel. biol., 1939. nov. ser., t. 48, no. 1, p. 74-80, diagr.) **Title tr.:** Materials on the food of the arctic fox, *Alopes beringensis semenovi* Ogn. on Medny Island.

A study of the food and feeding habits of this fox, carried out on Medny Island (Komandorskiye Islands), based on analyses of 296 stomachs and excrements (table p. 76-78). Summary in French.

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27971. BARABASH-NIKIFOROV, I. I. Morskafä vydra i étapý efä izuchenifa. (Priroda, 1938, no. 2, p. 51-61, illus.) **Title tr.:** The sea-otter and the stages in its study.

Contains an historical survey of the study of this scarce and valuable fur-bearer, and a summary of the biological investigation carried out in 1930-32 in Commander Islands waters. Data are given on its habitat, diurnal and seasonal migration, food and feeding habits, reproduction, molting, competitors and enemies, relation to the man and experiments in its domestication.

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27972. BARANOV, I. IÄ. Nekotorye zamechaniä k kharakteristike podzemnykh vod raiona ustolchivof merzloty sporadicheskogo tipa, s. Bratsk Vostochno-Sibirskogo kraia. (In: Vsesoiuznyi gidrogeologicheskii s'ezd. 1st. Leningrad, 1931. Vodnye bogatstva nedr zemli na sluzhbu sotsialisticheskomu stroitel'stvu. Sbornik, 1934. t. 4, p. 181-98, tables, diagrs.) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Some notes concerning the characteristics of subterranean waters of sporadic permafrost, Bratsk, East Siberian region.

"The lowest average monthly temperature was -23.8°C . (Jan.), the highest 18.2°C . (June) [at the village of

Bratsk $56^{\circ}04'\text{ N.}$, $101^{\circ}50'\text{ E.}$]. The mean annual temperature was -2.4°C . during the 1901-1909 period. The thickness of the active layer varied from 4-18 m. Ice lenses 100-1,000 m. wide and several km. long were observed. The distribution of water in the active layer and water levels in wells at different periods are tabulated."—SIPRE.

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27973. BARANOV, K. A. Mestorozhdenie vtorichnogo mirabilita v Arktike. (Priroda, 1946, no. 6, p. 59-61, illus.)

Title tr.: Occurrence of secondary mirabilite in the Arctic.

Contains a report of discovery of a layer of mirabilite in association with a salt dome on Yuryung-Tumus Peninsula in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Three types of this mineral are described and chemical analyses given. The origin of mirabilite is attributed to precipitation of sodium nitrate from salt solution.

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27974. BARANOV, K. A. O nekotorykh kriosfernykh teksturakh chetvertichnykh otlozhenii Arktiki. (Priroda, 1946, no. 6, p. 58-99, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the structure of some cryogenic Quaternary deposits in the Arctic.

The peculiar structure of some Quaternary deposits in the Nordvik - Khataanga region (Krasnoyarskiy Kray) is studied. Two types of structure are noted in such deposits in permafrost, and their origin is discussed.

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27975. BARANOV, K. A. O novof konkresionnoy teksture. (Priroda, 1946, no. 11, p. 50-51, illus.) **Title tr.:** On a new concretionary texture.

Contains description of the new form of concretion observed in Triassic deposits on the Yuryung-Tumus Peninsula (approx. $74^{\circ}05'\text{ N.}$, $111^{\circ}15'\text{ E.}$), consisting of sandstone and argillitic inclusions. The peculiar form of this texture is described and illustrated by a sketch drawing.

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27976. BARANOV, K. A. O sezonnykh kolebaniäkh solevogo sostava morä Laptevykh. (Priroda, 1947, no. 1, p. 55-56, illus.) **Title tr.:** On seasonal fluctuations of the salinity of Laptev Sea.

Contains results of an investigation carried out in 1943-45 on the Yuryung-Tumus Peninsula, coast of the Laptev

Sea between Khatanga and Nordvik Bay. Chemical analyses of the seawater in June and August, show an increase of the salt and sodium sulfite content in the coastal waters in the spring and early summer, during the melting of snow in tundra.

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27977. BARANOV, K. A. Zheleznyi kuporos v konkrešniakh. (Priroda, 1946, no. 4, p. 49-50, illus.) **Title tr.:** Green vitriol in concretions.

Crystals of ferrous sulphate (melanterite) found in pyrite concretions from Yuryung-Tumus Peninsula (Laptev Sea) are described. The occurrence of the crystalline green vitriol is explained by the negative temperature of permanently frozen ground which prevents its leaching out by underground waters.

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BARÁTOSI-BALOGH, B., see Shmits, P. Language Negidals. 1923. No. 31976.

27978. BARBEAU, CHARLES MARIUS, 1883- . Haida myths, illustrated in argillite carvings. Ottawa [1953]. ix, 417 p., 328 illus., col. maps on end papers. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin no. 127. Anthropological ser. no. 32) 40 refs.

Contains texts of some 50 myths and photographic illus. of slate and some wood carvings with mythical motifs, made by Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The Haidas, long masters of wood carving in a style similar to that of Polynesian art, derived their practice and technique of slate carving shortly after 1820, from white whalers who spent their leisure carving or engraving whale's teeth or walrus tusks. The Haidas use a dark slate of fine grain, perfectly suited to carving, called argillite, of which the only known deposit is quarried on a mountain west of Skidegate. Curious as pipes, etc., were made for commercial purposes and became famous. About 1870, the argillite carvings became totemic, faunal and mythological motifs characteristic of the wood-carved totems and house posts were developed in the new medium. The need of fresh subjects to interpret in plastic form (for this lucrative trade) brought recollection of a hoard of ancient tales, which were fading from the native mind under impact of white culture. The narratives and their plastic expression, selected for this volume, are arranged in 12 chapters: Volcano or Frog Woman; Bear Mother;

Yehl, the Raven; the Thunderbird, etc. Not all the themes are of genuine Haida origin, many are international or originated in the Old World. The aesthetic quality of the argillite carvings, however, may be measured by universal standards as a great plastic art.

This is the first of the author's three projected volumes in this study, its sequels are to be *Haida carvers in argillite and their art*, and *Haida scrimshanders*.

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27979. BARBEAU, CHARLES MARIUS, 1883- . The North Pacific coast, its human mosaic. (Canadian geographical journal, Mar. 1940. v. 20, no. 3, p. 143-55, 25 illus., sketch map)

Contains an account of the varied and heterogeneous elements in the "newcomer" population along the Pacific coast between Seattle and Juneau, their origin, history, occupations, traits, etc.; the influence of latter-18th and 19th century coast trade upon the native economy and culture; resultant development of symbolic totemism among coastal Indians; their production of trade goods, particularly the Haidas' and Tlingits'. The dwindling of these purely native activities, the diminishing population (e. g. Haidas from approx. 9,000 about 1830 to 800-900 in 1940), and loss of distinctive racial features, are noted as corollary to intermingling of "newcomers" with natives.

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27980. BARBEAU, CHARLES MARIUS, 1883- . The Old-World dragon in America. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*. Chicago, 1952, p. 115-22)

Contains discussion on belief in dragons as it is manifested in folk traditions and folk art of American natives, including Tlingit, the Pacific Coast Haida, Tsimshian, and Dené (Athapaskan) in the Northwest. The dragon assumes different forms as an animal (lion), serpent, worm, or thunderbird. From Oregon as far as the Aleutian Islands the dragon and the thunderbird reign supreme among the great totems. The remote origin of the dragon concept lies in the Old World.

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27981. BARBEAU, CHARLES MARIUS, 1883- . Tsimshian songs. (*In:* American Ethnographical Society. The Tsim-

shian: their arts and music, 1951, p. 97-280, text map, 75 musical examples).

Contains a selection of 75 Tsimshian songs, recorded by phonograph between 1915 and 1929, by Dr. Barbeau on the Skeena and Nass Rivers, British Columbia. The records, now in National Museum of Canada, were transcribed by him and Sir Ernest MacMillan, translations and comments made with the help of the native interpreters at the time of recording, musical analysis done by Marguerite Béclard d'Harcourt, and notation of melodies by Henri Lefebvre. Texts are given in the original language phonetically transcribed, with literal and free English translations. Extensive explanations and comments on texts and melodies in musical transcription are added. This is the only musical material on the Tsimshian so far published. Two different styles of songs are noted. The texts are no less valuable than the melodies, the themes covering a wide range: hunting invocations, medicine man's incantations, warriors' hymns, love songs, lullabies, boasting, drinking and dancing songs, etc.

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27982. BARBOUR, HENRY G. The physiological effects of cold. (Connecticut State medical journal, Oct. 1941. v. 5, p. 719-20) 6 refs.

Contains general information on the therapeutic use of cold; physiological response to cold; heat and temperature regulation; hibernation; hypothermia.

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27983. BARBOUR, JAMES HUMPHREY, 1910- and M. H. SEEVERS. Narcosis induced by carbon dioxide at low environmental temperatures. (Journal of pharmacology and experimental therapeutics, July 1943. v. 78, p. 296-303) 16 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with sudden exposure at 5° C. to 5 percent or more CO₂; this caused in rats and dogs a reversible narcosis having characteristics of both hibernation and anesthesia, with body temperature, heart beat and respiratory rate greatly reduced. A similar, but not reversible state may be induced in rabbits by 20 percent CO₂; fasting, depressant drugs, long exposure to 10 percent CO₂ makes rats more susceptible to this narcosis, whilst acclimatization to cold or to CO₂, repeated narcotization by this method, and thyroid feeding makes them partially or

fully resistant to narcosis produced by 11 per cent CO₂ at 5° C. Low or high oxygen tension at above temperature produces somewhat similar results in rats.

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27984. BARCLAY, JAMES ALEXANDER and M. IBRAHIM. Cold infusion and renal function. (Journal of physiology, 1952. v. 117, p. 29P-30P)

Contains a brief report on the effects of cold (10°-20° C.) intravenous drips on the concentration of urine electrolytes. During infusion, body temperature dropped by no more than 2° C. Conditions following a subsequent warm drip are also described.

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BAREA, ILSA, see González, V. R. Life and death U.S.S.R. 1952, 1953. No. 29327.

27985. BARFOD, PHE, and O. BRANDT JENSEN. Forbrugsundersøgelsen i Vestgrønland i efteråret 1951. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1952. p. 87-103, illus.) **Title tr.:** The consumption survey in West Greenland in the fall of 1951.

Cost of living in 1950/51 is studied on the basis of returns from questionnaires and field work; 68 family budgets of government employees in seven principal settlements are analyzed, and tabular data presented. With cost of living index at 100 for 1950/51, comparison is made with 1946/47 and with 1952/53 (index: 126), and the overall price increase shown to be about 150 percent in the six-year period.

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27986. BARGER, A. N., and R. E. JOHNSON. Anaerobic glycogenolysis in the muscles of *Rana pipiens* living at low temperatures. (Journal of general physiology, July 1941. v. 24, p. 669-77) 37 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with frogs caught in spring and kept for seven to ten weeks at 4° C. without food. A considerable number had gastrocnemii that did not break down glycogen when they contracted anaerobically to exhaustion; a smaller number of these muscles did not produce lactate; the failure to break down glycogen had no relation to the glycogen content of the muscles which in some cases exceeded 500 mg. per 100 gm. of tissue.

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BARKHASH, L. L., see Snezhnol' tropol' pokhody lyzhnikov. 1936. No. 32142.

27987. BARLOW, J. C., and E. A. SELLERS. Effect of exposure to cold on response of the rat to whole body radiation. (American journal of physiology, Jan. 1953. v. 172, no. 1, p. 147-51, illus., table) 7 refs.

Animals acclimatized to cold showed no decreased resistance to whole body irradiation with x-rays. "When rats of equal weight were irradiated, acclimatization to cold increased survivals, but when the influence of cold on the age-weight relationship was taken into account, it was found to have neither a beneficial nor an adverse effect upon survival." Exposure to cold after irradiation increased the mortality rate.

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BARLOZZINO, G. *see* Stolfi, G., and G. Barlozzino. Disturbi sensibilit  negli arti perfrigerati. 1941. No. 32275.

BARNES, CLIFFORD ADRIAN, 1905- . *see* Thompson, T. G., and C. A. Barnes. Physical and chemical oceanography of the Gulf of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

27988. BARNES, FARRELL FRANCIS, 1905- . Preliminary report on the Little Susitna district, Matanuska Coal Field, Alaska. Washington, D. C., 1953. 14 p. maps (1 fold.), tables. (U. S. Geological Survey, Preliminary report)

Contains a report based on work during summer, 1952, to determine whether coal deposits of the district warranted further study. The area lies at the western end of the Matanuska valley on the northern side. Topography, climate, vegetation, and stratigraphy are briefly described. Coal was found in six localities, but is believed to be more extensive and will require further subsurface exploration. Analyses of samples are given and localities described, including stratigraphic sections. Preliminary geologic map shows coal localities.

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BARNES, FREDERICK QUILLIAM, 1926- , *see* Moore, J. C. G., and others. Second prelim. map Carp Lakes, NWT. 1951. No. 30857.

27989. BARNES, HOWARD TURNER, 1873- . Thermit and icebergs. (Franklin Institute. Journal, May 1927. v. 203, p. 611-34, illus.)

"The temperature difference between ice masses tightly bound and the same, loose and soft, is only 0.001° C. The penetrating power of the sun's rays unbinds the forces of freezing between ice crystals without melting them. This great penetration is due to the high temperature of the sun. Thermit, a mixture of Al grains and an iron oxide, which when fired produces a temperature of 2500°-3500° C. in a few sec., was used as a high temperature source in experiments on ice control. Ice decomposes into O and H as soon as direct contact with the molten iron occurs, producing a slow explosion effectively loosening and cracking ice masses. Experiments with thermit in icebergs are described. The action of the heat sets up a thermal expansion strain causing innumerable cracks and fissures through which the sun and melted ice water gain access."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

27990. BARNES, LOY J. A further study of the effects of centrifugation and low temperature on the development of *Fundulus heteroclitus*. (Biological bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 105, p. 370)

Contains summary of a paper on the effects of low temperature in addition to centrifugation (studied earlier). Low temperature (4° C.) applied during the first 24 hrs. after fertilization of *Fundulus* eggs combined with centrifugation (300 and 600 g.) did not produce more duplication than centrifugation alone.

Copy seen: DSG.

27991. BARR, DAVID PRESWICK, 1889- , and others. Cryoglobulinemia. 1; report of two cases with discussion of clinical manifestations, incidence and significance. (Annals of internal medicine, Jan. 1950. v. 32, p. 6-29) 57 refs. *Other authors:* G. G. Reader and C. H. Wheeler.

Contains case descriptions of two males. 54 and 58 years old, with sensitivity to cold and presence of cold precipitable proteins in the blood; results of gross, postmortem, serological and microscopic examinations are presented and discussed, as well as clinical characteristics, incidence, origin and disposal of cryoglobulins, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

BARROWS, HARLAN HARLAND, 1877- , *see* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

BARSKI, G., see Lépine, G., and others. Action congélation prolongée tumeurs souris. 1951. No. 30399.

BARTELS, CARL CRITTENDEN, 1917- , see Evans, J. A., and others. Re-evaluation pharmacologic and cold pressor studies. 1951. No. 28950.

BARTELS, ELMER CLARENCE, 1902- , see Evans, J. A., and others. Re-evaluation pharmacologic and cold pressor studies. 1951. No. 28950.

27992. BARTENEV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAIEVICH. Material zur allgemeinen Charakteristik der paläarktischen Fauna I. Amphibien. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1936. Neue Folge, Bd. 5, Heft 5, p. 215-29) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the general characterization of palaearctic fauna I. Amphibians.

Contains a list of 17 species and some varieties and forms with data on their palaearctic distribution (p. 215-25), and a general survey of the distribution with some statistical notes. Includes *Rana temporaria* (71° N. lat. in Scandinavia) and *R. arvalis*, native to Lapland and Arkhangel'sk province.

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27993. BARTENEV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAIEVICH. Nasëkomyã lozhnosëtehatokrylyã (Insecta Pseudoneuroptera, t. 1, vyp. 1-2. Libellulidae. Petrograd, 1915-19. 352 p. illus., plate; p. 353-576, illus. (192 fig.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Insecta Pseudoneuroptera. t. 1, vyp. 1-2) **Title tr.:** Insects. Pseudoneuroptera. Libellulidae.

Contains tables for the determination of suborders, families, genera and species of dragonflies (order Odonata) inhabiting Russia, and a systematic list of all known species, with synonyms, Latin diagnoses, descriptions, comparative notes, list of specimens and literature references, data on metamorphosis and geographic distribution. Includes some species native to northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia. The end of this work (vyp. 3-4) has not been seen.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

27994. BARTENEV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAIEVICH. Über die Verschiedenheit der Verbreitungsgrenzen der Odonatenarten in der Paläarktik nach Norden. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1932. Bd. 98, no. 9-10, p. 267-71, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the variation in northern expansion

limits of Odonata species in the Palaearctic.

Contains discussion of the northward expansion of various species of dragonflies inhabiting palaearctic regions of Europe, based chiefly on the data published by K. J. Valle in his paper cited as: *Über die Odonatenfauna des nördlichen Finnlands mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Petsamogebiets*, 1931 (probably Arctic Bibliography, No. 27026).

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27995. BARTENEV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAIEVICH. Übersicht der *Leucorhinia* (Britt., 1850) -Arten und -Varietäten (Odonata, Libellulinae) unter geographischen, biologischen und morphologischen Gesichtspunkten. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1933. Neue Folge Bd. 2, Heft 1, p. 1-53, illus., text maps) 67 refs. **Title tr.:** A review of *Leucorhinia* (Britt., 1850) species and varieties (Odonata, Libellulinae) from the geographical, biological and morphological viewpoints.

Contains a critical revision of dragonflies of the genus *Leucorhinia*, with a morphological sketch of the genus, a key to the species and varieties (p. 9-15), and a review of 11 species and some varieties and forms (p. 16-46) which includes descriptions, critical notes and discussions and sketch maps of geographic distribution. *L. dubia*, *L. rubicunda* and *L. intermedia*, native to northern regions of Europe and Asia, are dealt with among others. A general survey of distribution of dragonflies is added (p. 46-52). **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

27996. BARTENEV, VIKTOR V. Na krafnem Sëvero-Zapadnë Sibiri; ocherki Obdorskogo kraia. St.-Peterburg, 1896. 154 p. **Title tr.:** In the extreme Northwest of Siberia; sketch of the Obdorsk province.

Contains description of the daily life of the Russian and native population around Obdorsk (now Salekhard), based on observations of a four-year resident. Many details are given on natural conditions, administrative, economic, social and cultural situation in the region. The Zyryans (p. 35-51) and Samoyeds (p. 66-71), are described, then a more extensive account given of the Ostyaks (p. 71-102): their physical and mental characteristics, occupation, customs and ethics, ancient religious beliefs; their economic situation and

exploitation by merchants, drunkenness, diminishing numbers, christianization, their relations and intermarriage with Russians. What should be done to improve the natives' standard of living is discussed, together with some other problems (p. 51-66). Year-round life in Obdorsk, the large annual fair, fur trade, the situation of the workers, the importance of well-organized fishing carrels and other economic and social matters are presented.

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27997. BARTENEV, VIKTOR V. Obdorskiiâ pîsnî. (Arkhangel'skoe obshechestvo izuchenîâ russkogo Sîvera. Izvestiâ, 1915. god 6, no. 20, p. 670-85, 8 p. of musical notes at end of volume) *Title tr.:* Songs from Obdorsk.

Contains text and airs of 24 folk songs of Russian settlers at Salekhard, with author's comments.

Copy seen: DLC.

BARTH, TOM FREDRIK WEIBY, 1899-, *see* Byers, F. M., and T. F. W. Barth. Volcanic activity Akun and Akutan I. 1953. No. 28402.

27998. BARTHOLOMEW, GEORGE ADELBERT, Jr., 1919-, and P. G. HOEL. Reproductive behavior of the Alaska fur seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*. (Journal of mammalogy, Nov. 1953. v. 34, no. 4, p. 417-36, illus., tables, sketch map)

Contains a study of an isolated group of 20 harems on St. Paul Island by direct observation, a mathematical model and statistical analysis. The time relations of the various phases of reproduction of these animals are determined, and certain features of the social structure and breeding behavior are described both qualitatively and quantitatively.

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27999. BARTLETT, D. J., and D. G. C. GRONOW. Manual dexterity and tactile sensitivity in the cold. London, R. A. F. Institute of Aviation Medicine, Nov. 1952. 20, 6 p. illus. 9 tables. Mimeographed. (Great Britain. Flying Personnel Research Committee. F. P. R. C. 806)

Contains an account of experiments and tests performed on 20 normal subjects exposed to ambient temperatures of -10° to -15° C. for one-half, one, and one-and-a-half hours in a cold chamber. Such temperatures, without wind factor

caused a drop in manual dexterity, the impairment increasing fairly rapidly during the first 20 minutes; on return to room temperature recovery was "rapid but not immediate." Under similar conditions tactile sensitivity remained relatively unaffected. Exposure to above temperatures combined with air movement was likely to produce deterioration of tactile sensitivity and further deterioration of manual dexterity.

Copy seen: DSG.

28000. BARTLETT, R. G., Jr., and U. D. REGISTER. Effect of cold and restraint on blood and liver non-protein sulphydryl compounds. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Aug.-Sept. 1953. v. 83, no. 4, p. 708-709, table) 10 refs.

Contains a report on restrained and unrestrained mice exposed to cold. In the former a significant fall of liver glutathione and total non-protein sulphydryl, but not of ergothioneine, took place. In the unrestrained mice a slight fall in blood glutathione but no change of the other two substances in the blood occurred.

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28001. BARTLETT, R. G., and others. Effect of emotional stress, anesthesia, and death on body temperature of mice exposed to cold. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, May 1953. v. 83, no. 1, p. 4-5, illus.) 10 refs. *Other authors:* R. H. Helmendach and V. C. Bohr.

When exposed to cold ($6^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$ C.), restrained animals showed a drop of body temperature to the death point (ca. 10° C.) within an hour, while unrestrained mice experienced only a small drop in temperature. Anesthetized and dead mice showed a greater drop in temperature than restrained mice. Conditioning by keeping the animals one hour per day in restraining cages, caused a lesser temperature drop and less mortality upon cold exposure. It is concluded that emotional hypothermia can be produced in mice by the stress of confinement alone.

Copy seen: DSG.

BARTLETT, ROBERT ABRAM, 1875-1946, *see* Heller, C. A. Nutritional qualities plants. 1953. No. 29588.

28002. BARTSCH, PAUL, 1871- Descriptions of new west American marine molluscs and notes on previously

described forms. (U. S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1917. v. 52, no. 2198, p. 637-81, plates 42-44)

Contains descriptions of Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) canadensis and Albania dinora n. spp., both collected by G. Willett on Forester Island, Alaska, also Albania kyskaensis n. sp. collected in shallow water at Kiska Harbor, Aleutian Islands, and A. compacta from Yakutat Bay, Alaska. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28003. BARTZ, FRITZ. Fischgründe und Fischereiwirtschaft an der Westküste Nordamerikas; Werdegang, Lebens- und Siedlungsformen eines jungen Wirtschaftsraumes. Kiel, Buchdruckerei Schmidt & Kaunig, 1942. xii, 174 p. 4 text-fig., 16 illus., 6 text-maps. (Kiel. Universität. Geographisches Institut. Schriften, Bd. 12) 90 refs. **Title tr.:** Fishing grounds and fisheries economy on the west coast of North America; the genesis, forms of life and settlement of a young economic area.

Contains a monograph based on a four-year study (1935-1939) of the area between lower California and the Bering Sea with two summers of this time spent investigating Alaskan conditions. A general part (p. 1-55) deals with the geography of the area; native fisheries; early white man's fisheries and the fishing industry between 1865-1895. The main section (p. 55-169) covers the recent development of the industry. Largely of a subarctic or arctic scope are the sections on salmon (p. 67-98) fisheries and industry; those of the halibut (p. 98-103); herring (p. 115-21) and cod (p. 121-22). A section comparing this area with the other great fishing regions of the globe (p. 169-71) concludes the study. **Copy seen:** NNA.

28004. BARTZ, FRITZ. Die Möglichkeiten der landwirtschaftlichen Bodennutzung im Nordwesten Nordamerikas. (Deutscher Geographentag München 1948, pub. 1950. Bd. 27, Heft 11, p. 232-40) **Title tr.:** The possibilities of agricultural land utilization in the north-west of North America.

Contains a discussion of agricultural possibilities in the region between the Peace River block and the arctic sea. Three areas are considered: (1) that between the Rocky Mts. and the Canadian Shield, (2) the highlands of northern British Columbia and of the Yukon Territory, and (3) the valleys within the Alaskan forest belt. Temperatures and

precipitation, soil, permafrost, communications, and past experiences in agriculture and stock breeding are discussed, as well as plans and possibilities for the future. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28005. BARUNIN, I. K voprosu o lechenii otmorozhenii élektricheskim polem UVCH [Ultravysokoi chastoty]. (Fizioterapiia, 1940. god 15, no. 2-3, p. 53-55, table) **Title tr.:** On the problem of treating frostbite with ultra-high frequency waves.

Contains an account of the causes, physiology and pathology of frostbite; the action of ultra-high frequency waves; methods applied by author in treatment of 38 second-degree, and one third-degree case. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28006. BASCHIN, OTTO, 1865-1933. Die ersten Nordlichtphotographien, aufgenommen in Bossekop, Lappland. (Meteoroologische Zeitschrift, June 1900. Bd. 17, p. 278-80, illus.) refs. **Title tr.:** The first auroral photographs taken at Bossekop, Lapland.

*"Two photographs of auroral draperies made by the author and Martin Brendel at Bossekop, Norway, on Jan. 5 and Feb. 1, 1872, are the first to show the ray structure of the aurora. Tromholt tried to photograph the aurora at the Polar Year station in 1882-83 but did not succeed . . . The first photograph reproduced here took one min. and the second one seven sec. exposure. All the technical details as well as a description of the displays are included."—Meteorological abstracts & bibliography, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1172. **Copy seen:** DSG.*

28007. BASKAKOV, N. Mekhanizatsiia stroitel'nykh rabot na splavnykh predpriatiakh Severa. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Mar. 1950. t. 10, no. 3, p. 15-16, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Mechanization of construction work in logging operations in the North.

Contains notes on progressive methods of work utilizing mechanical equipment in building dwellings, schools, etc., for timber workers in the Severnaya Dvina River basin. The highly mechanized production of standard lengths of lumber for walls, door- and window-frames are briefly described. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BASS, DAVID E., see Quinn, M., and others. Effect acute cold exposure. 1953. No. 31509.

28008. BATEMAN, JOHN DANVERS, 1910- . Application of geology to mining at Giant Yellowknife. (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Transactions, 1951. v. 190, p. 1057-60, 5 fig.; *pub.* in Mining engineering, Dec. 1951. v. 3)

Geology has been applied extensively at the Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Ltd. property on the north shore of Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie District. The classical functions of the mine geologist in exploration and mine development have been extended to guide ore extraction, ensuring "clean" mining, and effectually reducing waste dilution. Geology of the deposit is described. Exploration, development and underground diamond drilling are discussed, as well as mining system selection, mining boundaries control, dilution of ore and sampling methods.

Copy seen: DLC.

28009. BATES, CHARLES CARPENTER, 1918- , and G. G. LILL. Current naval research in land and sea ice. (American Geophysical Union. Transactions, Apr. 1950. v. 31, no. 2, p. 278-81, diagr.) 5 refs.

"Naval research under way on land and sea ice to realize the maximum use from the Arctic Ocean includes: growth, movement, and disintegration of ice in polar regions; behavior of ice floes to determine their possible use as a means of transport; the development of an arctic research laboratory at Point Barrow (Alaska); the study of the physical properties of Alaskan glaciers and ice crystal measurements in relation to glacier movement; thermal studies of permafrost; techniques for quantitative investigations of sea ice patterned after those used in soil mechanics; the development of an ice mechanics field test kit for general use, a parallel to the snow kit; a functional glossary of ice terminology and codes for reporting ice conditions."

—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DGS; DLC.

28010. BATES, ROBERT GLENN, 1923- , and H. WEDOW, Jr. Preliminary summary review of thorium-bearing mineral occurrences in Alaska. Washington, D. C., 1953. 13 p. fold. map, tables. (U. S. Geological Survey, Circular 202) 37 refs.

Thorium-bearing minerals have been found at 47 localities in Alaska. Twelve minerals are listed, also others which may be thorium sources. Types of deposits are noted, thorium occurrences

considered important are discussed, and the minerals described. Map shows location of occurrences.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DGS.

BATES, ROBERT GLENN, 1923- , see also Wedow, H., and others. Preliminary summary uranium and thorium, Alaska, 1953. No. 32864.

28011. BATES, ROBERT REED, 1908- . Surgical aspects of trench foot. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, 1946. v. 83, no. 2, p. 243-48, 8 fig., 2 tables)

Contains a general account and conclusions regarding surgical technique, based on 264 cases of trench foot requiring surgery in soldiers. Included are sections on pre-operative routine, surgical principles, post-operative management, complications, disposition. A prosthesis, designed as part of a shoe insert, is also described. The account is preceded by a discussion on the etiology, pathogenesis and pathology of trench foot.

Copy seen: DLC.

BAUER, ALBERT, see Fauvel, P. L. A. Annélids polychètes. 1952. No. 28979.

BAUER, ALBERT, see also Nevrière, J., and others. Campagne Groenland, 1948. Triangulation côtière . . . Ege. 1953. No. 30975.

BAUER, JOHN R., see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

28012. BAUER, O. N. Īzvennaâ bolezni' omulâ. (Rybnoe khoziâstvo, Jan. 1948. t. 24, no. 1, p. 44-46, illus.) 2 refs. Title tr.: An ulcerous disease of the whitefish.

Contains a description of a kind of furunculosis found on the whitefish *Coregonus autumnalis* of the lower Yenisey, Lena and Khatanga, etc., and the organism causing it, *Henneguya salminicola*, a protozoan parasitic on cold-blooded animals. Development of the disease and data on its spreading are given. The edibility of the fish is said to be unaffected by it. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28013. BAUER, ROBERT OLIVER, 1918- , and J. GOURZIS. Lethality of simulated altitude for rabbits, normal and pretreated with tetraethyl pyrophosphate of Dibenamine. (Journal of aviation medicine, Dec. 1951. v. 22 no. 6, p. 524-29, illus., tables) 8 refs.

Environmental temperature was found to have a significant effect on altitude tolerance of the animals. In general, rabbits were less resistant to hypoxia than mice. Their greatest altitude tolerance was at 25° C. ambient temperature, some 10° above that of mice.

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BAUER, WILLIAM H., *see* Grand, N. G., and others. Transplantability mouse adenocarcinoma frozen. 1952. No. 29363.

28014. BAUMANN, ERNST. Kälteschäden im Kriege. (Allgemeine schweizerische Militär-zeitung, Jan. 1944. Jahrg. 90, no. 1, p. 67-92, 12 illus. incl. 3 col. plates) 29 refs. *Title tr.*: Cold injuries in war.

Deals with the differences between frostbite and general hypothermia; their etiology, symptoms, physiology and pathology; frequency of occurrence in various body regions; prophylaxis, especially in armed forces; effect of altitude on cold injuries; complicating factors; therapy of frostbite and hypothermia especially under field conditions; the significance of the duration of cold exposure; gangrene; surgery, etc.

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28015. BAUMANN, J. Pied d'immersion, syndrome de White. (Presse médicale, Jan. 20, 1945. t. 53, no. 3, p. 27-28) 6 refs. *Title tr.*: Immersion foot, White's syndrome.

Deals with the causes of the syndrome: immersion in relatively cold water combined with immobility, etc.; symptoms; stages of disease; therapy: cooling, stimulation of circulation, sympathetic intervention in sequels. Abstracted in *Revue du Corps de Santé militaire*, 1945, t. 1, no. 1, p. 37-38. *Copy seen:* DSG.

BAXTER, DOW VAWTER, 1898- Pathology in the future forest practice in Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28016. BAXTER, HAMILTON ACHE-SON, 1904-, and M. A. ENTIN. Experimental and clinical studies of reduced temperatures in injury and repair in man, 1; structure and potentialities of human skin in temperature control and in defence against thermal trauma. (Plastic & reconstructive surgery, Nov. 1947. v. 2, p. 569-84) 29 refs.

Contains an introductory account (to be followed by further reports) dealing with: the importance of understanding the effects of low temperatures on human tissues; the approach to the investigations; the importance of the skin in regulating the body temperature and as first line of defense against thermal trauma; the structure of the skin. For reports 2-4, *see* Arctic Bibliography No. 21676, 20512-20513.

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BAYLIN, GEORGE JAY, 1911-, *see* Arena, J. M., and others. Hypervitaminosis A. 1951. No. 27850.

28017. BAZANOV, A. G. Ocherki po istorii missionerskikh shkol na kralnem Severe. (Tobol'skil Sever). Leningrad, 1936. 134 p. (Leningrad. Institut Narodov Severa. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaja assotsiatsiia. Izvestiia, vyp. 7) 205 refs. *Title tr.*: Sketches of the history of the missionary school in the far North. (Tobol'sk district).

Contains description of the region (Omskaya Oblast') and its native population: Ostyaks (22,306 in 1926), Voguls (5,754) and Samoyeds (8,841); discovery, conquest and colonization of the country by the Russians; detailed description of missionary activities from the beginning to 1905, especially in regard to the schools for native pupils, established by the convents and missions in Obdorsk and other places; use of the native language in the school, Egorov's Ostyakian alphabet and elementary school book. After the Revolution of 1905, the Russian language was ordered (by the administration) to be used exclusively. Under the Soviet régime, teaching and printing of books in the native languages was revived, the native alphabet, however, was replaced subsequently by the Russian characters.

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28018. BAZETT, HENRY CUTHBERT, 1885- Some principles involved in treatment by heat and cold. (Medical record, Apr. 1938. v. 147, p. 301-303, 2 fig.) 3 refs.

Includes information on treatment by general cold (e. g. cold baths); treatment by cold applied locally, its physiology, and effects on bacterial growth and phagocytosis.

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28019. BAZETT, HENRY CUTHBERT, 1885-, and others. Temperature

changes in blood flowing in arteries and veins in man. (Journal of applied physiology, July 1948. v. 1, p. 3-19, 6 figs.) 18 refs. *Other authors:* L. Love, M. Newton, L. Eisenberg, R. Day, and R. Forster II.

Contains a report on measurements of temperature in the brachial, radial and common iliac arteries as well as in superficial veins, and the effect of cooling and heating on this temperature. The latter was found to be neither uniform nor constant even in the arteries. It varied in different vessels at any one time, and in the same vessel it was much affected by distal cooling. Temperatures as low as 21.5° C. for the radial and 31.1° C. for the brachial artery were recorded without the subject being "unduly cold," or the rectal temperature "particularly low." Temperatures of the rectum, brachial and common iliac arteries may greatly differ and change at different rates and degrees. The temperatures in superficial veins of the forearm in cold environment are the lower, the more peripheral the point of measurement. The assumption of a constant blood temperature is believed to be fictitious. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28020. BAZHANOV, V. S. Proniknovenie krysa na severnye morskoe poberezh'ia. (Priroda, 1946, no. 6, p. 72-73) *Title tr.:* The penetration of rats to the northern seacoast.

Contains report of the find of a dead black rat (*Rattus rattus*) in the village of Apuka on the Bering seacoast in 1933. Another specimen, a gray rat (*R. norvegicus caraco*), was found on the shore of Penzhina Bay. Rats were also seen in warehouses near the mouth of Penzhina River. These pests were evidently brought ashore with ships' cargo, because rats are not recorded so far north. The danger of their acclimatization in Kamchatka is discussed.

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28021. BAZHANOV, V. S. Verofiatnye puti proniknoveniia belki na Kamchatku. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, July-Aug. 1947. t. 79, no. 4, p. 489-91, map) 12 refs. *Title tr.:* The probable path of the squirrel's penetration into Kamchatka.

Hitherto unknown in Kamchatka, the squirrel has invaded the peninsula since 1920, coming probably from Penzhina

River basin; map indicates the probable routes of the migration.

Copy seen: DLC.

28022. BEALL, JOHN VALENTINE, 1921- . Nickel. (Mining engineering, Aug. 1951. v. 3, no. 8, p. 664-73, illus., 7 tables)

Includes (p. 670-71) note of the large nickel-copper sulphide deposit at Petsamo (former northern Finland) developed and equipped with nickel smelter and refinery by International Nickel Co. (of Canada). Annexed by U.S.S.R. in 1944, the deposit was being mined by the Russians in 1951. Reserves are estimated at 64,000 short tons of nickel, but probably are much larger. Nickel production 1941-47 is given. Important nickel deposits are noted also at Nivala in southwestern Finland, in the Noril'sk area in the Taymyr National District in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and at Monchegorsk on Kola Peninsula, U.S.S.R., and on Yakobi Island, Alaska.

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BEAN, GEORGE, 1909- , see Betcher, A. M., and others. Continuous procaine block ganglions. 1953. No. 28117.

28023. BEARN, FREDERIC ARNOT. Clothing for war in arctic climates: experiences in Iceland. (*In:* Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine, London, 1942-1945, pub. 1947. p. 282-83)

Contains information on the principles of cold protective clothing; the Brynje system of arctic clothing, its components (16 garments listed and described), use, care, etc.

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28024. BEATTIE, EDWARD JAMES, Jr., 1918- , and others. Refrigeration in experimental surgery of the aorta. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, June 1953. v. 96, no. 6, p. 711-13, table) 21 refs. *Other authors:* Dominic Adovasio John M. Keshishian and Brian Blades.

Contains an account of observations on dogs made hypothermic to 30° C. rectal temperature prior to being operated on. In 15 such dogs there were no signs of hindquarter paralysis following occlusion of the thoracic aorta for 60 or 90 minutes. In non-chilled controls, four out of ten dogs developed this kind of paralysis. Ten additional animals died during the experiments, mostly due to too deep hypothermia. *Copy seen:* DSG.

BEAUPRÉ, PIERRE JEAN MORICHEAU. See Moricheau-Beaupré, Pierre Jean, 1778-1857.

BEAUVOIS, E., see Worsaae, J. J. A. Colonisation Russie et N. Scandinave. 1873-74. No. 32992.

28025. BEAVER. Early arctic photographs. (Beaver, Sept. 1952. Outfit 283, no. 3, p. 42-44, illus.)

Contains a note on the Nares Expedition of 1875-76, toward the North Pole via Robeson Channel, with five photographs taken during its course, showing the H. M. S. *Alert* and *Discovery*.

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28026. BEAVER. Winter travel in the north. (Beaver, Mar. 1941. Outfit 271, p. 8-14, illus.)

"Travel in woodlands and treeless regions, dress, and food conducive to maximum comfort are described. A low-slung Eskimo komatik dog sled, 14-16 ft. long, is used east of Coppermine. The runners are of solid wood and are joined by wooden cross-pieces lashed on by sealskin line. Seven to twelve dogs, each hitched to the main draw line by a single trace, spread out fan-wise. Steel shoeing is used on the komatik in early winter, mud shoeing in mid-winter. The Alaskan type basket sled and the Nome hitch (9 dogs in pairs with a lead dog) are used in the western Arctic. The toboggan is used for travel through deep, soft snow in woods. It is drawn by five or six dogs in single file, pulling about 100 lb. each."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

28027. BECK, LYLE VIBERT, 1906— and **W. LINKENHEIMER.** Effects of shock and cold on mouse liver sulphydryl. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Oct. 1952. v. 81, no. 1, p. 291-94, tables) 10 refs.

Mice subjected to stress, including exposure to cold (5°-10° C.) showed a marked decrease in non-protein sulphydryl concentration of the liver; a moderate decrease of liver protein sulphydryl also took place.

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28028. BECKER, ARNOLD HERMAN, 1919—, and others. Vasopressor reactivity in cerebral vascular disease as measured by the cold pressor reaction. (Journal of nervous and mental diseases, Feb. 1948. v. 107, p. 160-66, table) 20 refs. Other authors: J. Michaels and C. B. Wilbur.

Contains a study of the cold pressor reaction in psychotic patients who had

cerebral vascular disease: 15 meningoencephalitic syphilis, 20 cerebral arteriosclerosis. Additional evidence is presented to support the belief that the cerebral vascular changes associated with these diseases cause an increased reactivity of the vasopressor centers, as measured by the vasopressor test.

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28029. BECKER, J. Bemerkungen zu den Erfrierungen und deren Behandlung. (Medizinische Klinik, Oct. 1, 1943. Jahrg. 39, nr. 39-40, p. 679-80) **Title tr.:** Notes on frostbite and its therapy.

Contains some observations on frostbite of the third degree, its causes and treatment. Sympathectomy is not recommended. Amputation should be well above the demarcation line, to insure a good stump.

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28030. BECKER, THEODOR, 1840-1923. Die Phoriden, Wien, A. Hölder, 1901. 100 p., 5 plates. (Zoologische-botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna. Abhandlungen. Bd. 1, Heft 1) **Title tr.:** Phoridae.

Contains a discussion of dipterous family Phoridae, keys to the genera and species, and description of genera and 80 species (21 species described as new), with literature references and data on geographic distribution. Includes a few species native to northern regions of Scandinavia and European Russia.

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28031. BECKETT, EVA BRADFORD. Starling nesting at Churchill, Manitoba. (Canadian field-naturalist, Jan.-Mar. 1953. v. 67, no. 1, p. 44)

Contains brief note on first record of European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) nesting at Churchill, probably the most northerly point on the continent at which they have yet nested. This bird was also recorded by S. Bleakney (q. v.) in northern Quebec. **Copy seen:** DGS.

BEDEL, B., see Rouillion, G., and others. Ravitaillement aérien, 1949-51. 1953. No. 31715.

28032. BEEK, C. H. Über eine eigenartige Prädispositionsstelle von Frostschäden. (Dermatologica, 1940. v. 82, no. 1, p. 21-25, illus.) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Unusual location of frost injuries.

Contains a description of ten cases of light frostbite localized on the inner side of the knee (eight women, two men). More cases from the literature are dis-

cussed, showing that this area has a predilection to frostbite. Summaries in English and French. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28033. BEHNKE, ALBERT RICHARD, 1903- . Cold injuries. (Medical bulletin of the European Command, Nov. 1951. v. 8, p. 503-510, fig.) 13 refs.

Contains text of a paper read at the U. S. Army EUCOM Medical-Surgical Conference III, Stuttgart, Jan. 13, 1951. Information is presented on losses due to cold in World War II. The physiological effects of freezing and rewarming, the effect of immersion of the whole body in cold water, the relative thermal independence of the core of the body from the surface and limbs are discussed, as well as frostbite and immersion foot, therapy of frostbite (rewarming, drugs, etc.) prevention, research, etc.

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28034. BEĬ-BIENKO, GRIGORIĬ ĬA-KOVLEVICH, 1903- . Nasekomye kozhistokrylye. Moskva-Leningrad, Izdvo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1936. x, 240 p. illus. (66 fig.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR, Insecta Dermaptera. Nov. ser., no. 5) 98 refs. **Title tr.:** Earwigs (Insecta Dermaptera).

Contains a systematic index to species of the order Dermaptera (p. vii-x); followed (p. 1-76) by a morphological sketch of earwigs, their life history and ecology, classification, systematic position and evolution in relation to paleontological data and geographic distribution; composition and origin of the palaearctic fauna of Dermaptera; characteristics of dermapterous fauna of the U.S.S.R. (p. 66-71), its economic importance (four species injurious to vegetables, flower gardens and tobacco), and a bibliography (98 items). In the systematic part, (p. 77-207) are keys to the suborders, families, genera and species; an enumeration of 78 palaearctic species, including 26 inhabiting the U.S.S.R., one of which, *Forficula auricularia*, occurs also in southwestern Lapland.

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28035. BEĬ-BIENKO, GRIGORIĬ ĬA-KOVLEVICH, 1903- . Nasekomye tarakanovye. Moskva-Leningrad, Izdvo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1950. 342 p. illus. (132 fig.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Insecta Orthoptera. Nov. ser. no. 40) 192 refs. **Title tr.:** Cockroaches (Blattodea).

Contains a systematic index to the species of the order Blattodea; followed (p. 9-107) by an introduction giving characteristics of the order, with data on morphology, metamorphosis, mode of life and ecology, systematic position of the order and its classification, phylogeny; content and genesis of Blattodea fauna of the palaearctic region, characteristics of this fauna in the U.S.S.R.; economic importance of cockroaches: pests of stored food, some materials and plants, also transmitters of diseases (p. 95-100); bibliography (192 items). In the special part (p. 108-336) are keys to the families, genera and species and descriptions of 98 species (including 14 new species), with synonyms, critical notes and data on biology and distribution. Many species native to northern regions of U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries are included. Index of Latin names is appended.

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28036. BEIRNE, BRYAN P. The nearctic species of *Macrosteles* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). (Canadian entomologist, July 1952. v. 84, p. 208-232, illus.) 37 refs.

Contains a description of 24 forms of leafhoppers of the genus *Macrosteles*, with a key to subgenera and species. Thirteen of these occur in Alaska, Northwest Territories and Labrador, one of them *Macrosteles* (*Macrosteles*) *curvata* n. sp., found in Labrador and northeastern Quebec.

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28037. BEISER, ARTHUR. Mt. Wrangell Expedition. (Physics today, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 10, p. 10-14, illus.)

Contains a popular account, by a participant, of a seven-man New York University - University of Alaska expedition in summer 1953 to set up a scientific research station on the summit of Mt. Wrangell (interior Alaska, southeast of Fairbanks). The expedition was led by Terris Moore and Serge Korff and financed by the U. S. Office of Naval Research, Quartermaster Corps, and the Air Force. The ascent of the mountain, dropping of supplies, the summit camp, permanent equipment, and apparatus are described. The station will be used in cosmic ray research, meteorology, high-altitude biology, vulcanology, and possibly by U. S. Armed Forces to test arctic and mountain equipment. It will be occupied starting Feb. 1954. A note on this expedition was published in

Physics today, July 1953, v. 6, no. 7, p. 18.

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28038. BEISTLINE, EARL H. The School of Mines of the University of Alaska and its functions. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 163-66*)

Contains a survey of the organization of the School of Mines and its research program. The school, divided into four departments, geology, mining and metallurgy, mining extension, and research, has a resident faculty of four. Seventeen projects in civil, geological, metallurgical, and mining engineering fields, which do not conflict with work done by federal or territorial agencies, are being considered for future research.

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28039. BEKLEMISHEV, K. V. *Pitanie khishchnykh litoral'nykh bezpozvonochnykh i ikh pishchevye vzaimootnosheniya s promyslovymi rybami i ptitsami.* (Vsesoyuznoe gidrobiologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1952. t. 4, p. 276-96, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** The nourishment of predatory littoral invertebrates and their feeding relations with commercial fishes and birds.

An ecological study of the food habits of certain flesh-eating invertebrates (*Nuccella lapillus* and *Asterias rubens*) inhabiting the littoral zone of Barents Sea (Murmansk coast), and utilizing the same feed as some commercial fishes and birds with which they are thus in competition. Study of the feed relations shows that the strongest competitor of birds is the mollusc *N. lapillus*.

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BELDING, HARWOOD SEYMOUR, 1909-, see Griffin, D. R., and others. Effects cold & ascent on aero-embolism. 1946. No. 29409.

28040. BELIAEV, G. M., and M. N. CHUGUNOVA. *Fiziologicheskie razlichia mezhdy barentsovomorskimi i baltiskimi midiyami.* (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Doklady, 1952. nov. seriya, t. 85. no. 1, p. 233-36, illus.) **Title tr.:** Physiological differences between the mussels of the White and Baltic Seas.

Contains the results of a comparative study of osmoregulation, assimilation of oxygen and some other physiological activities of the *Mytilus edulis* under changing conditions (salinity) in the Barents and Baltic Seas. The activity

of this mussel is shown (diagrams and table) to be normal in the Barents Sea when the salinity is between 17 and 50 percent; the assimilation of the oxygen is best when the salinity is high; so, the optimum conditions are during the high tides. It is also concluded that *M. edulis* from the Barents and Baltic Seas should be considered as two separate physiological races.

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28041. BELIAEV, G. M. *Osmoticheskoe davlenie polostnoi zhidkosti u bespozvonochnykh dal'nevostochnykh morei.* (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriya, t. 80, no. 1, p. 121-24) **Title tr.:** Osmotic pressure of internal liquid of invertebrates of the Far Eastern seas.

Contains the results of the study of osmotic regulation of invertebrates of the Japan and Bering Seas, giving the following data (table 1) for 62 species (Polycheata, Mollusca, Copepoda, Amphipoda, etc.): locality, depth, the gradient of internal fluid and the degree of hypertonia or hypotonia. Average data arranged by phylae are also tabulated.

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28042. BELIAEV, G. M., and E. A. ZELIKMAN. *Zarazhennost' tremadodami nekotorykh bespozvonochnykh Belogo morya v zavisimosti ot ikh osmoregulirovannykh sposobnostei.* (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. ser. v 71, no. 4, p. 813-15) **Title tr.:** Trematode infection of some invertebrates of the White Sea in relation to their own osmoregulatory capacities.

Contains a study of the resistance to trematode infection, of some invertebrates in Kandalaksha Bay, as related to the salinity fluctuation of the seawater in the littoral zone. The experimental study showed that some molluscs and crustaceans were free from infection by trematode larvae when the salinity of the water was reduced to a certain amount.

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28043. BELIAKOV, MIKHAIL FEDOROVICH. *Nekotorye dannye o lesnykh pozharakh na Pripolarnom Urale.* (Priroda, 1946, no. 11, p. 88-90) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Some data on forest fires in the near [western] Polar Ural.

Contains a study of forest fires on the northern Ural Mts. (64°-66° N.) with historical notes, statistical data and

discussion of the erosion and swamping of the soil as the results of such fires.

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28044. BELIÁKOV, MIKHAIL FEDOROVICH. O nekotorykh nakhodkakh kristallov gornogo khrustal'ia na Pripoliarnom Urale. (Priroda, 1946, no. 5, p. 60) *Title tr.:* Some finds of the rock crystal in the near [western] Polar Ural.

Contains a report on finds made in 1936 in the Pechora basin (Kozhim, Tokhlaya and Pon-yu Rivers) on the west slopes of the northern Ural Mts. The crystals and geological structure of six localities where crystals were found, are briefly described.

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28045. BELIÁNKIN, DMITRIĬ STEPANOVICH, 1876- . Domennyyeshlaki na Kol'skom Poluostrove i na Novol' Zemle. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1930. Ser. A, no. 10, p. 245-50, illus.) *Title tr.:* Blast furnace slag on Kola Peninsula and Novaya Zemlya.

Contains a general description and chemical analyses of two pieces of blast furnace slag, one found in 1928 by A. A. Dedov on the eastern shore of Novaya Zemlya, and another collected by N. P. Lupanova in 1929, on the Murman coast of Kola Peninsula. The first specimen proved to be of English origin (probably Cleveland region of Yorkshire) and the other from Pennsylvania, U. S. A. The author draws the conclusion that both were brought to Russian shores by the Gulf Stream. *Copy seen:* MH-Z.

28046. BELIÁNKIN, DMITRIĬ STEPANOVICH, 1876- . K petrografii Pomorskogo berega Belogo moria. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1932, v. 2, p. 103-113, plates 1-2, text map) *Title tr.:* On the petrography of the Pomorsk coast of the White Sea.

Contains petrographic description of the gneiss formations of the Onega Bay (64°20' N. 36° E.) region of the Pomorsk coast (southern coast of the White Sea between Onega and Kem'); and of granite intrusion on the Cape Medvezhiy on the same coast, with chemical analyses. Summary in German.

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28047. BELIÁNKIN, DMITRIĬ STEPANOVICH, 1876- , and M. A. LA-

VROVA. Kristallicheskie gornye porody okrestnostei g. Onegi. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy, 1931, t. 8, p. 123-48, illus., plates 1-2) *Title tr.:* Crystalline rocks of the vicinity of the town of Onega.

Contains a geologic, topographic and petrographic description of Kiy Island (64°N. 37°53'E.) in Onega Bay of the White Sea, based on collections of M. A. Lavrova in 1927 and 1928. The petrographic determination by the senior author is supplemented by a description of crystalline rocks on the Kozha River near the town of Onega.

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28048. BELIÁNKIN, DMITRIĬ STEPANOVICH, 1876- , and V. I. VLODAVETS. Shelelochnoi kompleks Tur'ego mysu. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut, Trudy, 1932, v. 2, p. 45-71, illus., plates 1-3, text map) *Title tr.:* The basic rock complex of Cape Turiy.

Contains a petrographic description and chemical analyses of basic rocks (granite, gneiss, sandstone, quartzite and eruptive alkaline rocks) of Cape Turiy (66°33'N. 34°31'E.) on the southern coast of Kola Peninsula (Kandalaksha Bay), based on the investigations of the senior author in 1917, 1922 and 1924 and on literature data. Summary in German. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH-Z.

28049. BELIKOV, B. P. Issledovanie oligoklaza s poluostrova Bol'shoi Medvedok. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut, Trudy, 1932, v. 2, p. 97-101) *Title tr.:* Investigation of oligoclase from Bol'shoi Medvedok Peninsula.

Contains a mineralogical study of a sample of oligoclase obtained by P. A. Borisov on Bol'shoi Medvedok Peninsula (approx. 66°13'N. 33°54'E.) on Kandalaksha Bay with quantitative mineralogical and chemical analyses. Summary in German. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH-Z.

28050. BELINSKIĬ, N. A. Morskii gidrometeorologicheskie informatsii i prognozy. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1950. 165 p. 58 illus. incl. graphs, diagrs., 12 tables. *Title tr.:* Maritime hydrometeorological information and forecasts.

"A textbook designed for use by advanced students of hydrologic forecasting based on empirical methods. The first few chapters take up in order

the origin and development of the hydrometeorological forecast service in the U.S.S.R., the role hydrometeorology plays in the national economy, information on water, wave, ice and current conditions supplied to various interests by the hydrometeorological service, forecasts issued for sea, lake, river and ice conditions, methods of preparing and disseminating forecasts, short range forecasts of swell, temperature and freezing of water bodies, long range forecasts of ice movements in seas, lakes and rivers and, finally, the purpose of routine observations."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Feb. 1952. v. 3, no. 2, p. 106-107.

Includes section 33, "On the forecast of ice drift" (p. 122-30): discussion of results of North Pole Drifting ice-floe expedition 1937-38 and the *Sedov* drifts. Sections 36-37, "Method of long-range forecasts of ice-free periods in the White Sea" (p. 143-50): V. V. Shuleikin's theory of ice drift; N. N. Zubov's rule of direction and speed of ice drift; and K. P. Vasil'ev's and M. G. Glagoleva's studies in the 'Tsentral'nyi institut prognozov' on interdependence of atmospheric pressure gradient and wind in the air layer near the ground.

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28051. BELINSKIĬ, N. A. Opyt ustanovleniia indeksa tsirkulatsii atmosfery. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii. Ser. V, 1946, vyp. 14, p. 3-130, diagrs., tables, maps, 22 refs.) **Title tr.:** Attempt to establish an Index of atmospheric circulation.

Includes section ("Tsirkulatsiia i ledovitost' Barentsova moria" (Circulation and ice conditions of Barents Sea), p. 68-69, which indicates that there is an inverse relationship between the intensity of air circulation and the amount of ice in Barents Sea.

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28052. BELITSER, V. N. Etnograficheskie raboty na Pechore. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut etnografii. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1952. t. 14, p. 22-33, 7 illus.) **Title tr.:** Ethnographic work on the Pechora River.

Contains an account by the leader, of an expedition sponsored by the Institut etnografii, to explore the Pechora, Usa and Izhma River region, July 20-Oct. 5, 1950. The four-man party studied the present-day economic and cultural life

in the Zyryan kolkhozes. The means of livelihood are reindeer breeding and hunting in the north, some agriculture, cattle- and sheep-raising in the south, also attempts to grow vegetables and potatoes. Settlements and dwellings, clothing, etc., are described and illustrated. Family organization is discussed. The growing importance of women noted, also cultural activities, clubs, choruses, theater performances, etc.

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28053. BELITSER, V. N. U zhiuzdinskikh komi-permianov. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut etnografii. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1952. t. 15, p. 27-38, 7 illus.) **Title tr.:** Among the Komi-Permians of the Zhiuzdinsk region.

Contains a sketch of material culture of these Zyryans in the Kama River basin (59° N., 53° E.) in the District of Korov, where the author visited in 1951. Their language, occupation (agriculture, supplemented by hunting and fishing), settlements, housing and clothing, tools and conveyances are described, as well as life in the kolkhozes, etc. Russian influence upon language and material culture seems much more advanced among the "Zhiuzdins" than among other Zyryans in their "national district."

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28054. BELIZIN, V. I. Orekhovorki podsem. Aspicerinae (Hymenoptera, Cynipidae) fauny SSSR. (Entomologicheskoe obozrenie, 1952. t. 32, p. 290-303) **Title tr.:** Subfamily Aspicerinae (Hymenoptera, Cynipidae) of the fauna of the U.S.S.R.

Contains table for determination of species, diagnoses of two new genera (*Heteraspidia* and *Ceraspidia*) and 11 new species, together with critical notes and data on distribution of 14 other species and forms; *Aspicera minutispina* n. sp. native to Yakutia (Yakutsk region) is included.

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28055. BELLAVIN, G. Novoe v zhizni ryb. (Znanie - sila, Dec. 1951. t. 21, no. 12, p. 1-3, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** New conditions of fish life.

Popular discussion of impact of new hydrotechnical works on the fish fauna of the U.S.S.R., and of the piscicultural undertakings aiming to support and further fish propagation under new conditions: the construction of fish-ways (and even fish-escalators) for anadromous fishes at dams on rivers; the construction

al jig hatcheries, and so on. The construction of a fish way for salmon at the dam on the Tuloma River in Kola Peninsula is briefly sketched.

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28056. BELOMOR; an account of the construction of the new canal between the White Sea and the Baltic Sea. New York, H. Smith and R. Haas, 1935. 344 p. illus., map. American edition (with fewer illus.) of *The White Sea Canal*, q. v.

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28057. BELOMORSKO-BALTII'SKII KANAL imeni Stalina; istoriia stroitel'stva. Pod redaktsiei M. Gor'kogo, L. L. Averbakha, S. G. Firina. [Moskva] Gos. izd-vo "Istoriia fabrik i zavodov," 1934. 2 p. 1., 407, [3] p. front., illus., plates (part fold.), ports. (1 mounted), maps (part fold.), diagrs. maps on lining papers. **Title tr.:** The White Sea-Baltic Canal, named after Stalin; a history of its construction. Edited by M. Gor'kii, L. L. Averbakha, and S. G. Firin.

Contains an account by some 36 authors ("group composition") of the construction of the canal joining the White Sea with the Baltic (via Lake Vig, Onega and Ladoga); the people who built the canal, their past, and present life on the project. The builders of the canal consisted of prisoners of the G. P. U. convicted of anti-government activities, largely illiterate persons but also some engineers, merchants, etc. Much of the account is based on conversations with individuals who told of their past, the effect the work had on them, and the changes wrought by the educational and reform activities of the labor camp. The progress and difficulties of the work are also recounted, up to and including the opening of the canal. The text is preceded by a brief account of its sources, and is extensively illustrated with photographs of construction workers, terrain, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BELON, A. E., see Heppner, J. P., and others. Association of absorption and Es ionization with aurora. 1952. No. 29624.

28058. BELOPOL'SKII, L. O. Zur Avifauna des Anadyr-Gebietes. (Journal für Ornithologie, 1933. Bd. 81, Heft 3, p. 416-32, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the avifauna of the Anadyr' region.

Contains list of 92 birds observed by the author in 1930-31 on the coast of Anadyr' Bay, northeastern Siberia, and in the valley of the Anadyr' River, with brief description of the region and notes on habitat, ecology, and local distribution.

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28059. BELOT'SERKOVSKAIA, E. N., and N. S. SUKHOIVANENKO. Sadovodstvo na Kamchatke. (Sad i ogorod, July 1953, no. 7, p. 29-32, illus.) **Title tr.:** Gardening in Kamchatka.

Account of the growing of fruit trees and berry plants by the Kamchatka state nursery, established in 1937. Data are given on methods of apple, strawberry and raspberry cultivation and on selection and fertilization of soil.

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28060. BELOUSOVA, V. T. Trappy s reki Khatangi. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1936, vyp. 9, p. 85-103) **Title tr.:** The traps from Khatanga River.

Contains results of the study of trap rock of the region between the Khatanga and Anabar Rivers from the arctic coast to Lake Yessey (68°30' N. 102°30' E.) as carried out by the Khatanga Expedition of the Russian Geographical Society in 1905. Petrographic mineralogical and chemical description of the traps is given, and pertinent data presented in tables 1-7. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DLC: MH-Z.

28061. BELOV, M. I. O sostavlenii general'noi karty Velikoi Severnoi ekspeditsii 1746 g. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, Jan.-Feb. 1953. t. 85, no. 1, p. 116-19) **Title tr.:** On compiling a general map of the Great Northern Expedition 1746.

Contains summary of author's paper delivered Oct. 15, 1952 to the History of Geographical Sciences Section of the Geographical Society of U.S.S.R. It is based on unpublished old maps and materials. The expedition left 53 maps of Siberia and Kamchatka, several of them summarizing all results and discoveries: the maps dated Feb. 1741, Nov. 1742 and two final maps (one not yet found), dated May 10, 1746 and signed by A. Chirikov, D. and Kh. Laptev, S. Malygin and others. The conditions of preparation of these last maps and methods used for their compilation are briefly described.

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28062 BEL'SKIĬ, V. I., and V. I. ALA-TYRTSEV. Stroitel'stvo za pol'arnym krugom dymovoi truby vysotoi 140 m. (Stroitel'naya promyshlennost', 1943. t. 21, vyp. 9, p. 3-5, diags.) **Title tr.:** The construction of a 140-m. smoke-stack above the Arctic Circle.

"A strip-reinforced brick smokestack was constructed during the winter of 1942-43 which was characterized by temperatures as low as -50°C . and heavy snowstorms. Measures for maintaining suitable temperatures for construction consisted of a 320 k. cal./hr. heater on the outside of the stack, a 150 k. cal./hr. heater within the stack, and a central heating system surrounding the stack at the working level. Data on the dimensions of the stack, workers employed and their duties, daily progress, and various technical problems are presented."—SIPRE.

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28063. BELYSHÉV, B. F. Strekoza na myse Chel'vuskina. (Priroda, 1953. no. 4, p. 117) **Title tr.:** Dragonfly on Cape Chelyuskin.

Contains brief record of the first find of a species of dragonflies, *Aeschna subarctica*, on the northernmost point of Asia, Cape Chelyuskin. This dragonfly was previously known from northern America and northwestern Europe, apparently a circumpolar species.

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28064. BENANDER, PER, 1884- Microlepidoptera. (In: Catalogus Insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta . . . I-X, 1953, VI, p. 89-101) **Title tr.:** Microlepidoptera.

Contains a list of about 700 species of microlepidopterous insects, with distributional data and a few nomenclatural changes, supplemental to the author's *Catalogus*. . . VI, *Microlepidoptera*, 1946 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20568). 76 species new to the fauna of Sweden are added, bringing the total number of species to 1470, but 14 of these are somewhat doubtful as Swedish.

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28065. BENCKER, HENRY LUCIEN GEORGES. Report concerning the preparation of the third edition of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans. (International hydrographic review, May 1953. v. 30, no. 1, p. 73-98, index map, tables)

Contains a chronological list of fundamental maps and charts of the oceans compiled since 1854, including maps of the North Atlantic, North Pacific, Arctic Basin, Davis Strait, and Denmark Strait. The preparation of former general bathymetric charts of the oceans and that of the present edition are discussed, and sources for soundings and positions are given. Index map shows areas covered and the state of completion of charts composing the third edition. An addendum (p. 88-98) contains a chronological list of oceanic explorations since 1911, a continuation of a similar list, since 1800, which appeared in this journal in Nov. 1930, p. 72 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1317).

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BENDER, JAMES A., see U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. SIPRE. Some aspects, snow, ice, frozen ground. 1953. No. 32596A.

BENNETT, MIRIAM F., see Webb, H. M., and others. Relationship time of day and low temp. chromatophore rhythm. 1953. No. 32859.

BENNINGHOFF, WILLIAM SHIFFER, 1918- . Interaction of vegetation and soil-frost phenomena. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

BENNINGHOFF, WILLIAM SHIFFER, 1918- , see also Hopkins, D. M., and W. S. Benninghoff. Evidence of a very warm Pleistocene interglacial interval on Seward Pen. 1953. No. 29697.

BENSIN, BASIL M., 1881- . Agroclimatological investigations in the permafrost region of the Tanana valley, Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28066. BENSIN, BASIL M., 1881- . *Arctic cold frames for northern climates. Fairbanks, Alaska, 1952. 5 p. illus., diags.

Contains description of single and double sash cold frames which obtain additional heat and light by aluminum reflectors. Construction is briefly treated. Preparation of soil, various uses of cold frames, care of plants, and procedure for growing various warm-season vege-

tables in northern climates in the cold frame are discussed.

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28067. BENSIN, BASIL M., 1881-

*Arctic garden solar reflectors and radiators for northern climates. Fairbanks, Alaska, 1952. 7 p. illus., diagsr.

Contains notes on construction of portable solar reflecto-radiators with stable or revolving reflectors, and their position in the garden; with information on preparation of soil and growing certain flowers and vegetables. Covered beds and cold frames with solar reflectors are also briefly discussed.

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28068. BENSIN, BASIL M., 1881-

Coal dust absorbs solar heat. (Heating and ventilating, Sept. 1952. v. 49, no. 9, p. 86)

Contains "brief note experiments conducted by Dr. Basil M. Bensin at the Agricultural Experiment Station, College, Alaska. Coal dust was spread out, and by absorbing solar heat speeded up the melting snow, warmed up the soil and created convection currents of heated air near the soil's surface. Amount of coal dust needed is 2 lb. per sq. yard surface or 1000 lb. per acre. Airplanes or helicopters can be used to distribute the dust over large areas. The use of the method is of particular interest in areas, like Alaska, where the growing season is short." *Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Apr. 1953. v. 4, no. 4, p. 438.

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28069. BENSIN, BASIL M., 1881-

*Coal dust for Alaskan gardens. College, Alaska, 1952. 9 p. illus., text map, diagsr., table. 4 refs.

Contains information on use of coal dust for snow removal in April, for top dressing garden soil in vegetable growing, and for growing warm-season vegetables with garden solar reflectors. "Dry coal dust absorbs, retains and radiates sun heat ten times more than our average soil," and "has higher thermoconductivity by which absorbed sun radiant heat is transmitted to the soil." Soil temperatures may be increased 2°-4° to a depth of six inches in summer by spreading coal dust on the surface.

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***Copies . . . available from Adler's Book Shop, Box 1599, Fairbanks, Alaska."

28070. BENSIN, BASIL M., 1881-
Created microclimate for growing warm-season vegetables with solar reflectors and radiators in Alaska. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub.* 1953, p. 272-73)

Contains note on methods to increase soil and air temperature on limited garden areas. A new type cold frame with solar reflectors used at Circle Hot Springs and some experiments in growing tomatoes are mentioned.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

28071. BENSON, OTIS O., Jr., and

E. A. PINSON. The problems inherent in the protection of flying personnel against the temperature extremes encountered in flight. (*Journal of the aeronautical sciences*, May 1942. v. 9, no. 7, p. 252-54)

Contains a discussion of three solutions to the problem: sufficient insulating clothing; electrically heated clothing and, heating of the cabin. The advantages and disadvantages of each of the three systems are presented.

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BENSON, OTIS O., Jr., see also Pinson, E. A., and O. O. Benson. Problems protection temp. extremes in flight. 1942. No. 31317.

28072. BENZINGER, TH., and others.

Das Kälteklima heutiger Flugzeuge. (*Jahrbuch der deutschen Luftfahrtforschung*, Jahrg. 1941. p. III 91-III 94) *Other authors:* H. Döring and W. Hornberger. **Title tr.:** The cold climate of present-day aircraft.

Contains an analysis of the "climate" in various sections of the airplanes *Do 17* and *He 111*. It is demonstrated that the air temperature is only a partial factor in the internal climate of the aircraft: the temperature of the walls and the movement of the air are equally important; blowing-in of warm air is not sufficient as means of heating, insulation of walls and elimination of drafts being the main prerequisites for setting-up of favorable climatic conditions in the plane.

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28073. BERESFORD, P. C. Map projections used in polar regions. (*Institute of Navigation*, London. *Journal*, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 29-37, diagsr., 4 graphs, table) ref.

Contains a review and comparison of the various projections available for the

polar regions with a view toward the adoption of a standard projection along with uniformity of presentation of topographic detail. The problems of navigation in polar regions are briefly described. The four most suitable projections are: (1) the modified lambert conformal, (2) the gauss conformal, or transverse mercator, (3) the polar stereographic, and (4) the polar equidistant. These are discussed and compared "in the light of the three main requirements of grid navigation": (1) superimposition of a rectangular grid, preferably of constant scale, (2) conformality, and (3) straight line representation of great circles. Conclusion is that the polar stereographic "appears to be slightly preferable on the ground of its strict conformality and ease of construction"; and suggestion is made that it should be adopted for arctic navigation by all air forces. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28074. BEREZKIN, VLADIMIR A. Sinopticheskie usloviâ obrazovanîia tumanov; geograficheskoe rasprostranenie tumanov. (Leningrad. Glavnaâ geofizicheskââ observatoriâ. Geofizicheskii sbornik, 1930. t. 7, p. 3-30, 18 illus. incl. maps, 6 tables) **Title tr.:** Synoptic conditions in formation of fogs; geographical distribution of fogs.

Attempt to determine areas and seasons of the most frequent occurrence of continuous fog from the Atlantic to the Urals; based on study of the weather maps for 1905-1919 and 1924-28. Includes a few tabular data (p. 8, 10 and 12) on the mean frequency of fogs at some points in the arctic area. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28075. BEREZKIN, VSEVOLOD ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1899-1946. L'dy. (In: U.S.S.R. Gidrometeorologicheskââ sluzhba. Pravila gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby no. G-1; gidrometeorologicheskîe nablûdeniâ na korablâkh VMF. Leningrad-Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1945. p. 68-71) **Title tr.:** Ice.

"Location of ice floe margins, amount and thickness of ice, and ice conditions are determined, and charts made for river and sea navigation. The margins are estimated visually and by a range finder. The amount of ice is calculated by dividing the sea or river surface into tenths and determining what portion of the sea or river is covered with ice. All forms of ice encountered on sea or rivers are defined."—SIPRE.

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28076. BERG, A. E. Sinopticheskie usloviâ vozniknoveniâ groz na territorii Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. (Leningrad. Glavnaâ geofizicheskââ observatoriâ. Geofizicheskii sbornik, 1930. t. 7, vyp. 2, p. 31-71, 38 charts) **Title tr.:** Synoptic conditions of the development of thunderstorms in the European part of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a description of the main factors in development of thunderstorms such as formation of huge masses of clouds, a large amount of absolute humidity and the passing of polar high from NW to SE or from NE to SW. The tracks of highs following the direction of polar axes (map 38, p. 71) are generally accompanied by thunderstorms. Maps (p. 53-69) of disposition of basic regions and areas of thunderstorm propagation occurring under various polar axes, include a few with arctic areas. The work is based on the Observatory's records covering the period 1881-1914. Summary in English, p. 51-52.

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28077. BERG, CLIFFORD OSBURN, 1912- . A preliminary survey of the biting diptera of the lower Yukon valley. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 303-308)

The survey is based on observations conducted by cooperative arrangement between the Arctic Health Research Center and Alaska Dept. of Health, June 15-Aug. 21, 1951 in the immediate vicinity of the Yukon River between Holy Cross and Andreafsky. Breeding seasons and habitats are indicted for some species, the biting and annoyance season and intensity considered, and a control demonstration (aerosol spray) noted. About 20 species: mosquitoes (mainly), blackflies, sandflies, etc., are listed and annotated.

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28078. BERG, GÖSTA, 1903- . Ark-tische Kulturelemente in Skandinavien. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 326-27) **Title tr.:** Elements of the arctic culture in Scandinavia.

Contains summary of an investigation of some household utensils and features of primitive economy in Sweden which can be recognized as of "arctic origin". Not all have been borrowed from the

Lapps, some features are common to all northern Europe and Asia.

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28079. BERG, GÖSTA, 1903-, and others. Finds of skis from prehistoric time in Swedish bogs and marshes. Stockholm, Generalstabens litografiska anstalts förlag, 1950. 158 p. 102 illus., maps, diagrs., 13 plates.

Ethnographical and archeological monograph in three parts: (1) The origin and the development of the skis throughout the ages, by G. Berg, p. 9-64; (2) Comments on the geological examination of ski finds in marshes, by G. Lundqvist, p. 65-78; and (3) Descriptions and determinations of the age of the various ski finds in Sweden, by A. Zettersten, E. Granlund and G. Lundqvist, p. 79-158.

Arctic traits in ski culture, ski types and their distribution are presented (p. 18-25). Among the 40 prehistoric ski finds in Sweden, described and investigated, the first ten specimens are from Lapland. A unique find, made in 1924 at Kalvträsk (Burträsk parish, Västerbotten), of one ski, one ski fragment and one ski stick, is estimated (from pollen analysis) to be about 3,900 years old. Parallels are found no nearer than the border regions between European and Siberian Russia. Skis with the same binding facilities have been in use among the Zyryans, Samoyeds, Chukchis, Lamuts, and Ainu. A stick of similar form is used among Ostyaks and Zyryans, also Lapps. Most numerous were finds of the so-called Bothnic type ski, and its distribution shows striking accord with the area of Lapp settlement (maps 13 and 15). The Lapp wolf chase on skis is described (p. 61), that of later times using the so-called Central Nordic or different-length type ski (p. 40-42). The snowshoe as fore-runner of the ski is investigated (p. 29-40). Methods of making skis, their use for transportation, hunting, and in military operations is discussed (p. 43-64). Map 40 shows suggested derivation of crude frame snowshoes and wooden snowshoes in Europe, Asia, and North America. Of methods of age determination of objects in peat bogs, discussed by Lundqvist (p. 65-78), pollen analysis is the most detailed. Pollen samples from the layers desired are analyzed and then compared with sequences worked out for northern Europe showing pollen

types to be expected at various levels in bogs formed since the last ice retreat. Matching the sample with the comparative level in the sequence will often give approximate dating. Various types of peat are summarized.

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28080. BERG, GÖSTA, 1903-. Skier und Schlittschuhe zwei nordische Bewegungsmittel. (Stuttgart. Linden-Museum. Tribus, Jahrbuch, 1952-53. Neue Folge, Bd. 2-3, p. 188-95) **Title tr.:** Ski and skate, two northern means of transportation.

Contains account of finds of prehistoric skis and skates in Scandinavia. In Nordland province of Norway, rock drawings depict men on skis; the pictures can be dated for the stone or bronze age and are similar to drawings found on the shores of the White Sea. In the moors of Sweden, 46 prehistoric skis were found, about 60 in Finland, and 12 in Norway. Three types of moor skis can be determined: the arctic, scandic, and southern. The arctic type skis found in Sweden and belonging to the bronze age are briefly described (p. 189); they were bound to the feet in a manner similar to that used by the northern Siberian peoples today. Notes on Lapp skis are given (p. 192). Skates originally were made of horse or cattle bones, they are not as old as skis and of less ethnological importance, being largely used in pastime, by the town population.

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28081. BERG, GÖSTA, 1903-. Sledges and wheeled vehicles; ethnological studies from the view-point of Sweden. Stockholm, 1935. 190 p. 51 illus. and maps, 32 plates. (Stockholm, Nordiska Museet. Handlingar, no. 4) about 350 refs.

Contains a monographic study (Ph.D. thesis) on the development of means of transportation from the single-runner sledge to the wagon. In chap. 1-2 (p. 15-73) many data on the single-runner hunting sled used in Finland and among the Lapps, also on their skin-sledge and boat-sledge are given. Theories of Hatt, Sirelius and Flor on the origin of reindeer sledges are discussed. Sledges from a dug-out tree trunk are very sporadic in Europe. Some similar trough-sleds are known among the Ostyak-Samoyeds, Yurak-Samoyeds and Soyots. The Chukchis use a trough-like toboggan made of baleen. It would seem most natural,

concludes the author, to suppose the runner-sled and trough-sled to be variations of one common and very primitive basic form of great antiquity. Probably, it was diffused over all the Northern Hemisphere, and in conjunction with the skin-sled and the snowshoe, was a product of a cultural element from the remotest times. The boat-sledge of the Lapps not only indicates progress as regards solving the draught problem, but evinces an enormous advancement when contemplated side by side with the single-runner sled. Subsequent chapters deal with the built-up sledge, double-sledge for timber, cart, slide-car, wheel-sledge, and wagon.

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28082. BERG, HELLMUT. Wetter und Krankheiten. Bonn, H. Bouvier, 1948. iv, 140 p. diagrs. 153 refs. **Title tr.:** Weather and diseases.

An extensive study of the problem by a geophysicist. Includes sections on diseases conditioned by single, specific meteorological events ("meteorotropic diseases"); cosmic and telluric factors, such as: temperature, sunshine, air pressure, humidity, and complex factors as: air masses, their cooling and warming; (cold) fronts; storms, etc.; sunspots, cosmic radiation, etc.; pathogenic weather conditions; experimental work; the mechanism of disease conditioning by the weather.

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28083. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. Bipolarnoe rasprostranenie organizmov i lednikovaya epokha. (*In:* Ocherki po ikhtiologii, 1953. p. 19-46) 88 refs. *Originally pub. in:* Akademika nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, 1920, p. 273-302; cf. chap. 8 of his *Klimat i zhizn'*, 1947 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1386). **Title tr.:** Bi-polar distribution of organisms and the glacial epoch.

Contains data on the bi-polar distribution of marine mammals and fishes, discussion of the causes of this phenomenon, geological data, northern types in the tropical fauna and flora, terrestrial animals and plants of bi-polar distribution. It is stressed in conclusion that the cause of the bi-polar distribution is the cooling of the tropical zone in the glacial epoch. This gave opportunity to boreal (not arctic) elements to cross the equator and penetrate into the Southern Hemisphere.

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28084. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. Iarovye i ozimye rasy u prokhodnykh ryb. (*In:* Ocherki po ikhtiologii, 1953, p. 242-60) 35 refs. *Originally pub. in:* Akademika nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Otdelenie matematicheskikh i estestvennykh nauk, Ser. 7. 1934, no. 5, p. 711-32. **Title tr.:** Summer and winter races of anadromous fishes.

Contains a study of seasonal races of fishes analogous to those known in agricultural crops. Fishes of various families (Salmonidae, Acipenseridae, Cyprinidae, Percidae and Petromyzonidae) which ascend rivers to breed are described, partly on the basis of material (salmon) from the rivers of the Kola Peninsula and Arkhangel'sk province and from the White and Barents Sea. Data are given on their biology and ecology. The possibility of changing winter races into summer and vice versa is discussed. The author is of the opinion that racial differences are not stable in fishes just as they are not in the grain crops.

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28085. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. O periodichnosti v razmnozhenii i rasprostranении ryb. (*In:* Ocherki po ikhtiologii, 1953, p. 290-94). *Originally pub. in:* Sbornik Akadem. V. I. Vernadskomu k piatidesiatiletiu nauchnoi i pedagogicheskoi deiatel'nosti, 1936, p. 1163-68. **Title tr.:** On periodicity in propagation and distribution of fishes.

*Contains results of study of periodical fluctuations in fish catches (chiefly of the salmon, *Salmo salar*) in the White and Barents Seas. It is concluded that the maxima in propagation (over approx. ten years) are not identified with any individual sea, but represent a general tendency, and are accompanied by a wider distribution. With the warming up of the climate in the Arctic, the amount of fishes in its seas is increasing and they expand steadily northward notwithstanding some periodic retreats.*

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28086. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. O sterladi v basseine Belogo moria. (*Priroda*, 1945, no. 6, p. 66-67) **Title tr.:** On the sterlet in the basin of the White Sea.

Contains a discussion of the occurrence of sterlet in the Northern Dvina River, Onega and Ladoga Lakes, etc., in con-

nection with the find of the remains of sterlet and some other southern fish species in the ground near the Onega River. It is concluded that these southern species penetrated into the basin of the White Sea during the warmer periods in post-glacial epoch.

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28087. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. Ob amfiboreal'nom rasprostraneni morskoi fauny v severnom polusharii. (*In:* Ocherki po ikhtiologii, 1953, p. 7-18) 41 refs. *Originally pub. in:* Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1934. t. 66, vyp. 1, p. 69-78. cf. chap. 7 in his *Klimat i zhizn'*, 1947 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1386). **Title tr.:** On the amphiboreal distribution of marine fauna in the Northern Hemisphere.

Contains notes on various marine animals (fishes, molluscs, echinoderms, crustaceans, etc.) now common to the western and eastern section of the boreal zone, but absent from all or many of the seas north of the U.S.S.R. An attempt is made to explain this by the exchange of the fauna of the northern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans during the Pliocene period, and by the later cooling of the climate which caused the extermination of many boreal forms in the arctic seas.

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28088. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950, and A. M. POPOV. A review of the fauna of *Myoxocephalus quadricornis* (L.) (*Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady)*, 1932 A, no. 6, p. 152-60; illus.)

Contains a critical revision of seven forms of the four-horned bullhead, Myoxocephalus quadricornis, a circum-polar species. A key to the subspecies, and synonyms, descriptions, critical notes, and a table of dimensions of M. q. labradoricus, are given, also lists of specimens for each subspecies. Summary in Russian.

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28089. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. Ryby (Marsipobranchii i Pisces) t. 1. Marsipobranchii, Selachii i Chondrostei. S.-Peterburg, 1911. [4], iii, 337 p. illus., 8 plates. (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Pisces, t. 1) **Title tr.:** Fishes. Marsipobranchii, Selachii and Chondrostei.

Contains an introduction (p. 1-6) giving zoogeographic subdivisions; glossary of terms; keys to the orders, families,

genera and species. Then follows (p. 7-337) descriptions of 41 species, two subspecies and some hybrids of marine and fresh-water fishes, with synonyms, literature references, critical notes, list of specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., vernacular names and data on life habit and on geographic distribution in the waters of the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. Some species native to northern regions are included. A list of vernacular names, and an index of Latin names are appended.

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28090. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. Ryby (Marsipobranchii i Pisces) t. 3, vyp. 1-3. Ostariophysi. Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1912-33. 3 pt.: pt. 1, *pub.* 1912, 336 p. illus. (27 fig.), plates 1-2; pt. 2, *pub.* 1914, p. 337-704, illus. (fig. 28-139) plates 3-6; pt. 3, *pub.* 1933, p. 705-846, illus. (fig. 140-72). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Pisces, t. 3, vyp. 1-3) **Title tr.:** Fishes (Marsipobranchii and Pisces) Ostariophysi.

Contains tables for the determination of the genera and species of fresh-water fishes of the sub-order Ostariophysi; and a systematic list (in three fascicules) of 90 species and numerous varieties and hybrids, with synonyms, literature references, lists of specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., local names, descriptions, critical notes and data on variation, geographic distribution and life habit. Many species native to the rivers of northern regions of the U.S.S.R., Finland, and adjoining countries are treated in this work.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

28091. BERG, LEV SEMENOVICH, 1876-1950. Sovremennoe izmenenie klimata v storonu potepleniia. (Priroda, 1938, no. 4, p. 27-33) **Title tr.:** The present warming of the climate.

Includes (p. 27-29) notes on change of climate in the arctic region: warming of the water in Barents Sea and the Arctic Basin, increase of mean air temperature on the White Sea coast (see table), and on degradation of permafrost in the European U.S.S.R.

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BERG, MERLIN H., see U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. SIPRE. Some aspects, snow, ice, frozen ground. 1953. No. 32596A.

28092. BERGER, LOUIS H. Care of surveying instruments in unfavorable weather. (Surveying and mapping, July 1943. v. 3, no. 3, p. 20-23)

Contains information on the care and proper use of instruments under arctic weather and terrain conditions. Subjects covered include instrument design, repairs possible in the field, lubrication, storage, and making observations in low temperatures, setting up instruments on snow, ice, or swampy ground, procedure for leveling on frozen bodies of water, and procedures for surveying in rain or snow. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BERGER, STEINAR, *see* Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observatory Tromsø magnetic observ. 1947. 1949. No. 31008.

BERGER, STEINAR, *see also* Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observatory Tromsø, magnetic observ. 1948. 1950. No. 31009.

BERGER, STEINAR, *see also* Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observatory Tromsø, magnetic observ. 1949. 1951. No. 31010.

28093. BERGH, RUDOLPH, 1824-1909. Gattungen nördlicher Doriden. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1879. Bd. 45, no. 1, p. 340-69, plate 19) **Title tr.:** Genera of the northern Dorididae.

Contains a systematic study of 11 genera of nudibranchiate gastropods of the molluscan fam. Dorididae inhabiting northern seas (North Atlantic and North Pacific), with Latin diagnoses, descriptions, critical notes, citations of northern species and brief data on distribution. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28094. BERGMAN, DAGNY (LINDHE), 1890- . Vildmarksår. Stockholm, A. Bonnier [1948]. 141 p. plates incl. sketch-map. **Title tr.:** Wilderness years.

Contains a popular description of experiences during three summers and three winters with the Swedish Kamchatka Expedition of 1920-22, in which the author, wife of the party's leader and zoologist, participated as one of its six members. Some 30 chapters, short stories based on author's 25-year-old diary, give impressions of the country traversed, its natives, sledging episodes, etc. Author's drawings and her husband's photographs and a route map are included. No data are given. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28095. BERGMAN, STEN, 1895- . Å travers le Kamchatka. 3. éd. Paris, Simon Kra, [1927] 243 p. illus., map. French translation by Dr. E. Söderlindh, of *På hundsläde genom Kamchatka*, 1924, a popular account by the leader, of the Swedish Kamchatka Expedition, 1920-1922. (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1429). **Copy seen:** DLC.

28096. BERGMAN, STEN, 1895- . Auf Schi und Hundeschlitten durch Kamtschatka. Stuttgart, Strecker und Schröder, 1928. vii, [1], 199, [1] p. front, illus., plates, maps (1 fold.) German translation by Dominik Joseph Wölfel of item cited above. **Copy seen:** ICU.

28097. BERGMAN, STEN, 1895- . På hundeslede gjennom Kamchatka. Oslo, P. F. Steensballes Boghandels Eftg., 1948. 192 p. Norwegian translation by Ronald Areher Arentz, of item cited above. **Copy seen:** DLC; NN.

BERGSLAND, KNUT, 1914- , *see* Thalbitzer, W. C., and others. Eskimo-Aleut notation. 1952. No. 32423.

28098. BERING, FRIEDRICH. Ueber Frostschäden. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Jan. 31, 1941. Jahrg. 88, nr. 5, p. 123-25) **Title tr.:** On cold injuries.

Contains a general outline of the eight forms of cold injury (erythema, chilblains, etc.); of the three degrees of frostbite, their symptoms and pathology; and of injuries due to general cooling of the body (hypothermia). Curative and preventive measures are also discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28099. BERLIN, DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FÜR AUSSENPOLITISCHE FORSCHUNG. Der Nordsibirische Seeweg. Berlin, 1940. 48 p. fold. map, tables. (Materialien zur Neuordnung) **Title tr.:** The North Siberian seaway.

"The history, development and significance of traffic on the north Siberian seaway are discussed. Included are descriptions of ice conditions and ice-breaking operations. Average periods of thaw and ice formation, number of days with ice, and maximum ice thicknesses from 1910-1935 at various points along the seaway are tabulated. The location and opening year of 51 weather stations are indicated."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28100. BERMAN, L. L. Khrebet Santar-Khaŭta i ego ledniki. (Geografiā v shkole, 1948, no. 1, p. 29-33) *Title tr.:* Santar-Khayata Ridge and its glaciers.

Contains a short report of a small expedition headed by author which traveled in June 1946 from Tomtor, a Yakut village (30 km. from Oymyakon) to the upper Indigirka River and the hitherto uninvestigated Santar-Khayata Ridge. The party explored the glaciers of the ridge and determined the altitudes of its heights. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28101. BERMUDEZ, M. Los problemas higiénicos del Ártico. (Revista de sanidad e higiene pública, July-Aug. 1950. v. 24, p. 559-66) *Title tr.:* Problems of hygiene in the Arctic.

Contains an account of adaptation of the white man to temperature extremes; climatic characteristics of arctic regions; defense against cold, clothing, housing and food, waste removal, light, insects, infections (tuberculosis).

Copy seen: DSG.

28102. BERNADSKII, IŪ. I. Opyt kompleksnoi meditsinskoi nauchno-prakticheskoi ėkspeditsii v Ėvenkiiskii natsional'nyi okrug. (Sovetskoe zdoravookhranenie, July-Aug. 1951, no. 4, p. 45-49, 2 tables) *Title tr.:* Results of the combined medical and scientific-practical expedition to the Ėvenki National District.

Contains a general account of the expedition organized by the Ministry of Health R.S.F.S.R., which spent six months in 1950 in the region which has as its center the town of Tura (64°30' N. 100°20' E.; pop. about 10,000) in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Information is presented on the geography of the area; climate; population; economy and general health conditions; local medical training; composition and equipment of the expedition; its methods of work; number of people examined by various specialists; recommendations for future expeditions. *Copy seen:* DLC.

BERNARD, JOSEPH, *see* Merwin, B. W. Copper Eskimo. 1915. No. 30768.

28103. BERNATZIK, HUGO ADOLF, 1897-. Lapland. London, Constable & Co. Ltd., 1937. xvi, 136 p. 90 illus. on plates, map. Issued in the U. S. as *Overland with the nomad Lapps*, New York, R. M. McBride & Co., 1938; originally

published in German as *Lapland*, Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, 1935, 132 p., 90 illus., map; and translated into English by Vivian Ogilvie.

Contains an account of a journey made in 1934 by the author and his wife to the Jokkmokk and Karesuando Lapps in Sweden. The mountain Lapps of Jokkmokk are genuine reindeer nomads, and those of Karesuando considerably touched by civilization. Many interesting details are given on the life of the nomad Lapps and their reindeer herding; life stories are related of several individuals and psychological characteristics noted. The beautiful photographic illus. have considerable ethnographic value, many showing Lapp dwellings, racial types, clothing and handicrafts of the people. A general orientation on the Lapps and their culture is given in the introduction, and several Lapp tales are appended about the giant Stalo, the maiden Ulida, and their herds, of Lapps in conflict with Chuds and Swedes, etc.

Copy seen: DLC (all editions).

28104. BERNÉ, ROBERT M. Effect of dermal contact with cold on the coronary circulation. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Oct. 1953. v. 84, no. 1, p. 150-51, illus. table) 6 refs.

Exposure of small areas of the body of anesthetized dogs to ice water caused no reflex constriction of the coronary arteries and no change in coronary blood flow. Immersion of one-third to two-thirds of the body surface in ice water produced an increase in coronary blood flow and in cardiac work.

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28105. BERNHAUER, MAX, 1866-. Neue Staphyliniden der palaearktischen Fauna. (Koleopterologische Rundschau 1926. Bd. 12, no. 6, p. 267-71) *Title tr.:* New Spathylinidae of palaearctic fauna.

Contains diagnoses of eight new species of beetles from various palaearctic regions, including *Atheta (Oreostiba) wuorentausi* n. sp., collected by Y. Wuorentaus at Bol'sheretsk on Kamchatka Peninsula on June 27, 1917. *Copy seen:* MH-Z.

28106. BERRY, A. E. The pollution problem in Ontario. (Canadian journal of public health, Aug. 1950. v. 41, no. 8, p. 327-31)

Contains an outline of legislation regarding the uses of water courses and the

responsibilities of public and private bodies in protecting them; objectives of the Dept. of Health and achievements, especially in sewage disposal, aims of stream sanitation, etc.

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28107. BERRY, FREDERIC AROYCE, 1906-, and others. Arctic weather maps. [Washington, 1951] 103 p. incl. 96 p. maps. (U. S. Navy Dept. Bureau of Aeronautics. Project TED-UNL-MA-501, AROWA) Other authors: G. V. Owens and H. P. Wilson.

"The illustrative synoptic weather maps are grouped according to the seasons. Climatic and orographic reference charts and 8-yr. mean track charts of low and high pressure centers are presented in each group. The fluctuations of the ice pack are briefly discussed. Open water in the Arctic Ocean reaches its maximum at the end of Aug. varying from 10 percent at the center to 30 percent at the edge of the pack. Pools of water on the ice floes provide moisture for evaporation. Open water between floes in the arctic pack begins to freeze in Sept., reaching a thickness of 1 ft. 30 days later in wind protected areas. The coastal seas and larger lake areas near the Arctic Circle freeze outward or southward from the shores, but have large open-water areas until mid-Dec. Hudson Bay freezes over at the end of Dec. and the arctic ice pack reaches a maximum area in March. New ice is 4-ft. thick by Jan. and reaches its maximum thickness in June when the upward conduction of heat through the ice is at a minimum. Insulation increases sharply from April to June. The Arctic Ocean area warms up slowly because of the reflectivity of the ice, and the ice retreats slowly northward until late July or Aug."—SIPRE. *Copy seen:* DWB.

BERRIDGE, FRANCIS RICHARD, see Glaser, E. M., and others. Effects heat & cold on distrib. blood. 1950. No. 29287.

28108. BERSON, ROBERT C., 1912-, and R. J. ANGELUCCI. Trench foot. (Army medical bulletin, June 1944. no. 77, p. 91-99, table) 11 refs.

Contains an account of some fundamental investigations on the effects of cold on tissues; the critical temperature for cooling cells, tissues and organisms, and the clinical aspect of trench foot. This general part is followed by an

analysis of 144 cases among military personnel, with information on treatment, fitness for duty, etc. Four severe and four mild cases were treated unilaterally with dry cold, the other extremity being exposed to room temperature. No definite conclusion is drawn except that the cooling had a marked analgesic effect and "did no appreciable harm", even in severe cases.

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28109. BERTÈ, GUIDO. Trattamento fisio-terapeutico dei congelamenti. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1943, pub. Rome, 1943. p.223-24) *Title tr.*: Physio-therapeutic treatment of frostbite.

Contains a summary report on the benefits of physical therapy: relief of pain, speedup of demarkation, acceleration of healing, etc. The methods applied by the author were, in order of preference: marconitherapy; diathermy; warm baths (saline or medicated); steam; hot-packs.

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BERTHELSEN, ASGER, see Noe-Nygaard, A., and A. Berthelsen. On the structure of a high metamorphic gneiss complex in W. Greenland. 1952. No. 30999.

28110. BERTHELSEN, CHR. Den grønlandske skole. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1952, p. 126-37) *Title tr.*: The school in Greenland.

Contains a discussion on the school system and problems arising from technical and economic difficulties. The 3,989 school children from a total population of 22,148 live in 170 places spread over the country. Kindergartens, vocational evening courses and so-called A-B (elementary and secondary) schools set up experimentally in major districts will probably be extended through the country. The Greenlanders themselves are keen pupils. Despite difficulties for the teacher, results are considered worthwhile.

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28111. BERTILLON, JACQUES. Sur la prétendue longévité des Lapons. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1879. sér. 3, t. 2, p. 683-88, text tables) *Title tr.*: On the longevity claimed for the Lapps.

Contains vital statistics of Lapp people in Norway around 1865: the number of old people is about the same as among

Norwegians; the birth and death rates are about "normal"; more children are born to Lapps than to Norwegians, but child mortality is also higher among Lapps. On the whole, the Lapps do not seem to be a dying-out people, but assimilation with Finns and Norwegians is considerable. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28112. BERTILLON, JACQUES. Sur les lappons. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1869, pub. 1870. sér. 2, t. 4, p. 52-61, tables) **Title tr.:** On the Lapps.

Contains a craniological sketch, based on five Lapp skulls found in the museums of Paris. Volume and capacity measurements of crania and face (curves, angles, etc.) of Lapp skulls were compared with those of 19th century Parisians. The brains of the small Lapps are stated to have been of much greater volume than those of the much taller Frenchmen. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28113. BERTOCCHI, ANDREA. Blocco anestetico del canale femorale nella cura dei congelamenti. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 571-77, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** Anesthetic block of the femoral canal as a cure in frostbite.

Contains an introductory part dealing with the Italian literature on pathogenesis of frostbite and with the different methods of nervous intervention (including novocain infiltration) as therapeutic means. This is followed by an account of the author's research on the anesthetic block of the femoral canal, including its anatomy and that of the surrounding regions; the technique proper; physiological and therapeutic effects of the method; case reports. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28114. BERTOCCHI, ANDREA. Il blocco anestetico delle logge nella cura dei congelamenti. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 182-83) **Title tr.:** Anesthetic block of the articular pits in the treatment of frostbite.

Contains a brief account of the infiltration method of these regions as practiced by the author with notes on their anatomy and physiology. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28115. BERTOCCHI, ANDREA. Il soccorso d'urgenza nei congelamenti. (Minerva medica, Jan. 27, 1942. anno 31,

v. 1, n. 4, p. 89-102, 11 illus.) **Title tr.:** Emergency aid in frostbite.

Contains account of losses due to cold in World War I; pathology and degrees of frostbite; the effects of sympathectomy and sympathetic blockade on frostbite, according to various authorities; other treatments (massage, balneo-aero therapy, medication, etc.); author's methods of sympathetic blockade of the upper and lower extremity; general technical considerations, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

BERTRAM, G. COLIN L., see *Nature*. Provisioning exped. 1953. No. 30944.

28116. BESSELS, EMIL, 1847-1888. Einige Worte über die Inuit (Eskimo) des Smith-Sundes, nebst Bemerkungen über Inuit-Schädel. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1875. Bd. 8, p. 107-122, 3 plates) **Title tr.:** A few words on the Inuit (Eskimo) of Smith Sound, together with remarks on the Inuit skull.

Contains notes on the material culture and family life of the Polar Eskimos living in the Smith Sound region of northwest Greenland, based on investigations made by John Ross in 1818; and a more extensive description of the Ita (i. e. Etah) tribe of about 100 persons, nomadizing between Cape York and 79° N. lat., investigated by the author who spent the winter of 1873 among them (he was chief scientist on the U. S. Arctic Exploring Expedition on the *Polaris* 1871-73 under Capt. Hall). Details given on the Etah Eskimos include their physical appearance, clothing and housing, material culture, family life, customs, etc. As the author's anthropological measurements of the Etah Eskimos were lost due to a travel accident, he gives instead, description and measurements of 100 Eskimo skulls from northwestern Greenland, 96 of which were brought home by the Hayes Expedition in 1861. The Eskimo measurements are compared with those of 15 Aleut skulls, found by Dall in a cavern at Nazan Bay, Atka Island. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28117. BETCHER, ALBERT MAXWELL, 1911-, and others. Continuous procaine block of paravertebral sympathetic ganglions. (American Medical Association. Journal, Jan. 24, 1953. v. 151, no. 4, p. 288-92, tables) 22 refs. Other authors: George Bean and D. F. Casten.

Contains description of a method of continuous paravertebral procaine ganglionic block and its effect in 100 patients including such with frostbite. Advantages of the method are discussed and its application critically evaluated.

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28118. BETEKHTIN, ANATOLIĬ GEORGIEVICH. Aleksandr Nikolaevich Zavaritskii. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, Seriiā. geol., 1952, no. 5, p. 3-6, port.)

Contains an obituary note on this prominent Russian geologist and volcanologist, 1884-1952, a member of the Academy of Sciences, who contributed greatly to the study of the geology of the Urals and Kamchatka Peninsula; He organized and directed the Vulcanological Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences, and took an active part in the exploration of Kamchatka volcanoes.

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28119. BETHLAHMY, NEDAVIA, 1918- . Why do plants wilt in cold weather? (Ecology, Apr. 1952. v. 33, no. 2, p. 301-303, illus.) 2 refs.

Frozen soil was found to be, physiologically, a dry soil. Hence, plants growing in frozen soil "have no moisture available for growth" and if they transpire they will wilt. *Copy seen:* DSG.

BETTAN, see Machinskii, A. V. Drevniiā eskimosskaia kul'tura Chukotskom p-ov. 1941. No. 30610.

BETTLER, PHILIP C., see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. Nov. 1951. No. 27695.

BEUCHAT, HENRI, see Mauss, M., and H. Beuchat. Essai sociétés Eskimos. 1906. No. 30731.

28120. BEZANÇON, FERNAND, 1868- . Influence de la sous-alimentation sur la diminution de résistance de l'organisme au froid. (Académie de Médecine. Bulletin, Jan. 7, 1941. 3e sér., t. 124, p. 5-13) *Title tr.:* Influence of undernourishment on the diminution of the organism's resistance to cold.

Contains a report on the effect of mass undernourishment on resistance to the adverse effects of cold, with discussion on: the increase of caloric intake with cold; the need for increased rations in cold areas and periods; requirements in carbohydrates (bread, sugar), fats

and proteins; the problem of tuberculous patients; etc. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28121. BEZEMER, KAREL WILLEM LEONARD. The fate of the medieval Norse colonists in Greenland. (K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. Tijdschrift, Oct. 1953. v. 70, no. 4, p. 507-10) 11 refs.

Contains a review of theories concerning the extinction of the Norse colonies in Greenland during the 14th and 15th centuries, with comments upon an article by P. Verhoog, q. v., who suggested food scarcity due to the known climatic deterioration of the period, as its cause. Other theories presented include those of extermination (the Norsemen slain by the Eskimos), and assimilation (a Norse-Eskimo intermingling resulting in the disappearance of the Norse culture). The latter theory, which was proposed by Nansen and supported by Stefansson and Teal, the author believes correct, pointing out that deterioration of the climate would have forced the Norsemen to adopt the Eskimo way of life. Verhoog's explanation of the 14th-15th century climatic deterioration is also questioned in the light of recent knowledge of climatic fluctuations in the Greenland region. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28122. BIANCHI, GIORGIO. Il blocco simpatico periarterioso nella cura precoce dei congelamenti; nota preventiva. (Sperimentale, Oct. 1942. v. 96, fasc. 7, p. 530-38) *Title tr.:* Periarterial sympathetic block in the early treatment of frostbite; advance note.

Contains a report based on 292 casualties suffered by an Italian division on the Russian front in the winter of 1941-42. Includes clinical observations, degrees of injuries and their frequency in these cases, and a presentation of the therapy and its results. *Copy seen:* DSG.

28123. BIANKI, VALENTIN L'VOVICH, 1857-1920. Ptitsy (Aves) t. 1, vyp. 1-2. Colymbiformes i Procellariiformes. S.-Peterburg, 1911-13. pt. 1: 384p., plates 1-7; pt. 2: p. 385-979, 4, xxxviii, plates 8-10. (In: Fauna SSSR. Aves t. 1, vyp. 1-2) *Title tr.:* Birds. Colymbiformes and Procellariiformes.

Contains an introductory section (in pt. 2, pub. 1913, p. i-xxxviii) providing a zoogeographic division of the world, ornithological glossary, index of Russian and Latin names, and a systematic subdivision of the class Aves. The systematic

section (pt. 1-2, p. 1-947) gives keys to the suborders, families, genera and species of the orders Colymbiformes and Procellariiformes, and descriptions of all known Russian species, with synonyms, list of faunistic literature for each species (200-300 items), list of illustrations and of specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Latin diagnoses, descriptions, data on geographic distribution in Russia and other countries, also notes on ecology and biology. Many species native to northern regions are included in this work. An index of local Russian and native names is appended (p. 948-77).

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BIAUDET, G., see Aspelin, J. R. *Antiquités du nord Finno-Ougrien. 1877-1884.* No. 27885.

28124. BIAYS, PIERRE. Les îles de glace arctiques. (Annales de géographie, Sept.-Oct. 1953. 62 année, no. 333, p. 377-80) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Arctic ice islands.

Contains a survey of the discovery of the "islands" in 1946, their physical features, and origin. Reasons for believing the ice islands originate from the Ellesmere Ice Shelf are noted. From observed movements of the islands, two subsurface eddies in the Arctic Basin—Canadian and Siberian—are postulated.

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28125. BIAYS, PIERRE. Les Lapons et leurs genres de vie, spécialement en Norvège. (Revue Canadienne de géographie, Jan.-Apr. 1950. v. 4, no 1-2, p. 81-93, 4 text maps) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** The Lapps and their ways of life, particularly in Norway.

Origin, dialects, and ethnic composition of the Lapps are noted, with particular emphasis on the continued crossbreeding of Lapps and Norwegians. Lapps are distributed unequally over three areas, the principal concentration being in Troms and Finnmark (northern Norway) north of 68° N. Physical geography of northern Lapland is sketched, with comment on the area as a reindeer habitat. Way of life of mountain, coastal, and river-dwelling Lapps, and the decline of nomadism is discussed.

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28126. BICCI, RAFFAELLO. Sulle infiltrazioni periarteriose e perigangliari nella cura delle lesioni da freddo degli

arti inferiori. (Sperimentale, Dec. 1941. v. 95, fasc. 10, p. 797-802) **Title tr.:** On periarterial and periganglionic infiltration in the treatment of cold injuries of the lower limbs.

Contains a general introduction with account of earlier work on this problem; explanations of techniques applied; case reports (military personnel). The beneficial effects of the therapy are summarized.

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28127. BIEDERBICK, HENRY. Polar hospitals. (In: Kersting, Rudolf. The white world, 1902. p. 83-98, illus. This volume is *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 8556).

Contains account of care of the sick and injured on the Expedition to Lady Franklin Bay under Greely 1881-84. Deals with the housing; diseases and accidents; effect of the long dark period; frostbite; fractures; food; tonics; starvation; dressing material for wounds; scurvy, etc. Includes photograph of personnel of this ill-fated expedition.

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28128. BIÊLOPOL'SKIÏ, A. A. Lûbârnyâ siânîâ. (Obschestvo lûbitelei estestvoznaniâ, antropologii i ètnografiî. Izvestiâ, 1884. t. 41, vyp. 2, p. 36-45, map, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Northern lights.

Contains scientific paper on aurora borealis, based on observations and published works by Loomis, De la Rive, Lemström, Young, Hann, Rand Capron, Angström, and others.

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28129. BIGELOW, WILLIAM G. The modern conception and treatment of frostbite; a survey and discussion of the literature. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, 1942. v. 47, p. 529-34) 27 refs.

Contains an account on the differences between, and the causes of, trench foot and frostbite; symptoms, pathology and prevention of trench foot; degrees and symptoms of frostbite; prognosis; physiology and pathology of frostbite; treatment: principles and general methods; specific therapy: short waves; vasodilators; heparin; arteriectomy; vitamin therapy; refrigeration; passive vascular exercise; sympathetic anesthesia and sympathectomy. Summary in French.

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28130. BIGELOW, WILLIAM G., and others. Radio-frequency rewarming in resuscitation from severe hypothermia.

(Canadian journal of medical sciences, 1952. v. 30, no. 3, p. 185-93, 3 illus. (plate) table) 9 refs. *Other authors:* J. A. Hopps, and J. C. Callaghan.

Contains an account of experiments with dogs and rhesus monkeys made hypothermic to 21° C. A radio-frequency induction cable technique is described which has successfully rewarmed these animals with no burns, no signs of vascular collapse and no change in behavior or intelligence. Radio-frequency rewarming has apparently not been used before in severe hypothermia.

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28131. BIGELOW, WILLIAM G., and E. C. G. LANYON. Some uses for dry cold therapy, and a proposed cooling cabinet. (British medical journal, Feb. 12, 1944. p. 215-17, 4 fig.) 15 refs.

Contains an account of diseases in which this therapy is used including frostbite and immersion foot; the rationale of cold treatment in cold injuries; pathology of cold injuries, etc. This is followed by a description of a simple, portable apparatus for dry, cold treatment, designed primarily for army use under field conditions. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, June 1944. v. 4, no. 10.

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28132. BILIBIN, IURII ALEKSANDROVICH, 1901-1952. Okhrebtabkh Severovostoka Azii. (Sovetskafā geologiā, 1935. t. 5, no. 8, p. 1079-85) *Title tr.:* On the mountain ranges of northeastern Asia.

Contains a study of tectonics and orography of northern Asia, especially the mountain ranges of Verkhoyansk, Kolyma, Aldan (Dzhugdzhur) and Cherskiy. This region, according to the author, is a high plateau, bordered by the Verkhoyansk range on southwest and Tas-Khayakhtakh (67° N. 140° E.) on the northeast; the other so-called ranges are simply the parts of the highland and do not exist as separate "ranges".

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28133. BILLINGS, CARL HENRY. Protecting underground utilities located in arctic regions. (Water & sewage works, Nov. 1953. v. 100, no. 11, p. 441-47, 13 illus.) 7 refs.

Based on experience of U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' construction operations in Alaska. The country is divided into three climatic sections, that north of

the Alaska Range, "arctic", underlain by permafrost.

"The mechanics of permafrost are explained in terms of heat flow into and out of the ground during the freezing and thawing seasons, and the thermal conductivity values of ice and water. The effect of local thawing on underground structures depends on the character of the ground and its moisture content. The thawing of ice lenses in clay, silts, and loams causes cave-ins; the thawing of well-drained granular soils and frozen bedrock has no effect. Waste steam from turbines is distributed to buildings to be heated by means of underground pipes. Other utilities are protected by constructing underground conduits large enough to carry all the utilities. The heat given off by the steam mains is sufficient to maintain the utilidors well above freezing. The two types of recirculation systems for preventing water system freezing are described. Standard methods of venting sewer systems permit too much heat loss. Laminar flow is preferable in arctic sewers."—SIPRE.

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BILLIOQUE, F., see Rouillon, G., and others. Ravitaillement aérien, 1949-51. 1953. No. 31715.

28134. BINDER, HARTWIG. Die Eskimo. (Erdball, 1928. Jahrg. 2, no. 4, p. 134-37, 3 illus. on plates 34-35) *Title tr.:* The Eskimos.

Contains a popular account of Eskimo life: their conquest of nature, their inventions (kayak, snowhouse); work of men and women; psychology, etc.

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28135. BING H. L., and ARNE P. SKOUBY. Sensitization of cold receptors by substances with acetylcholine effect. (Acta physiologica Scandinavica, Nov. 10, 1950. v. 21, p. 286-302, illus., tables) 10 refs.

Contains an investigation on the influence of increased acetylcholine content of the skin on the number of reacting cold spots; acetyl-beta-methylcholine, atropine, prostigmine, adrenaline, etc. were also included in the study. The results suggested that the cold spots are probably regulated by changes in active acetylcholine content of the skin. Ergotamine hydergine or dibenamine had no effect on the number of reacting cold spots.

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28136. BINGHAM, EDWARD WILLIAM. The Antarctic Expedition from a medical angle. (Royal Naval Medical Service, London. Journal, Apr.-July 1948. v. 34, no. 2-3, p. 78-84)

Contains information on special measures, and precautions to be taken by an expedition doctor, and the problems facing him. Includes housing, medical supplies and instruments, surgery and dentistry, food, frostbite; snow blindness, etc.

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28137. BINHOLD, HORST. Sollen Erfrierungen schnell oder langsam erwärmt werden? (Deutsche Militärarzt, Aug. 1942. Jahrg. 7, Heft 8, p. 491-96)

Title tr.: Should frostbite be rapidly or slowly rewarmed?

Contains a discussion of the (then) current view on slow rearming, and of the early and recent Russian studies on the great advantages of rapid rearming. Experiments with rats conducted and here reported by the author, lead to the conclusion that in cases of general hypothermia rapid warming, whilst in local frostbite slow warming are preferable.

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BIOZZI, G., see Halpern, B. N., and others. Influence du refroidissement. 1951. No. 29532.

28138. BIRD, JOHN BRIAN. The glaciation of central Keewatin, Northwest Territories, Canada. (American journal of science, Mar. 1953. v. 251, no. 3, p. 215-30, 2 text maps (1 fold.)) 18 refs.

Contains a study of ice movements in part of the Back-Thelon-Dubawnt River drainage basins of central Keewatin, and a summary of postglacial events. Evidence was collected from records of former explorations, field work by the writer in the Thelon basin in summer 1948, and from aerial photographs and maps. "Glacial striae and drumlinoids show that there were at least three distinct ice movements in central Keewatin during the Wisconsin glaciation," the last two probably originating in the Hudson Bay region. The last ice lobe blocked the drainage of the ice-free area west of it, producing a large proglacial lake in the Thelon-Dubawnt basin, extending west from Aberdeen Lake and north probably to the Back-Thelon watershed. Raised strandlines show that the highest elevation of the lake was 800 ft. and that it fell by stages to 360 ft. as the ice waned,

after which the sea invaded the area. A second series of strandlines below 360 ft. shows the rise of the land to its present level and the eastward retreat of the sea.

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28139. BIRD, JOHN BRIAN. Southampton Island. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1953. 84 p. illus. 20 maps (1 fold.). (Canada. Geographical Branch. Memoir 1) 35 refs.

Contains a summary of observations made by the author's four-man party from the Canadian Geographical Branch in summer 1950, and of those made by earlier explorers, traders, scientists, and natives. The geology and physiography of the island are summarized, description given of forms left by continental glaciation and post-glacial marine submergence, and notes on geomorphic processes under present periglacial conditions. The northeastern third of the island belongs to the Precambrian Canadian Shield, while the southwestern two-thirds is composed of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Hudson Bay Lowlands. These and smaller physiographic divisions are discussed.

The Sadlermiut Eskimos, "believed to have been the last surviving Canadian Eskimos whose culture was closely related to the once widespread North American Arctic Thule culture," became extinct in 1902-1903. Present Eskimos are the Aiviliks brought from the Repulse - Wager Bay areas by whalers about 1908. Native settlements before 1903, native and white settlements after 1903, and migration routes by which the original Eskimos came to the island following the last ice age are discussed. Sea resources (and ice conditions), land resources, and various prehistoric settlements are discussed.

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BIRKELAND, BERNT JOHANNES. 1879- , see Ahlmann, H. W. Nutida klimatfluktuationen, Norge och Svalbard. 1941. No. 27669.

28140. BIRKENGOF, ANDREĬ L'VOVICH. 1903- . Olmākōn "Polūs kholoda"; k 25-letiiū "otkrytiū." (Geografiā v shkole, 1951, no. 6, p. 17-19) *Title tr.:* Oymyakon, the cold pole, on the 25th year of its "discovery."

Contains popular account of the true cold pole as in the region of Oymyakon (63°15' N. 143°08' E.); its discovery by

S. V. Obruchev in 1926; construction of the meteorological station there; determination that its minimum and maximum air temperatures are lower than those at Verkhoyansk.

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28141. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893-
The Chugach Eskimo. København, 1953. ix, 262 p. 41 illus., map. (Copenhagen. National-museet. Skrifter. Ethnografisk række, 6) about 400 refs.

Ethnological monograph based on field work in 1933, and study (in Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin, 1935), of J. A. Jacobsen's collection of 1883. The expedition of the author and Dr. F. de Laguna (termed the First Danish-American Expedition) to the Prince William Sound region, south Alaska, is outlined and the native informants characterized. The Chugach territory (59°46'-61°16' N. 145°37'-148°43' W.) and its inhabitants are described: discovery, ethnological exploration, climate, plant and animal life, native tribes (eight Eskimo groups). The economic life is described and illustrated in detail: sea and land-mammal hunting and fishing, food gathering and preparation; means of travel, the dwelling and its utensils; clothing and personal adornments, manufactures and decorative art. Social life is outlined: the family and kinship, rearing of children, secret societies, customary law, intertribal relations, pastimes, festivals, etc. Intellectual culture is sketched in regard to time division, weather lore, treatment of disease, taboo and magic, view of the universe, the soul, spirits and fabulous beings, shamanism, influence of Christianity. Folklore material is presented (texts in English). Finally analysis is made of the elements of Chugach culture (p. 176-234). It is essentially an Eskimo culture based upon both Paleo- and Neo-Eskimo foundations, but highly modified by foreign influences, some of which spread from the interior of Alaska and others directly from Asia, the majority from the Northwest Coast of America. The circumpacific and northwest American elements are of paramount importance in setting this culture apart from the typical Eskimo pattern. *Appendices* give (1) grammatical notes and extensive English-Chugach vocabulary (p. 235-48); (2) a list of plants collected in Prince William Sound and determined by Johs. Grøntved and Eric Hultén (p. 248-51).

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28142. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893-
Danish activities in Eskimo research since 1940. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes. Paris, 1948. p. 231-36) 16 refs.

Contains report of Danish work on Eskimos after the outbreak of war, as purely literary and mostly confined to the working up of material collected previously, except for H. Larsen's expedition to Alaska, started in 1939. The German-established Institute of Arctic Research in Copenhagen during the occupation, the Danes' non-cooperation and counter-establishment of Societas Arctica Scandinavica with a new periodical, *Acta Arctica*, are noted. Published works and those in progress, plans for new expeditions to Greenland and Alaska, ethnological questionnaires for Greenland, etc., are briefly reviewed. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28143. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893-
A geographic study of the early history of the Algonquian Indians. (Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie, 1918. Bd. 24, no. 5-6, p. 174-222)

Contains a study on the wide diffusion of the Algonkian Indians who occupy a large area from Labrador to North Carolina, and represent three culture stages. Those living in Labrador and around the Hudson Bay belong to the stage of elk and reindeer hunters. Description is given of natural conditions in these regions: climate, vegetation and wildlife; population (distribution of tribes); sketch of their civilization: hunting in winter and summer, also fishing, use of the tent, snowshoe, toboggan, canoe; influence of nature upon their life habit, their relations with Eskimos; the forest, rivers, etc. (p. 176-86). Then follow accounts of the tillage stage and bison-hunting stage. The author finds five types of Algonkian culture, his classification is based on the hunting and fishing techniques, three of which are used by the reindeer and elk hunters. Accordingly three of his types are found in the arctic or sub-arctic zone (p. 213).

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28144. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893-
The history of ethnology in Denmark. (Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal, 1952. v. 82, pt. 2, p. 115-27) 152 refs.

Includes (p. 119-21) a chapter "Greenland and Eskimo research", in which Danish scholars' works on Greenland

and the Eskimos are evaluated and an extensive bibliography is given. Among those mentioned are: Hans Egede, Otto Fabricius, Gustav Holm, H. Rink, William Thalbitzer, Knud Rasmussen, Therkel Mathiasen, K. Birket-Smith, Erik Holtved, Helge Larsen.

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28145. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893- . Present status of the Eskimo problem. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*. Chicago, 1952. p. 8-18)

Contains a summarizing review on Eskimo culture, its origin and development. Historical relationship between different Eskimo cultures is discussed. Characterizations of Paleo-Eskimo, Neo-Eskimo, and Eschato-Eskimo cultural stages are given. Critical approach is used toward anthropological investigation of Eskimos. Considerable anthropological and linguistic differences between Aleuts and Kodiak Islanders on the one hand, and the rest of the Eskimos on the other, are stressed. Discussion by F. de Laguna is appended (p. 18-21).

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28146. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893- . Report of the Committee for International Research in Arctic Ethnology. (*In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques*. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. *Compte rendu*, 1939. p. 73-81)

Contains report on the formation of the committee in 1934, its members, and its purpose: to investigate in both archeological and ethnological fields, for connection between Paleolithic and arctic peoples. Work already done in Greenland, the Canadian Arctic, Alaska, boreal woodlands of America, Siberia, Sakhalin, on the Kola Peninsula, and among the Scandinavian Lapps is reviewed. Plans for the future are outlined.

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BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893- , *see also* Leroi-Gourhan, A. *Explor. célèbres*. 1947. No. 30411.

28147. BIRSHTĚIN, Ī. A., and L. G. VINOGRADOV. Novye dannye po faune desiatinogikh rakoobraznykh (Decapoda) Beringova moria. (*Zoologicheskii zhurnal*, 1953. t. 32, vyp. 2, p. 215-28, illus.) **Title tr.:** New data on decapod fauna of Bering Sea.

Contains descriptions of *Sclerocrangon volki* and *S. zenkevitchi* n. spp., of *Calastacus quinqueseriatus*, a species new to the decapod fauna of Bering Sea, and additional data on distribution of 14 other marine decapods in Bering, Okhotsk, and Japanese Seas, based chiefly on collections of various Soviet expeditions of 1931-33 and on some recent publications.

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28148. BIRSHTĚIN, Ī. A. O vodňanykh oslikakh Sibiri. (*Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady*, 1947, n. s., t. 57, no. 4, p. 409-412) **Title tr.:** On *Asellus* species in Siberia.

Contains diagnoses of two new species and one subspecies of crustaceans of the genus *Asellus*, inhabiting the rivers of Siberia, including *A. (s. str.) hilgendorffi martynovi* n. subsp., native to the delta of the Lena River.

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28149. BIRSHTĚIN, Ī. A. Rakobraznye, t. 7, vyp. 5. Presnovodnye osliki (Asellota). Moskva-Leningrad, Izdat. Akad. nauk SSSR., 1951. 143 p. illus. (*In: Fauna SSSR. Crustacea*. t. 7, vyp. 5. (Nov. ser. no. 47)) 134 refs. **Title tr.:** Crustaceans, t. 7, vyp. 5. Fresh-water Isopoda (Asellota).

Contains in the introduction (p. 9-48) a morphological sketch of Isopoda of the suborder Asellota, inhabiting the fresh waters of the U.S.S.R., with data on their geographic distribution, biology, ecology, economic importance (as food of fishes); and a bibliography (134 items). In the special part (p. 49-139) are keys for the families, genera, subgenera and species, and a systematic enumeration of 56 species and 35 varieties and forms, with synonyms, descriptions and data on distribution; also index of Latin names. (p. 140-42). A few species native to the basins of Ob' and Irtysh rivers and to the estuary of Lena River, are included in this study. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

28150. BISGAARD-FRANTZEN, H. lagttagelser fra en skolebørnsundersøgelse ved Umanak 1950-51. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 808-810, tables, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Observations from health examinations of school children in Umanak, 1950-51.

Contains a summary of the regular health check-ups of school children aged 7-15, with data on age and sex; weight and height; results of tuberculin tests;

incidence of some skin diseases observed; etc.

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28151. BISGAARD-FRANTZEN, H. Om det grønlandske sundhetvæsen. Tuberkuloseproblemet og dets relation til sociale og laegelige forhold. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1950, p. 119-35, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the Greenland health service. The tuberculosis problem and its relation to social and medical conditions.

From his experience as physician in West Greenland, author shows relationship between housing conditions and incidence of tuberculosis, with data on annual death rate. To control the disease, segregation of patients and carriers, hospitals with modern laboratory equipment, and doctors specialized in tuberculosis and preferably in lung surgery are required.

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28152. BISGAARD-FRANTZEN, H. Om det grønlandske sygdomsbillede; en kort sammenlignende oversigt. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 816-17) **Title tr.:** An outline of Greenland diseases; a summary review.

Previous reviews and reports on diseases in Greenland are summarized, and general information given on recent conditions with regard to diphtheria, typhus, dysentery, rheumatic fever, respiratory diseases, blood diseases, diseases of the digestive and endocrine systems, obstetric complications and syndromes, etc.

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28153. BISGAARD-FRANTZEN, H. Om forekomst af ichthyosis vulgaris, onychogryphosis, dupuytren-kontrakturer og favus i Grønland. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 812-15, illus.) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** On occurrence of ichthyosis vulgaris, onychogryphosis, Dupuytren's contracture and favus in Greenland.

Contains brief accounts on the occurrence of these diseases in Greenland, with short case histories and information on symptoms, course and therapy.

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28154. BISGAARD-FRANTZEN, H. Tuberkulin-undersøgelser og Calmette-vaccinationer i Godthaab og Frederikshaab laegedistrikter Grønland 1949. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 805-808, tables, diag.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Tuberculin

investigations and Calmette vaccinations in the Godthaab and Frederikshaab medical districts, Greenland 1949.

Contains a report on nearly 600 cases treated, comprising children up to the age of 14, and adolescents up to 22 years. The material is analyzed and tabulated according to locality, age, reaction, etc., and compared with similar surveys of the area made since 1928.

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28155. BISGAARD-FRANTZEN, H. Et udbrud af paratyfus B i Godthaab laegedistrikt i Grønland. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 810-12, table) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** An outbreak of paratyphoid B in Godthaab medical district, Greenland.

Contains a discussion of earlier records of typhus and typhoid in Greenland; followed by an account of an epidemic of paratyphoid B in 1948, which affected about 50 persons. A general outline of the epidemiology, clinical aspects and laboratory findings is presented.

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BITTNER, JOHN J., see Halberg, F., and others. Eosinophil rhythm in mice. 1953. No. 29518.

BIXBY, E. W., see Speakman, C. R., and others. Influence hemorrhage, exposure cold. 1948. No. 32204.

28156. BJÖRKLÖF, AXEL. Vid Vita havet, i Murmansk och Waranger. (Terra, 1920. v. 32, p. 99-106) **Title tr.:** By the White Sea, in Murmansk and Varanger.

The author advocates the union of the Pechenga (Petsamo) district with Finland. Such a union would be welcomed by the largely Finnish population and would benefit the district economically. He tells of his visits during 1916-1919 to Murmansk, Vardø, and a number of towns along the White Sea, including Kandalaksha (67°10' N., 32°25' E.), where he studied the fishing methods used. Life along the Murman Coast from the Norwegian border to Kola Bay, with about 2000 Finnish settlers, is described.

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28157. BLACK, ROBERT FOSTER. 1918-. Growth of ice-wedge polygons in permafrost near Barrow, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1952. v. 63, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1235-36)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1952 meeting of the Society, Boston, Mass. Measurements of thermal contraction and rate of growth of ice-wedge polygons made during winter 1949-50 support Leffingwell's contraction hypothesis. Methods and results are briefly discussed. Age of the coastal plain at Barrow is estimated at 1000 years in younger and 3500 years in older areas.
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28158. BLACK, ROBERT FOSTER, 1918- . Ice wedges in perennially frozen ground studied. [Summary of his paper.] Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1951. 4 p. (U. S. Geological Survey. Information service release)

"The origin and physical structure of ice wedges found in the soil of N. Alaska are discussed. These investigations were made from Sept. 1949-Nov. 1950 in four different geological environments, when many hundreds of ice wedges were examined under a petrographic microscope (using polarized light) and their structure photographed." *Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Aug. 1953. v. 4, no. 8, p. 893.

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28159. BLACK, ROBERT FOSTER, 1918- . Permafrost, a review. (New York Academy of Sciences. Transactions, Mar. 1953. ser. 2, v. 15, p. 126-31, table, map)

"About 24 percent of the total land area of the earth is in areas of permafrost. The relative age, type, and proximity of permafrost to the surface are correlative with vegetation and drainage. Thickest in the continuous zone of permafrost that has not been glaciated, permafrost reaches a maximum depth of 2000 ft. at Nordvik (northern Siberia). Average thickness in the continuous zone is 800-1200 ft. in Alaska, and 1000-1500 ft. in northern Siberia; in the discontinuous zone in Alaska, 200-400 ft.; in the sporadic zone in Alaska, less than 100 ft. Permafrost is several thousands ft. thick in Greenland and Antarctica icecaps. Temperatures at 30-50 ft. depth are below -5°C in the continuous zone, from -1° to -5°C in the discontinuous zone, and above -1°C in the sporadic zone. Methods of distinguishing supersaturated, saturated, and undersaturated permafrost material in the field with the aid of a hand lens are given. Ice is an important component of permafrost. Individual crystals in ground

ice range from 0.001-70 cm. Ice wedges in the continuous zone of permafrost vary from less than 1 mm. in width to more than 25 ft. in width and length. These wedges join in polygonal networks. Petrofabric studies of ice wedges are discussed."—SIPRE. *Copy seen:* DLC.

BLACK, ROBERT FOSTER, 1918- , see also Gault, H. R., and others. Reconnaissance radioactive deposits Seward Pen. Alaska. 1953. No. 29205.

28160. BLACKWELDER, RICHARD ELIOT, 1909- . A monograph of the genus *Trigonurus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). (American Museum of Natural History, New York. American Museum novitates, 1941, no. 1124, p. 1-13)

Includes (p. 1-2, 6-7) *Trigonurus subcostatus*, native to Baranof Island, which is excluded from the genus by the author and transferred to the genus *Lathrimacrum*.
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28161. BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, Jr. and H. RUSSELL. Experiments in the study of immersion foot. (Edinburgh medical journal, July 1943. v. 50, no. 7, p. 385-98, 18 fig. on 3 plates, table) 14 refs.

*Contains a histological study of tails of rats exposed to moderate cold (3° - 4°C) and wet, with some experiments on treatment. After 48 or more hours' exposure, conspicuous damage was observed to nerve and muscle, which did not return to normal after two months. Skin, blood vessels and other tissues were more resistant. No histological differences were found between rapidly and slowly rewarmed cases. Abstracted by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Dec. 1943, v. 4, no. 4, p. 198-99.*

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28162. BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, Jr., and H. RUSSELL. Further experiments in the study of immersion foot. (Edinburgh medical journal, May 1945. v. 52, no. 5, p. 160-65, 11 fig., table) 4 refs.

Contains report on microscopic-pathological changes observed in tails of rats 90 or 360 days after exposure to moderate cold and wet. As in the earlier investigation reported in the authors' Experiments . . . immersion foot, q. v., the neuro-muscular apparatus was most severely injured, with the nerves showing signs of regeneration. There was marked individual variation in muscle damage, correlated with reinnervation. Ab-

strated by W. Blackwood in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Oct. 1945. v. 6, no. 2, p. 69. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28163. BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, Jr. Injury from exposure to low temperature: pathology. (British medical bulletin, 1944. v. 2, no. 7, p. 138-41, 15 illus.) 11 refs.

Article summarizing recent work and notions on: the differences in injury caused by various degrees of cold; immersion foot, its etiology and pathology in man and experimental animals; frostbite, its causes and pathology.

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28164. BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, Jr. Studies in the pathology of human "immersion foot." (British journal of surgery, Apr. 1944. v. 31, no. 124, p. 329-50, fig. 290-350 (2 col.)) 14 refs.

Contains a histological study of material from 14 cases of severe cold immersion, with brief clinical notes. Damage was found in all tissues, the most severe one in nerves and muscle. Material from early survivors was not available. There was evidence of restoration to normal in tissues not killed by the initial trauma. Numerous photographs (some in color) of gross and microscopic findings accompany the test. Abstracted in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Aug. 1944. v. 4, no. 12, p. 702-703. **Copy seen:** DSG.

BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, Jr., see also Learmonth, J. R., and others. Discussion immersion injuries . . . in wartime. 1948. No. 30363.

BLADES, BRIAN BREWER, 1906-, see Beattie, E. J., and others. Refrigeration surgery aorta. 1953. No. 28024.

28165. BLAGOVESHCHENSKIĬ, D. I. Opredelitel' pukhoedov (Mallophaga) domashnikh zhivotnykh. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1940. 89 p. illus. (In: Fauna SSSR, Nov. seriia, no. 27) over 100 refs. **Title tr.:** A key to the Mallophaga of domestic animals.

Contains an introductory part with a systematic list of species described; a general section (p. 2-33) on morphology and anatomy, distribution, biology, nature of injury, control, etc. and a special section (p. 34-86). The latter deals with the morphology of these lice, their hosts, etc. An alphabetic list of scientific names concludes the account. Par-

asites living on animals in the Arctic (reindeer, dog, horse) are included.

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28166. BLAGOVIDOV, N. L. Klimaticheskaiia kharakteristika Tiungskogo basseina. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Trudy. Seriia ikutskaiia, 1935. vyp. 18, p. 49-65, table) **Title tr.:** Climatic characteristics of the Tyung basin.

"The Lena-Vilyuy plain is located in a permafrost region. The climate of Tyung River basin (Vilyuy tributary) is colder than the Yakutsk region. The depth of the upper boundary of permafrost was measured in summer in many parts of this region. The depth of frozen ground in the southeast ranged from 2 m. in sandy soil to 1-1.5 m. in clayey soil; frozen ground occurred at 1.0-1.1 m. in the western part. The minimum depth of permafrost (20-30 cm.) was observed in forested areas under a soil surface covered by moss. The dependence of permafrost depth on the aspect of the slopes was noted for many points. A summer depth of permafrost of 60-65 cm. on ridges increased to 85 cm. on southern slopes and decreased to 45 cm. on northern slopes."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28167. BLAGOVIDOV, N. L. Pochvy Tiungskogo basseina. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Trudy. Seriia ikutskaiia, 1935. vyp. 18, p. 66-128, tables, map) **Title tr.:** The soils of the Tyung basin.

"A detailed description of the soil types and their physico-chemical properties is presented. The depth of the permafrost layer for each sample is noted. The soils of the area have an insignificant formation of ortstein which might be effected by permafrost."—SIPRE. The Tyung is a left tributary (63°46'N. 121°30'E.) of the Vilyuy in the Lena River system. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BLAIN, ALEXANDER III, 1918-, see Arena, J. A., and others. Experimental frostbite; effect sympathetic block. 1950. No. 27851.

28168. BLAIR, CHARLES F., Jr. Over the top to Alaska. (Norsk luftmilitaert tidsskrift, Sept. 1951. v. 2, no. 7, p. 269-80, illus., text map)

Contains a popular account of a flight in Mustang fighter on May 29, 1951, from Bardufoss Airport near Tromsø,

Norway, across the Pole to Fairbanks, Alaska. The preparation, equipment, and details of the flight are described.

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BLAIR, CHARLES F., Jr., *see also* Polar record. C. Blair's trans-Arctic flight 1951. 1952. No. 31359.

28169. BLAKE, WESTON. Studies of the Grinnell Glacier, Baffin Island. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 167)

Contains a note on a two-man expedition (part of the McGill University-Arctic Institute Carnegie Program) led by J. Mercer during July-Aug. 1952. Its purpose was to carry out glaciological and geomorphological studies in south-eastern Baffin Island. Geological, botanical, and entomological collections were made and landforms photographed. Grinnell and nearby corrie glaciers were studied. Work was continued by J. Mercer in July 1953.

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28170. BLALOCK, ALFRED, 1899- Effects of lowering temperature of an injured extremity to which a tourniquet has been applied. (Archives of surgery, Feb. 1943. v. 46, p. 167-70, 3 tables) 4 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with traumatized extremities to which a tourniquet has been applied for five hours. Cooling of the part distal to the tourniquet lessened considerably the ill effects of the latter. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28171. BLANC, MAURICE. Sur quelques poissons rapportés des Îles Pribilof. (Alaska) par le Docteur Arétas. (Paris. Museum national d'histoire naturelle. Bulletin, 1952. sér. 2, t. 24, no. 2, p. 174-75) **Title tr.:** On some fishes reported by Dr. Arétas from the Pribilof Islands (Alaska).

Contains notes on fishes, Trichodon trichodon, Myoxocephalus niger and Neoliparis calliodon, collected by Dr. R. Arétas in fresh-water basins on the Pribilofs in the summer of 1951.

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28172. BLANCHAE, MARCEL CORNEILLE, 1921-, and C. I. MAYMAN. Glucose utilization in blood cells surviving storage at -79°C . (Canadian journal of medical sciences, Aug. 1952. v. 30, no. 4, p. 360-65, illus., tables) 15 refs.

Human erythrocytes treated, frozen and thawed by the methods described, showed a cumulative loss by hemolysis

of 4-15 percent, depending upon length of storage at -79°C . The rate of glycolysis of cells surviving one to four weeks at -70°C . was similar to that reported for fresh erythrocytes and greater than that in cells stored for similar periods at 5°C . in acid citrate-dextrose.

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BLAND, E. F., *see* Grant, R. T., and E. F. Bland. Observ. anastomoses human skin and bird's foot. 1931. No. 29367.

BLAND, E. F., *see also* Grant, R. T., and others. Observ. on vessels and nerves of rabbit's ear . . . cold. 1932. No. 29368.

28173. BLEAKNEY, SHERMAN. Starlings in the Ungava district, Quebec Province. (Canadian field-naturalist, Jan.-Mar. 1953. v. 67, no. 1, p. 44-45)

Contains brief note on starlings nesting at the abandoned Hudson's Bay Co. post of Fort McKenzie ($56^{\circ}50'\text{N}$. $68^{\circ}58'\text{W}$.) at the junction of Lac LeMoine and Swampy Bay River. This is the most northerly breeding record for eastern Canada, the comparable western record from Churchill being made by E. Beckett, q. v. **Copy seen:** DGS.

28174. BLEEKER, WOUTER, 1904- Die mittlere Windgeschwindigkeit und Luftversetzung in Angmagssalik und Reykjavik während des zweiten internationalen Polarjahres. (Beiträge zur Physik der freien Atmosphäre, 1936. v. 23, no. 1, p. 39-44, tables) **Title tr.:** Mean wind speed and air movement at Angmagssalik and Reykjavik during the Second International Polar Year.

"Mean winds up to 9.5 km. for Angmagssalik [Netherlands Polar Year station on East Greenland, $65^{\circ}36'\text{N}$. $37^{\circ}38'\text{W}$.] and 5.5 km for Reykjavik from pilot balloon observations made during summer months. Wind directions indicate relatively high pressure over Greenland. Effect decreases with height."—Meteorological abstracts & bibliography, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 627. **Copy seen:** DWB.

28175. BLEICHSTEINER, ROBERT. Zeremonielle Trinksitten und Raumordnung bei den turko-mongolischen Nomaden. (Archiv für Völkerkunde, Wien, 1951-52. Bd. 6-7, p. 181-208) about 50 refs. **Title tr.:** Ceremonial drinking customs and arrangement of space among the Turco-Mongolian nomads.

Includes consideration of kumiss festivals of the Yakuts, based on V. I. Jochelson's Kumiss festivals, 1906, q. v.

the presence and role of kumiss drinking among horse-breeding nomads and parallels to the similar customs of Buryats, Huns and other peoples (p. 187-91, 200-202). The space division in a nomadic tent among the Tungus, Altaians, and others (p. 197-99) is based on G. Ränk's work *Das System der Raumeinteilung*, 1949, q. v., and other sources.

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28176. BLEYLE, GEORGE A. Cold weather operation; results of research into cold weather operation and starting of aircraft engines. (Canadian aviation, May 1944. v. 17, p. 116, 118, 120, 122, illus.)

Describes three land masses north of the United States from which inter-continent flights could leave—Greenland, Northwest Territories, and Alaska. Considers clothing, rations, and emergency supplies for arctic flying, and discusses in more detail cold-weather starting and operation of airplane engines.

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28177. BLOCK, MATTHEW. Genesis of the gangrenous and reparative processes in trench foot. (Archives of pathology, July 1948. v. 46, p. 1-34, 31 fig.) 80 refs.

Contains a microscopic-pathologic study of amputated specimens from ten men with severe trench foot. Three zones were usually found in the material: gangrene, demarcation, and reaction area. The major change, and probably cause, of gangrene found, was excessive dilatation and occlusion of the blood vessels. The reaction zone showed evidence of intense reparative activity: the cellular structure of the corium of this zone, especially of the subpapillary layer is analyzed in detail, being an important factor in epithelization. The demarcation zone consisted of degenerated leucocytes and cut through all kinds of tissue layers or vessels; it adhered more closely to the gangrenous zone.

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28178. BLOCK, MATTHEW. Histologic aspects of the skin in the late stages of trench foot. (Archives of pathology, Oct. 1947. v. 44, no. 4, p. 360-71, 10 fig.) 20 refs.

Contains a histological study based on biopsy material from 15 patients with uncomplicated trench foot in the chronic stage. No pathologic changes could be found in this material when compared

with that from eight healthy controls. The clinical symptoms at the time of the biopsy are also described.

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28179. BLOCK, WERNER. Die Bedeutung des vegetativen Nervensystems beim Zustandekommen örtlicher Erfrierungen. (Archiv für klinische Chirurgie, Dec. 30, 1942. Bd. 204, No. 1, p. 64-83, table) 32 refs. **Title tr.:** The significance of the vegetative nervous system in the occurrence of local frostbite

Contains an introductory part on frost injuries in past wars followed by a (theoretical) analysis of factors connected with the vegetative nervous system apt to contribute to the occurrence of frostbite. Includes discussions on the sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation of the blood vessels; central thermal regulation; physical and chemical thermal regulation; role of the endocrines; effects of drugs on the vegetative nervous system; effect of alcohol and nicotine; etc. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of War Medicine*, Jan. 1944, v. 4, no. 5, p. 268. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28180. BLOCK, WERNER. Blockierung und Ausrottung des Sympathicus-grenzstranges bei Erfrierungen. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Nov. 20, 1943. Jahrg. 70, nr. 47, p. 1691-92) **Title tr.:** Sympathetic blockade and sympathectomy following frostbite.

Contains abstract of a paper dealing with the effects of these interventions on circulation, sweating, metabolism and tonus regulation, etc.; the effects of frostbite on the nerves; disadvantages of sympathectomy and sympathetic blockade; kinds of blockade; etc.

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28181. BLOCK, WERNER. Eingriffe am sympathischen Nervensystem bei örtlichen Erfrierungen. (Archiv für klinische Chirurgie, Sept. 1943. Bd. 205, no. 1, p. 56-75, 3 fig.) about 40 refs. **Title tr.:** Interventions on the sympathetic nervous system in local frostbite.

Contains an account dealing with the physical means of influencing the sympathetic nerves (baths, massage, irradiation, etc.), and a detailed presentation of methods of sympathetic blockade and sympathectomy. The methods concern various regions and various means of interference (alcohol-blockade, novocain-syncaïn and other blockades). The early and late intervention is discussed as well

as conditions and degrees of frostbite deemed suitable for intervention. Abstract by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Oct. 1944. v. 5, p. 90.

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28182. BLOCK, WERNER. Über Ausdehnung der Erfrierungsschäden und Veränderungen an den sympathischen Grenzstrangganglien. (Archiv für klinische Chirurgie, May 1944. Bd. 205, Heft 4, p. 719-27, 5 fig.) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Extent of cold injuries and changes in the sympathetic ganglia.

Contains an introductory part on tissue damage observed in various degrees of frostbite and an account of the microscopic changes found after cold injury in blood vessels and especially in the sympathetic ganglia. Degenerative changes (preceded by inflammation) led to clumping of the tigroid bodies, and nuclear and cell degeneration, resembling those in endangitis obliterans. Abstract by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Feb. 1946, v. 6, no. 6, p. 277.

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28183. BLOMQUIST, HUGO. Betydelsen af A. E. Nordenskiöld's resor. (Terra, 1902. v. 14, no. 2, pl 65-74) **Title tr.:** The significance of A. E. Nordenskiöld's travels.

A biographical account of the Swedish explorer Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld (1832-1901). He accompanied Otto Torell to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. In 1868 he reached 81°42'N., the farthest point north attained at that time. In 1875-77 he led an expedition across the Kara Sea and up the Yenisey River. He was the first explorer to accomplish the Northeast Passage (1870-80). He explored Greenland in 1870 and again in 1883, his investigations resulting in valuable hydrographical, paleontological and ethnographical contributions.

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28184. BLOOD, BENJAMIN D. Hydatid disease control. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 534-35)

Contains account of a paper presented before the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952. Deals with international organizations assisting in eradication of hydatid diseases; conditions of echinococcosis in canines in various areas including Alaska and Iceland, and measures taken for their mass deparasitization.

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28185. BLOOMER, BERTHA. Village classes held to aid mothers and babies. (Alaska's health, Oct. 1951. v. 9, p. 1, 3, 5, illus.)

Contains an outline of the demonstration-teaching program inaugurated in Feb. 1951, and geared particularly to the needs of Eskimo, Aleut and Indian women. Nurse-midwives visit native villages, where they organize classes and demonstrations, taking account of the primitive local conditions. Midwives and mothers are taught fundamentals of cleanliness, help at delivery and first care of the new-born; moving pictures are used in addition to other means of instruction. In places lacking a doctor, expectant mothers are examined and advised.

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BLOSS, PETER, *see* Gollan, F., and others. Studies on hypothermia by means of a pump-oxygenator. 1952. No. 29319.

BLOUNT, GILBERT, *see* Swan, H., and others. Surgery heart hypothermia. 1953. No. 32339.

28186. BLÜTHGEN, JOACHIM. Baumgrenze und Klimacharakter in Lappland. (Deutscher Wetterdienst in der US-Zone. Berichte, 1952. No. 42, p. 362-71, illus., tables) 27 refs. **Title tr.:** Tree line and climatic character in Lapland.

"Vegetation types of Lapland are mapped. In the past 20-30 years there has been a marked rise of temperature, still continuing, concentrated in Nov., Dec., and July, shown by curves for six stations 1931-50, 1901-35, 1859-1925. Tree limits have advanced, especially birch and pine."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Sept. 1953. v. 4, no. 9, p. 1026.

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BLUMENFELD, S., *see* Scherf, D., and others. Ventricular fibrillation, focal cooling. 1953. No. 31819.

28187. BLUMENTHAL, HERMAN T., 1913-, and others. Studies on the effect of low temperatures on the transplantability of normal and neoplastic tissue. (Cancer research, Apr. 1950. v. 10, p. 205). *Other authors:* L. B. Walsh and D. Greiff.

Contains an abstract on experiments demonstrating that tumorous as well as normal tissue can be successfully transplanted after being frozen to -190° C. The tumor used was Sarcoma 37 of mice;

the thyroid gland of the guinea pig was used for autotransplantation.

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28188. BLUMENTHAL, HERMAN T. 1913-, and **L. B. WALSH.** Survival of guinea pig thyroid and parathyroid autotransplants previously subjected to extremely low temperatures. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, 1950. v. 73, p. 62-67, 6 illus.) 21 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with thyroid glands frozen to -70° or -170° C. and subsequently autotransplanted. One out of 12 transplants, with one incidental parathyroid transplant, were successful in the first group (-70° C.); and 8 out of 12 in the second group. The experiments indicate that normal mammalian tissue can survive extremely low temperatures. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BLUMENTHAL, HERMAN T., 1913-, see also Walsh, L. B., and others. Effect low temp. morphol. Sarcoma 37. 1950. No. 32828.

28189. BLY, CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, 1920-, and others. Survival in cold. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal. June 1950. v. 1, no. 6, p. 615-28, illus. tables, map) 3 refs. *Other authors:* Robert E. Johnson, C. Frank Consolazio, Robert M. Kark, Harmon L. Swain, Angelo Landani, Mary A. Maloney, William G. Figueroa and Louis E. Imperiale.

Contains a study of a simulated survival situation, with 32 heat-acclimatized men transported by air from a base in Florida to bivouacs at Camp Shilo, Manitoba (ca. 60° N., 100° W.) in the middle of the winter. Complete metabolic balance was studied for 12 days on four separate groups living on four different rations. Investigations included caloric requirements; water; protein, carbohydrate, fat; sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium and phosphorus. Physiological, biochemical and hematological examinations suggested that during the first two days of sudden exposure to cold the soldiers exhibited a general adaptation syndrome with stimulation of pituitary-adrenocortical activity. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28190. BLYSTAD, W. Dark adaptation in pigmented rats; effect of over-exposure to light. (Acta ophthalmologica, 1951. v. 29, fasc. 1, p. 49-68, illus., tables) 22 refs.

Contains an examination of the course of dark adaptation in pigmented rats when the pupil reaction is intact; some experiments on the effects of mydriasis on the adaptation process, are also reported. Exposure to strong illumination caused short or protracted night-blindness, although there was no vitamin A deficiency. These disturbances resemble certain clinical forms of hemeralopia, following exposure to strong light in man. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28191. BLYTH, J. D. M. De pool roept. (Elsevier's weekblad, Dec. 26, 1953. p. 19, illus., map) Text in Dutch. **Title tr.:** The Pole calls.

"The strategic importance of Thule as an airbase, both commercial and military, and the discovery of floating-ice islands in the polar sea are described. The extent of weather reconnaissance flights in the Canadian Arctic is indicated."-SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28192. BLYTH, J. D. M. Professor William Herbert Hobbs. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 839-40)

Contains a summary of Hobbs' education, official positions, and interests. Emphasizes the controversies in which he became involved.

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28193. BOAS, FRANZ, 1858-1942. Grammatical notes on the language of the Tlingit Indians. Philadelphia, University Museum, 1917. 179 p., fold. plate. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Anthropological publications. v. 8, no. 1)

Contains a sketch of Tlingit grammar (chapters on phonetics and morphology), and a vocabulary with Tlingit-English and English-Tlingit. One text (tale on origin of mosquitoes) in phonetic transcription with literal and free translation is added. The material was obtained from Louis Shotridge q. v., a native Chilkat, who spent six weeks with Boas in New York during the winter of 1914-15 and acted as a native speaker; also from Dr. J. R. Swanton's *Tlingit myths and texts*, 1909 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17336). **Copy seen:** DLC.

28194. BOAS, FRANZ, 1858-1942. Migrations of Asiatic races and cultures to North America. (Scientific monthly, Feb. 1929. v. 29, p. 110-21)

Contains condensed discussion on the whole rather complicated problem; au-

thor's principal points of view are: (1) the differentiation of the Mongoloid American race must have occurred before man came to America; (2) positive evidence is still lacking of man's arrival before the end of the great glaciation that separated America from the Old World; (3) it is not likely that the migration occurred just once, but may have been a continuous process over a long period; (4) it is impossible to trace the origin of American languages to Siberia or vice versa, although a number of peculiar features are common to both the Chukchi and Eskimo languages; (5) the fundamental unity of the culture of the circumpolar area of both the New and the Old Worlds must be recognized: the domestication of the dog, use of birch-bark, similar construction of houses, the typical flat drum, etc.; similarities in religious ceremonials, beliefs and traditions prove an intimate relation between Asia and America, also strong proof of cultural relations is found in the folk traditions of the various tribes; (6) intensive study of Chukchi and Eskimo cultural features might be greatly helpful towards solving the problem; (7) migration across Bering Strait moved back and forth.

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28195. BOAS, FRANZ, 1858-1942. Zur Anthropologie der nordamerikanischen Indianer. (Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1895. Bd. 27, p. 266-411, 21 text tables, 14 curves) **Title tr.:** On the anthropology of the North American Indians.

Contains summary of an extensive anthropometric survey: six body measurements and six of head and face were taken; observations were made on forms of nose, ear, eyes, and pigmentation. Data are given on (among others) Cree Indians (58 individuals), Indians from the coast of British Columbia (69), Alaskan Eskimos (34), and Labrador Eskimos (26). The data are evaluated in special chapters on height, length-width index of head, and width of face. Average values, percentages, comparisons between different groups, contrast of racially "pure" and cross-bred people, etc. are given. Diagrams and curves illustrate the statistical material.

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BOAS, FRANZ, 1858-1942. *see also* Goddard, P. E. Similarities within Athapasean, 1928. No. 29301.

BOAS, FRANZ, 1858-1942. *see also* Thalbitzer, W. C. Ethnogr. Zusammenhang Eskimo Grönlands mit Hudsonbai. 1911. No. 32424.

28196. BOAS ANNIVERSARY VOLUME; anthropological papers written in honor of Franz Boas . . . Presented to him on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his doctorate, ninth of August, nineteen hundred and six. New York. G. E. Stechert & Co., 1906. xix, 559 p., front., illus., plates (1 fold.), ports., tables (partly fold.), diagrs. (partly fold.)

Contains (among others) the following papers which appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names.

JOCHFELSON, V. I. Kumiis festivals of the Yakut and the decoration of kumiis vessels (p. 257-71), q. v.

COMER, G. Whaling in Hudson Bay, with notes on Southampton Island, p. 474-84. *See Arctic Bibliography*, No. 3358.

MUTCH, J. S. Whaling in Ponds Bay, p. 485-500. *See Arctic Bibliography*, No. 11927.

ANDREWS, H. A. Bibliography of Franz Boas (p. 515-59), q. v.

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28197. BOBBIO, ANTONIO. Etiopatogenesi e terapia razionale in chirurgia. (Minerva chirurgica, Jan. 31, 1952. anno 7, n. 2, p. 52-56) **Title tr.:** Etiopathogenesis and rational therapy in surgery.

Contains an account of the general aspects of surgical therapy in lesions from physical causes: wounds, burns and frostbite. Fundamental differences between burns and frostbite; pathology of frostbite; therapy, and surgery, are briefly discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

BOBRINSKIĬ, N. A. *See* Bobrinskoi, Nikolaĭ Alekseevich, 1890-

28198. BOBRINSKOĬ, NIKOLAĬ ALEKSEEVICH, 1890- . . . Obzor evraziiskikh surkov. (g. *Marmota*). (In: Pamiati M. A. Menzibira, 1937, p. 51-68, illus.) **Title tr.:** Review of the Eurasian marmots.

Contains a critical revision of Eurasian marmots, with two tables for the determination of species and subspecies of the genus *Marmota*, and descriptions of eight species and seven subspecies, inhabiting Europe and Asia. Includes *M. camtschatica* (Kamchatka and the Kolyma-Anadyr' region), *M. c. bungei* (Verkho-

Yansk-Kolyma-Anadyr' region) and *M. c. camtschatica* (Kamchatka Peninsula). Summary in English.

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28199. BOBRINSKOĬ, NIKOLAI ALEK-SEEVICH, 1890-, Editor, and others. *Opredeletel' mlekopitaushchikh SSSR*. Moskva, Sovetskaya nauka, 1944. 439 p. 256 illus., 62 maps, 32 plates. Other authors: B. A. Kuznetsov and A. P. Kuznetsov. **Title tr.:** A key to the mammals of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a key for determination of mammals, including such largely arctic groups as the seals and walrus (p. 162-79), and whales (p. 180-217), as well as numerous individual forms inhabiting the Russian Arctic. Appended are 62 maps of geographical distribution of the more common forms, about half the maps dealing with animals occurring in the North (arctic fox, arctic hare, polar bear, weasel, reindeer, lemming, etc.). The extensive bibliography is arranged according to geographical areas, including the far North (p. 363), Siberia (p. 367-68).

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28200. BOCH, S. G. *Eshche neskol'ko zamechanii o prirode snegovoi erozii*. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1948, t. 80, p. 609-11, diagr.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Some further remarks on the nature of snow erosion.

Contains discussion of the hypothetical action of snowfields (nivation) as a factor of erosion in the mountains of the Polar Ural, based on author's observations in the Voykar River basin, Aug. 1946. "Meltwater from snowfields alternately freezes and thaws with daily temperature fluctuations. The consequent expansion between layers of rock disintegrates the larger rock formations. Some of the rocks and soil are carried away in streams by the meltwater; some seeps into soil. The saturated, pasty mass of soil moves downslope forming solifluction slopes and antiplanation terraces. The erosion of soil underneath the snowfield is insignificant and uniformly distributed. The maximum erosion takes place down slope from snowfields with subsequent change in topography."—SIPRE. This paper supplements *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1787, and the author's *Snezhniki i snezhnaya eroziia*, 1946, q. v.

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28201. BOCH, S. G. O nakhozhenii vechnoi merzloty na Severnom Urale.

(Priroda, 1938. t. 27, no. 5, p. 80-84, illus. maps) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Permafrost in the northern Urals.

"A relatively continuous shelf of permafrost, 1.6-4 m. thick, was found in the Urals north of 64° N. lat., and it contained small islands of thawed ground on exposed and drained sandy areas. Occasional islands of permafrost were encountered south of 64° N. along the upper reaches of the Shchugor and Ilych Rivers. Solifluctional terraces, attributed to permafrost were found along the western slopes of Nerofka Mt. Permafrost degradation was slow due to extensive snowdrifting and deep frost penetration."—SIPRE.

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28202. BOCH, S. G. *Snezhniki i snezhnaya eroziia v severnykh chastakh Urala*. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1946, t. 78, no. 2, p. 207-222, illus., diagr.) 26 refs. **Title tr.:** Snow-patches and snow erosion in the northern parts of the Ural.

Contains general discussion of the problem and detailed description of various forms and shapes of snow-patches in the northern Ural: their occurrence, structure, phenomena connected with their thawing and the mechanics of erosion caused by their alternative freezing and thawing. "Observations indicate that erosion by permanent ice (snow?) fields is increased by an accumulation of moisture. Meltwater carries heat downward from the edges toward the centers of the snow fields. The underlying frozen ground is thawed and becomes saturated with the meltwater. The continuation of this throughout the summer months greatly facilitates solifluction. Nivation occurs on the slopes and is assisted by the lack of vegetation. Chemical composition of the rocks influences only the rate and not the result of nivation. An arctic climate does not favor nivation processes."—SIPRE. Based on extensive literature in Russian and other languages.

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28203. BODNARSKIĬ, MITROFAN STEPANOVICH, 1870-. *Plavanie Amundsena vdol' beregov Severnoi Azii*. (Sovetskaya Azii, 1929. god 5, no. 1, p. 123-26) **Title tr.:** Amundsen's voyage along the shores of northern Asia.

Account of the *Maud* expedition 1918-20.

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28204. BODYLEVSKIĬ, VITALĬ IVAN-OVICH, 1898- . Aufselly iz bassefna r. Sñurñktñakh v khrebte Cherskogo. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Izvestiia 1928. t. 47, no. 6, p. 705-710, illus.) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** Aucellae from the basin of Syuryuktyakh River in the Cherskiy Range.

Contains a description of a small collection of fossil molluscs along this stream (a left tributary of the Indigirka, 71°19' N., 140°18' E.) made by S. V. Obruchev on his expedition to the Indigirka in 1926. Includes *Aucella orbicularis*, *A. bononiensis*, *A. aff. pavlovi*, and *A. cf. solassi*. The age of the beds is determined as Upper Kimberidgian-Lower Volgian and the fauna as closely related to that of Alaska belonging to the upper part of the "Naknek formation." Summary in English.

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28205. BÖCHER, TYGE WITTRÖCK, 1909- . A study of the circumpolar *Carex heleanastes-amblyorhyncha* complex. København, E. Munksgaard, 1952. 31 p. illus., maps. (Acta arctica, fasc. 5)

Contains a study of two species of sedge *Carex heleanastes* and *C. amblyorhyncha*, which together form a nearly unbroken circumpolar complex. Includes sections on the morphology of related species; occurrence and material on each of the two species forming the complex; its ecology and range; taxonomic discussion, etc. This study developed from the determination of a sedge found at the head of Søndre Strømfjord, West Greenland.

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28206. BØE, JOHANNES, 1891- . Felszeichnungen im westlichen Norwegen, I. Die Zeichnungsgebiete in Vingen und Henøya. Bergen, 1932. 70 p., 25 text illus., 44 plates, text map. (Bergen, Norway. Museum. Skrifter, no. 15) about 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Rock drawings in western Norway, I. The drawings area in Vingen and Henøya.

Monograph on rock engravings at Vingen (north of Bergen, province of Nordfjord, district of Rugsund), where altogether some 778 figures (singly or in groups) were discovered. Rubbings, etc., and photographs were made by the writer and Oslav Espevoll in the summers of 1925, 1927, and 1931. Descriptions are given of figures which represent elks (most common theme),

dogs (?), prone or dead animals, serpent-like figures, some like fishing-hooks, the "sticks" and "sickels", the round holes, and a few schematized figures of man. At Henøya, only a half mile from Vingen, a block with an engraving of a quadruped animal was found. The pictures at Vingen belong to the late neolithic period and may be classified in the so-called "arctic art". The age of the different themes, the styles and purpose of the pictures are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSI.

28207. BØE, JOHANNES, 1891- . Funde von paläolithischen Charakter in Finnmark. Bergen, 1932. 16 p., 12 illus. incl. text map. (Bergen, Norway. Museum. Årbok, historisk-antikvarisk rekke, no. 3) **Title tr.:** The finds of paleolithic character in Finnmark.

Contains discussion on the Komsa culture, discovered by Anders Nummedal at the fjords of Alta (around Komsa hill), Porsanger, Tana, and Varanger. The older sites were located on upper terraces. Nothing but unpolished stone artifacts of flint, quartz, quartzite and other kinds of stone material were found: nuclei, numerous forms of scrapers, burins, lamellar flakes, etc. Nummedal was convinced that the sites had been inhabited continuously by people of the same stock. Most of the finds belong to the Mousterian period, some also to the younger Aurignacian and Magdalenian periods. The geological dating of this culture, and the possible origin and disappearance of its bearers are discussed.

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BØE, JOHANNES, 1891- , *see also* Brøgger, A. W. Late paleolithic man. 1937. No. 28316.

28208. BØGGILD, OVE BALTHAZAR, 1872- . Gunnbjarnite, a new mineral from East Greenland. (Meddelelser om Grønland, 1951. Bd. 142, nr. 8, p. 1-11, illus.) 8 refs.

Contains detailed description of a brown micaceous mineral found in summer 1946 on Mt. Steensby, Hold With Hope peninsula (73°40' N. 21° W.). The physical, optical, and chemical properties are given, with chemical analyses. The properties indicate that gunnbnjarnite may be closely related to minerals of the nontronite group. **Copy seen:** DGS.

28209. BØGGILD, OVE BALTHAZAR, 1872- . The mineralogy of Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 442 p.

illus, diagrs., fold. map. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 149, nr. 3)

Contains the second edition of *Mineralogia groenlandica* (Arctic Bibliography, No. 1819), revised, enlarged, and written in English. Approximately 260 minerals are described in a classified listing with an alphabetic index. References, chemical composition, crystallography and other physical properties, mode of occurrence, locality, and, in some cases, chemical analyses are given for each mineral. Many are illustrated, and an alphabetic list of localities is included.

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28210. BØGVAD, RICHARD, 1897-1952. Efterforskning af mineralforekomster i Grønland. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1950. Aarg. 14, nr. 3, p. 43-44) **Title tr.:** Search for mineral occurrences in Greenland.

Contains a review of four periods of search from the 17th century, the current one characterized by both private (mainly) and government prospecting. Brown coals are mined, but the finds of copper ore, galenite and cryolite did not prove economic. Finds of galenite at King Oscars Fjord, as well as cryolite and magnetite in the Arsuk Fjord area however, are under development. The eudalite localities in Julianehaab Distrikt are being checked. The marble quarry was abandoned after World War II. So far, precious metals have been but traced, and the highly exaggerated finds of uranium found uneconomic. So-called mud-volcanoes which may be connected with existence of oil are under investigation. Specific and geophysical investigations are considered the best approach to further search.

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28211. BØGVAD, RICHARD, 1897-1952. Magnetjernstenen i Grønnedal ved Ivgut. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951, p. 16-26, illus.) **Title tr.:** The magnetic iron rocks in Grønnedal at Ivgut.

Contains brief review of experimental investigation and analysis of diamond borings of magnetic iron ore 1947-50, at this West Greenland locality (approx. 61°13' N. 48°07' W.). The magnetic field was measured and mapped by the Danish Meteorological Institute, and mapped geologically under author's supervision. The first promising analysis of the ore was followed by diamond borings; samples indicated about 800,000 tons iron ore with 25-30 percent iron at

50 m. depth. Expensive mining of a relatively cheap product precludes exploitation.

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28212. BOEREMA, I., and others. Experimental researches into hypothermia as aid in surgery of heart; preliminary communication. (Archivum chirurgicum neerlandicum, 1951. v. 3, fasc. 1, p. 25-34) 31 refs. **Other authors:** A. Wildschut, W. J. H. Schmidt, and L. Broekhuysen.

Contains an account of experiments with dogs made deeply hypothermic. In this state, the brain could withstand lack of blood circulation for a period three times longer than normal. This permitted an almost complete emptying the heart of blood and making an *à vue* intracardial intervention. The potentialities of the method are discussed. Summaries in French, German and Dutch.

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28213. BÖTTCHER, HELLMUTH. Experimentelle Untersuchungen über örtliche Erfrierungen durch langdauernde Einwirkung geringer Kältegrade. (Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin, 1944. Bd. 312, p. 464-85, 6 fig. 5 tables) 40 refs. **Title tr.:** Experimental investigations on local frostbite, caused by prolonged exposure to mild cold.

Contains a study based on two kinds of experiments with rats: (1) with tails intermittently immersed in ice-water (-4° to 0° C.), and (2) kept continuously in an ice-box at a similar temperature; a detailed histological study of the affected tissues is included. Long exposure to this mild cold, caused progressive damage to the tissues and ultimately gangrene. Trophic disturbance, due to obstructed circulation and peristaltic conditions, was the main factor in damage.

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BOFILL, J., see Ducuing, J., and others. Troubles trophiques des extrémités produites par le froid sec. 1940. No. 28829.

28214. BOGACHEV, IĀ. T. Stratigrafičeskaja skhema gipsov i peschanomergelistol (nizhnij krasnofävetnoj) tolschi baselna Severnoj Dviny. (Sovetskaja geologija, 1936, t. 6, no. 4, p. 344-55, text map) **Title tr.:** A stratigraphic outline of the gypsum and sandy-marl beds (lower red beds) of the Northern Dvina basin.

Contains a stratigraphic study of gypsiferous deposits in the basin of the Northern Dvina River and its tributaries the Pinega, Kuloy and Sotka. The deposits are divided by the author into three series, and list given of fossil brachiopods of the Upper Carboniferous. The lower red beds cover the eroded surface of gypsiferous dolomites and are also divided into three units belonging to the Uralian series of the Carboniferous. Summary in English.

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28215. BOGATYREV, K. P. O kolebaniakh beregovoi linii zapadnogo berega poluostrova Kamchatki. (Problemy fizicheskoi geografii, 1940. no. 9, p. 73-81, 8 illus.) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Variations of the shore line of the west coast of Kamchatka Peninsula.

The west coast of Kamchatka from Cape Sivuch (51°18'N. 156°30'E.) to the Morochhechnaya River (56°51'N. 156°10'E.) is a vast plain, covered by swamps, known as the West Kamchatka Plain. Author discusses the geomorphologic evidences of the past and continuing elevation of this coastal plain, such as, the marine and river terraces, lagoons and lakes, "storm-banks", valley forms and profiles, and the alternation of soil types demonstrating a progressive drying out of the coastal sediments.

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28216. BOGDANOV, A. P. Antropologicheskii zametki o finnakh. (Obshchestvo i kulturelno-estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, 1887. t. 49, vyp. 4, col. 429-69, tables) **Title tr.:** Anthropological notes on the Finns.

Contains anthropological investigation and data on the physical type of the northern Finnish population; relations of the Finns with Lapps, and arctic civilization in general.

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28217. BOGDANOV, G. KH. K voprosu o sostoianii narodnogo tvorchestva v Karelii; po materialam severo-zapadnoi etnologicheskoi ekspeditsii akademii nauk. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissii po izucheniiu plemennogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i soprodel'nykh stran. Trudy, 1930. t. 16, *Zapadnofinskiĭ sbornik*, p. 65-106, 2 plates) Also published in *Karel'skii sbornik*, 1929. **Title tr.:** On the question of the status of folk poetry in Karelia; from materials of the northwestern ethnological expedition of the Academy of Sciences.

Contains sketch of the Karelo-Finnish literature, the history of collecting "runes" (epic songs) in Karelia; characteristics of typical singers whom the author encountered in 1927, and texts (in Karelian with Russian translation) of ten songs which he noted down.

Copy seen: DLC.

28218. BOGDANOV, G. KH. Svad'ba Ukhtinskoi Karelii. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissii po izucheniiu plemennogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i soprodel'nykh stran. Trudy, 1930. t. 16, *Zapadnofinskiĭ sbornik*, p. 36-64, 3 plates) Also published in *Karel'skii sbornik*, 1929.

Title tr.: Wedding customs of the Karelians of Ukhta.

Contains description of wedding customs, based on the material collected in 1927 by the Karelian Expedition under D. A. Zolotarev. The author's informant was a 70-year-old woman from the village Kamennoye Ozero. Texts of ceremonial speeches and songs in Karelian with Russian translation are included, and six photographs show most important features of the wedding rite being carried out.

Copy seen: DLC.

BOGDANOV, Z. P., see Akhlynov, I. IĀ., and Z. P. Bogdanov. Tekhnika drifternogo lova. 1951. No. 27682.

28219. BOGETTI, M. L'utilità delle trasfusioni ripetute nelle anemie dei congelati gravi. (Gazzetta medica italiana. Nov. 1941. Anno 100, n. 11, p. 357-58) **Title tr.:** The value of repeated blood transfusions in anemia of severe frostbite.

Contains a presentation of some typical cases, based on experience in the Greek campaign; a discussion on the pathogenesis of frostbite anemia, further treatment, etc.

Copy seen: DSG.

28220. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. Chukchi. Avtorizovannyĭ perevod s angliiskogo, chast' 1. Leningrad, 1934. xxx, 192 p., port. (Institut narodov Severa. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia assotsiatsiia. Materialy po etnografii, t. 5) about 30 refs. **Title tr.:** The Chukchis. Authorized translation from English, pt. 1.

Contains chapter on social organization from author's English work, *The Chukchee*, 1909, pt. 3, p. 537-733 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1876). In foreword (p. iii-xii) the editor, I. P. Al'kor, reviews Bogoraz's work on the Chukchis

and other Paleo-Siberians (23 published contributions mentioned), and touches upon the problem of investigating primitive society on the basis of a materialistic ideology (citing works of V. Lenin, etc.). Introduction to the Russian edition by Bogoraz (p. xiii-xxx) contains notes on his field work among the Chukchis in 1890-1901, and his resultant publications. His empirical point of view in dealing with ethnological matters is stressed. The course of history of the Chukchi people and their economic situation is sketched with emphasis on changes after the Revolution. Certain ideological concessions are evidently made, the author stating that only in recent years has he come to the conclusion that certain relics in the family life and wedding customs of the Chukchis may indicate a former primitive communistic society among them, which later developed to a matrilineal form of family (p. xv). **Copy seen:** DLC.

28221. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. Materialy po izucheniiu chukotskagoazyka i fol'klora sobrannye v Kolymskom okrugie. Chast' I-fa, obraztsy narodnoi slovesnosti chukoch. Peterburg, Tip. Akademii nauk, 1900. x, xxxvi, 417 p. (Irkutskaiâ ekspeditsiia Sibirakova. Trudy, otdel 3, t. 11, chast' 3) **Title tr.:** Materials for the study of the Chukchi language and folklore, collected in the Kolyma District. Pt. 1, specimens of Chukchi folk traditions.

Contains 168 numbered texts, collected by Bogoraz among the Chukchis in 1895-97 while taking part in the Yakut ethnographical expedition, organized by the East Siberian branch of the Russian Geographical Society and sponsored by I. M. Sibirakov. The book consists of three parts: (1) Chukchi texts with literal Russian translations (no. 1-48); (2) texts in Russian only, written down word for word from narrators (no. 49-144); and (3) accounts in Russian taken through the medium of an interpreter (no. 145-68). The names of the narrators, their places of habitation, date of recording and native titles for the narratives are given. Numerous explanatory notes and references are added. In the introduction (p. i-xxxvi) Bogoraz gives an account of how he learned the Chukchi language and of his experiences while working with Chukchis, as well as a rather extensive characterization of

Chukchi folklore. The texts may be divided into three main groups: legends of origin, or cosmogony and mythology (no. 49-61); the tales proper; and the historical narratives, mostly accounts on wars with *tan'gi* (i. e. Koryaks, Chuvantzy, and Russians), and with *aivany* (i. e. Eskimos). Six tales are marked as adopted from the Russians. The texts, other than tales and legends, represent such folkloristic material as: conjurations (e. g. to tame a wild reindeer), proverbs (seven), songs (four), accounts of deeds of shamans, procedure in courtship and sealing, individuals' life stories, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC; OCL.

28222. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. Materialy po lamutskomuazyku. (In: Tungusskii sbornik, 1931. t. 1, p. 1-106) **Title tr.:** Materials on the Lamut language.

Contains a grammar (p. 3-47), dictionary (p. 66-106), and (p. 48-65) texts with Russian translation of various narratives and incantations (to the sun, earth, moon, fire, and bear) of Lamuts living in the Kolymsk and Gizhiginsk regions. The material was collected by the author in July-Sept. 1895 among three Lamut tribes, nomadizing on the rivers Molonda, Uyagan and Kieli. One tribe, the Shehebarkov, were Lamutized Yukaghir fishers from the Omolon River, who were wiped out two years later by a famine. **Copy seen:** CU; photostatic copy at NNC

28223. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. Le mythe de l'animal-dieu, mourant et ressuscitant. (International Congress of Americanists. 22nd, Rome, 1926. Atti, pub. 1928. v. 2, p. 35-52) **Title tr.:** The myth of the animal-gods, dying and resuscitant.

Contains discussion on one of J. G. Frazer's theories in relation to animal ceremonialism among the Eurasian peoples. Veneration of the bear, whale, and raven as a totemistic ancestor among the Paleo-Siberians is investigated. The common pattern of the myth of origin of a cultural hero is reviewed: born from the union of a human female and an animal-god (usually a bear), which is killed and consumed by a man but later brought to life again. The bear worship is known not only among the Finno-Ugric and Paleo-Siberian peoples, but was adopted by Russian settlers of the Kolyma, Yana, Anadyr' and Indigirka Rivers. In the Bering Strait region, the

bear is replaced by the whale or raven. On the Chukotsk and Kamchatka Peninsula, all three myths of the North, those of bear, whale and raven, are crossed and intermingled. Chukchi and Koryak animal rites are cited. A myth of the Asiatic Eskimos on their goddess Sedna is appended (p. 49-52). **Copy seen:** DSI.

28224. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. New problems of ethnographical research in polar countries. (International Congress of Americanists. 21st, Part I, The Hague, 1924. Proceedings, 1924. p. 226-46)

Contains condensed presentation of the whole complex of problems on the material and spiritual culture of the arctic peoples, a culture essentially uniform and well adapted to the natural surroundings, its uniformity due to external conditions, also to the common origin of some of the tribes. Three principal racial types: Mongoloid, Turcoid, and Finnoïd, are characterized and their dissemination given. Physical resistance to cold and effects of diseases, indigenous and new, are discussed (p. 229-30). Origin and migrations are indicated. The problem of domestication of reindeer and dog is presented. Finally, the ancient ethnogeography of the northern zone is summarized: the most ancient element represented by the Eskimo, who in the early Quaternary inhabited the north Bering region, moved eastwards as far as Greenland, lived by hunting sea-mammals and had dog-driving. Another ancient element is represented by inland dog-drivers: Yukaghirs, Yeniseians, perhaps some ancient element of Ostyaks, who came to the Ob' basin from the east and were influenced later by incoming Finns, these latter two were fishing peoples. Then follows the reindeer-breeding element of the northeast, represented by Chuvano-Yukaghirs, Koryaks and Chukchis, and later, by Tungus, who assimilated a great part of the Yukaghirs to the west; these in turn were assimilated by the Yakuts.

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28225. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. Novye dannye k voprosu o proto-aziatakh. (Leningrad. Universitet. Izvestiia, 1928. t. 1, p. 235-43) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** New data on the question of proto-Asiatics.

An ethnographical hypothesis is presented of the origin and relationship of

the Paleo-Siberian peoples. It is based in part upon the ideas of academician Sushkin. The Paleo-Siberians are postulated as not Americanoids, and the Eskimos as of Asiatic origin. The terms "Ostyak-Samoyeds" and "Yenisey-Ostyaks" are wrong. The people designated by the former are northern Samoyeds (Yuraks) who call themselves Sel'kup or "people of the woods"; they should be considered Paleo-Siberians, cf. the field work of G. N. Prokof'ev among the Yuraks. The people termed "Yenisey-Ostyaks" should be called Yeniseians or Kets. The Dolgans, Yakutized Tungus, were originally of Paleo-Siberian stock and related to the Chuvantzy and Yukaghirs. The Gilyaks, Orochi, Ol'chi and Gold were possibly also Paleo-Siberians, but later assimilated by the Tungus-Manchu. The Paleo-Siberian peoples spread from the southwest in the direction of northeastern Siberia.

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28226. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. O tak nazyvaemom iazykē dukhov (shamanskom) u razlichnykh vīetvel' ēskimosskogo plemeni. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, 1919, ser. 6, no. 8-11, p. 489-95) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** On the so-called language of spirits (shamanistic) among different branches of the Eskimo people.

Strange words used in shamanistic incantations are considered. They are either words from other dialects, or figurative descriptions, e. g. an animal called by a descriptive epithet rather than the usual name, "the tailed one", "the whiskered one", and such. Work of A. L. Kroeber on the same problem is discussed (cf. his *The Eskimos of Smith Sound*, 1900, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9331), and supplemented. The shamanistic "tables of prayers" with drawings of animals are described. Conclusion is offered that the Asiatic Eskimo dialect represents the oldest Eskimo language.

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28227. BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936. Paleoasiatic tribes of south Siberia. (International Congress of Americanists. 22nd, Rome, 1926. Atti, pub. 1928. v. 1, p. 249-72, 3 text maps) 14 refs.

Contains a classification of arctic and subarctic peoples and their cultures. As Paleo-Asiatics, or Proto-Asiatics, are accounted not only the Chukchis, Yukaghirs, Chuvantzy, Yeniseians, Kam-

chadals and Koryaks, but also (according to Bogoraz) the Gilyaks, Goids, Samoyeds, Lapps, and a group of Turcized peoples in the mountainous countries of Altai and Sayan: the Soyots, Karagas, Kamassins, Koibals and Kotts (now extinct). The culture of the last group, or the so-called southern Paleo-Asiatics, is discussed: their ancient form of reindeer breeding, supplemented by fishing, digging for roots, gathering of cedar-nuts and berries, but no agriculture. It is stated that in the whole of northern Siberia, the Proto-Asiatics had easily assumed the language and, partly, the culture of every incoming people down to the Russian.

Copy seen: DSI.

BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936, see also Findeisen, B. Neue Untersuchungen über Ursprung d. Altasiaten. 1929. No. 29021.

BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936, see also Nikiforov, A. I. Struktura chukotskoj skazki. 1936. No. 30990.

BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936, see also Spiridonov, N. I. Na Kraĭnem Severe. 1933. No. 32214.

BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936, see also Tungusskij sbornik. 1931. No. 32557.

BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936, see also Werner, H. Klassische Sternbilder. 1952. No. 32880.

BOGORAZ, VLADIMIR GERMANOVICH, 1860-1936, see also Zelenin, D. K. Ideologija Sibirskogo shamanstva. 1935. No. 33045.

28228. BOGOROV, VENIAMIN GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904-. Akademik Petr Petrovich Shirshov. (Akademija nauk SSSR. Izvestija. Serija geograficheskaja, May-June 1953. no. 3, p. 69-70, port.) **Title tr.:** Academician Petr Petrovich Shirshov.

Obituary of the outstanding Soviet scientist and arctic explorer (1905-1953), who took part in the Soviet drifting ice-floe expedition "Station North Pole", 1937-38. His oceanographic investigations (currents and plankton) of arctic seas, and his administrative activities as director of the Arctic Institute and of the Institute of Oceanography, and as

minister of the maritime fleet of the U.S.S.R. (1942-48) are briefly mentioned.

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28229. BOGOROV, VENIAMIN GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904-. Gidrobiologicheskie issledovaniia Arkticheskogo instituta za 25 let. (Priroda, 1946, no. 10, p. 89-91) **Title tr.:** Hydrobiological investigations of the Arctic Institute during 25 years.

Contains a brief summary of scientific results of the investigation of northern seas of the U.S.S.R. since 1921. Study of the hydrological regime, currents, ice conditions, and faunistic and ecological investigations of plankton are noted.

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28230. BOGOROV, VENIAMIN GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904-. Materialy po biologii Copepoda Barentsova i Belogo morei. (Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskii institut. Bulleten'. 1932, vyp. 4, p. 2-16, illus.) **Title tr.:** Materials on the biology of the Copepoda of the Barents and the White Seas.

Results of the study of the vertical distribution of the zooplankton in the arctic regions, carried out by the Marine Scientific Institute in 1924 and 1926 on the research vessel *Persel*, at three stations (one in Barents: 70°38' N. 52°08' E., and two in White Sea: 66°28' N. 34°09'30" E., and 65°22' N. 36°48' E.). Seven species are listed, tabular and graphical data given on diurnal (24 hrs.) vertical distribution of each form and the biology and vertical migration of plankton discussed. Summary in English.

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28231. BOGOROV, VENIAMIN GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904-. Puti ryb. (Znanie-sila, Oct. 1950. t. 20, no. 10, p. 17-19, illus., col. plate.) **Title tr.:** Fish ways.

Popular sketch of fish migration; the life habits of the main commercial fishes, among them the Murmansk herring and cod in Barents Sea, and salmon and whitefish in all northern rivers of U.S.S.R.; the wealth of Soviet fish resources, progress of ichthyology and advance of mechanization in the fishing industry, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

BOGOROV, VENIAMIN GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904-, see Iashnov, V. A. Gidromeduzy Ledovitogo ok. 1939. No. 29766.

28232. BOGUSLAVSKIĬ, N. A. Zyrñane i Zyrñanskii kral v russkoi literature. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 1-2, p. 24-29; no. 4-5, p. 39-42; no. 6-7, p. 60-66) **Title tr.:** The Zyryans and the Zyryan land in Russian literature.

Contains discussion of how this country and its people have been represented in Russian belles-lettres since the publication in 1839 of N. I. Nadezhin's article "Narodnaja poeziia u Zyrñan" (Zyryan folk poetry) in *Utrenniia zaria*, p. 253-84 (folk songs, wedding customs, etc.). **Copy seen:** DLC.

28233. BOHN, GEORGES, 1868- Bioclimatologie générale. (In: Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*. Paris, 1934. t. I, p. 490-500) **Title tr.:** General bioclimatology.

Contains an outline of the ways in which the annual seasonal cycle affects major biological processes. Included are such cold weather phenomena as: "winter calcification" found in lower animals; hibernation; color change; parthenogenesis; sexual cycles; migrations; climatic (cold) adaptations, etc. A special section (p. 495-96) deals with the main characteristics of polar faunas and floras, and with the problem of bipolarity. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BOHR, V. C., see Bartlett, R. G., and others. Effect emotional stress, anesthesia & death on body temp. mice exposed to cold. 1953. No. 28001.

28234. BOIVIN, BERNARD. Le groupe du *Stellaria longifolia* Muhlenberg (Caryophyllaceae). (Svensk botanisk tidskrift, 1953, Bd. 47, Häft. 1, p. 43-46) **Title tr.:** The group of *Stellaria longifolia* Muhlenberg (Caryophyllaceae).

Contains a critical revision of herbs of this group, dealing with five species and varieties. *S. atrata* and *S. atrata* var. *eciliata* n. var., native to Mackenzie District and Yukon Territory, are included. **Copy seen:** MH-A.

28235. BOJE, WALTER. Spitzbergen. (Erdball, 1931. Jahrg. 5, no. 9, p. 351-54, 3 illus. on plates 86-88)

Contains a short geographical and historical sketch of the islands of Svalbard: their discovery and colonization, the early rivalry and conflict between the Netherlands and the British. The economic importance of the islands is outlined: whaling and sealing; later,

hunting of polar bear, fox and wild reindeer; finally the discovery of coal, and its exploitation since 1900 by Norwegians, British and others. Svalbard's vegetation (93 species phanerogams and 152 cryptogams found), use as base for polar expeditions, attractions for tourists, natural phenomena (aurora, colored snow, etc.), and its growing importance in air transportation are mentioned.

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28236. BOLAND, FRANK KELLS, Jr., 1906-, and others. Trench foot. (Surgery, Apr. 1945. v. 17, no. 4, p. 564-71) 13 refs. Other authors: T. S. Claiborne and F. P. Parker.

Contains an account based on a study of 125 patients made one to four weeks after the onset of the disease. Includes information and data on predisposing factors, symptoms, pathology, laboratory observations, and treatment. The principal cause of this condition was found to be ischemia due to capillary constriction resulting from long exposure to cold. Simple conservative treatment with early encouragement to walk, gave the best results. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28237. BOLDYREV, SERGEĬ. Proektirovshchiki lesnykh polos. (Znanie-sila, July-Aug. 1950. t. 20, no. 7 and 8, p. 26-30, 27-31, illus.) **Title tr.:** Planners of the forest belts.

Popular discussion of the planning of forest belts in the semi-desert parts of east European U.S.S.R. It is introduced (p. 26-28) with an account of the air reconnaissance and air mapping carried out in pre-war days in the taiga area between Lena and Olenek Rivers, over the so-called Chekanovskiy Range. Dark spots were noticed on the air photos which later investigation revealed to be flat mountain tops overgrown with black lichens (Russ.: *briopogen*=genus *Bryopogon*?) the only plant to flourish on such stony ground exposed to strong winds. This discovery, significant from the phytogeographic viewpoint is of practical importance to reindeer breeding, as in winter time these spots are never covered with snow or ice and could provide forage for reindeer in emergency. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28238. BOLDYREV, VIKTOR NIKOLAEVICH. Vtoroe plavanie "Vitiazia". (Znanie-sila, Jan.-Apr. 1951. t. 21, no. 1, p. 20-24; no. 2, p. 33-37; no. 3, p. 32-37; no. 4, p. 29-33, illus., col. plate)

Title tr.: The second voyage of the *Vitiaz'.*

The second part of a young Soviet biologist's story of his sailing trip in small boat in the Kolyma estuary and along the adjacent East Siberian Sea coasts. The delta and its wildlife, a state reindeer farm and its search for pasturage, a reindeer herd crossing one of the arms of the Kolyma to excellent pastures on Sedov Island, driftwood-covered Dal'niy Island, etc., are described; and the narrative enlivened by fictional adventures: discovery of the hut of an American smuggler, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

BOLZE, J., see Büttner, K. Anfrieren Haut an kalten Metallen. 1944. No. 28365.

28239. BOMHOLT, JULIUS, 1896- Grønland foran en ny epoke. København, Gyldendal, 1950. 158 p. **Title tr.:** Greenland on the threshold of a new era.

The author, formerly Minister of Education in Denmark, gives his impressions of West Greenland from a voyage made with the Rigdag's Greenland Commission on the *Umanak* in the summer of 1949. The principal settlements between Kap Farvel and Disko were visited and are described in successive chapters: Ivigtut, Sukkertoppen, Holsteinsborg, Egedesminde, Jakobs-havn, Kudtilgssat, Upernavik, Umanak, Godhavn, Julianehaab, Narssak, Igalliko, and others. Local officials and other individuals, the Greenlanders' livelihood and changing conditions are noted, frequently in conversational style.

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28240. BONCH-BRUEVICH, MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH, 1888-1940. Rol' elektromagnitnykh voln dlia izucheniia atmosfery. (In: Vsesoiuznaia konferentsiia po izucheniui stratosfery, Leningrad, 1934. Trudy, Moskva, 1935. p. 269-82, illus.). Also pub. in English in its: Proceedings of the All-Union Conference for the study of the stratosphere, Mar. 31-Apr. 6, 1934, pub. 1938, p. 151-63. **Title tr.:** Significance of electromagnetic waves for the study of the atmosphere.

Contains "a general review on atmospheres caused by tropospheric and stratospheric disturbances, on radio location of cyclones and fronts in the Arctic, basic theory of propagation, radio echoes, etc. Soviet studies in this field were

made especially in the polar regions."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1327.

Copy seen: DLC (Russ. & Eng. ed.)

28241. BONCHKOVSKIĬ, V. F. Magnitnye issledovaniia po reke Pechora. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 6, p. 44-45)

Title tr. Magnetic investigation on the River Pechora.

Contains account (no data) of the magnetic measurements made in 1926, and sponsored by Komi administration with the purpose of ascertaining the intensity of the earth magnetism and its anomalies.

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28242. BOND, ANTHONY. A medical officer in Antaretic. (Medical press, July 7, 1948. v. 220, p. 9-10)

Contains, in addition to information on the Australian Antaretic Expedition, notes on types of clothing to be used by its personnel; food, including vitamins; prevention of snow blindness and frostbite.

Copy seen: DSG.

BOND, JAMIESON, see Popham, R. E. Comparative analysis digital patterns. 1953. No. 31425.

BONNLANDER, B. H., see Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

28243. BONOMO, LORENZO. Patogenesi vasale delle lesioni di congelamento; contributo all'anatomia patologica dei congelamenti. (Giornale di medicina militare, 1918. anno 66, fasc. 9, p. 751-73, 25 illus. (24 on 21 plates, 4 fold.)) **Title tr.:** Vascular pathogenesis in frostbite injuries; contribution to pathological anatomy of frostbite.

Contains an account of classification of cold injuries according to the region of the foot and the caliber of blood vessels involved; frequency of frostbite in the foot's zones; vascular injuries in third-degree frostbite of the foot, etc. An extensive bibliography arranged in both chronological and alphabetic order, is included, p. 759-73.

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28244. BONORA, LUCIANO. Azione del freddo sui tessuti dentali e paradentali. (Società italiana di biologia sperimentale. Bollettino, July-Aug. 1951. v. 27, art. no. 503, p. 1119-21) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Effect of cold on dental and periodontal tissue.

Contains an account of experiments on rats with teeth and gums exposed to temperatures of 0° to -10° C. and sacrificed 24 hours later. Histological changes were observed in the gingival mucosa, in the perident and pulp.

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28245. BONORA, LUCIANO. Sulle alterazioni immediate dell'organo dentale per la perfrigerazione continuata. (Nova acta stomatologica, Nov.-Dec. 1951. v. 3, no. 6, p. 65-74, 6 illus.) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Some immediate alterations of the dental organ due to continuous chilling.

Contains a histological study of lower incisors and gums (of rats) chilled to -2° C., or to -6° to -10° C. Changes in the gingival mucosa, in the peridentium and in the dental pulp in both groups are followed, and compared with non-exposed controls.

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28246. BONSHTEDT, ÈL'ZA MAKSI-MOVNA. Ob ussingite i shizolite iz Lovozerskikh tundr. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1925A, p. 17-99) **Title tr.:** On ussingite and schizolite from Lovozero Tundra.

Contains a description and a chemical analysis of the samples of ussingite, a mineral previously described only from Greenland, and found in 1922 by the expedition of A. Fersman in the Lovozero Tundra in Kola Peninsula; samples of schizolite, a mineral new to Russian Lapland, are also described.

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28247. BORCHARDT, WERNER. Hämatologische Befunde im Polarwinter und -Sommer. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1927. Bd. 218, Heft 3/4, p. 393-407, 2 fig., 7 tables) **Title tr.:** Hematological findings during the polar winter and summer.

Contains a study of the blood of children and adults of the Lofoten Islands (68° N. 14° E.), made during 1926-1927, with comparisons to conditions in moderate climate. During the winter, the average hemoglobin content of women and children was at the lower limit of normal; application of ultra-violet light to distinctly anemic children did not raise their hemoglobin. Summer sunlight however, led to a rapid improvement and return to normal conditions.

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BORCHARDT, WERNER, see also Kestner, O., and W. Borchardt. Weitere Strahlenmessungen. 1927. No. 30031.

28248. BORDIER. Instructions pour la Laponie. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1879, ser. 3, t. 2, p. 404-406) **Title tr.:** Instructions for a Lapland trip.

Contains suggestions to Paolo Mantegazza (q. v.) going to Lapland, that he pay attention to certain problems of physical anthropology and health conditions among the Lapps.

Copy seen: DLC.

28249. BORINI, L., and G. MATLI. Marconiterapia dei congelamenti verificatisi durante la campagna italo-francese del 1940. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 586-88) **Title tr.:** Marconitherapy of frostbite as tested during the Italian-French campaign of 1940.

Contains information on the objective and subjective causes of frostbite; pathogenesis and pathology; cases (50), observed by the authors' methods of short-wave diathermy applied, and results.

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BORISOV, see Machinskii, A. V. Drevniā ēskimosskaia kul'tura Chukotskom p-ov. 1941. No. 30610.

28250. BORISOV, ALEKSANDR ALEKSEEVICH, 1866-1934. Na Novuū Zemlū; ocherk poliārnago puteshestviā. (Niva, 1902. no. 21, p. 411-19, 12 illus. and ports., map) **Title tr.:** To Novaya Zemlya; the story of an arctic trip.

Contains an artist's account of his life and adventures in the North: a year (1896-97) spent in the District of Pechora, the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra and on Vaygach Island, painting pictures and collecting Samoyedic idols; and another year (1899-1900) on Novaya Zemlya. On the latter trip, accompanied by a zoologist and a chemist, he sailed on the yacht *Mechta* to Novaya Zemlya, where the party built a hut for wintering. In an attempted excursion in Kara Sea, the *Mechta* caught in the pack ice off Matochkin Shar, was abandoned and the party eventually rescued by Samoyeds. Through the winter, zoological collections were made and pictures painted (five portraits of Samoyeds are reproduced). In the spring, the *Pakhtusov* of Vil'kitskii's hydrographic expedition carried the party to the Solovetskiye Islands in the White Sea. The text of this article is similar to that of 1906 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1994); some of the illustrations are different and none is in color here.

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BORISOV, G. I., see Smirnov, S. S. and others. *Serebrianye rudy*. 1935. No. 32123.

28251. BORISOV, P. A. Kianity Kol'skogo poluostrova i problema vysokikh ogneporov. (*Razvedka nedr*, 1937. no. 12, p. 1-5, 2 illus. incl. map, 3 tables) **Title tr.:** Cyanites of the Kola Peninsula and the problem of highly refractory materials.

Includes some data on cyanite-containing shale deposits near Kanevka village in the middle part of Ponoy River (about 67°30' N. 37° E.). Chemical and microscopic analyses are given. They show that the cyanite content is from 15 to 30 percent.

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28252. BORISOVA, L. G. Sostavlenie dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody maloi zblagovremennosti na territorii Sibiri. (*Meteorologiya i gidrologiya*, 1949, no. 5, p. 68-77, 3 text maps) 5 refs. **Title tr.** Preparation of extended weather forecasts in Siberia.

"Explains some aspects of weather forecasting for three to 18 days according to the method of S. T. Pagava (which is essentially based on a comparison of the current synoptic processes with analogous developments given in a number of schemes not presented here). For this purpose the 500 mb topography and isallobaric charts as well as the relative topography 500/1000 mb are compiled daily. Due to the scarcity of aerological stations in Siberia, a special construction technique is used, based on ground observations for the 900 mb surface, but for higher surfaces on scattered ascents and personal judgment. The main problem for the forecaster is to watch the beginning of a new "synoptic period," in order to determine its tendency on the basis of observations during the first two-three days (especially considering the location of isallobaric centers in regard to the pressure formations) and compare it with the synoptic history of the previous period. A synoptic example is discussed on this basis, showing the effect of pressure formations in the Siberian Arctic."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Aug. 1954. v. 5, no. 8, p. 897.

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28253. BORKHSENIUS, N. S. Nasekomye khobotnye, t. 7. Podotr. chervtsy i shehitovki (Coccoidea) semelstvo

muchnistye chervtsy (Pseudococcidae). Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1949. 383 p. illus. (378 fig.) (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Insecta Homoptera, t. 7. (Nov. ser. no. 38)) about 450 refs. **Title tr.:** Homopterous insects. Scales and mealy-bugs (Coccoidea) fam. Pseudococcidae.

Contains a systematic index of the species of fam. Pseudococcidae (p. 5-10), followed by an introductory part giving a morphological sketch of the mealy-bugs (p. 11-21), a discussion of taxonomic characteristics of the fam. Pseudococcidae (p. 21-41), its geographic distribution, metamorphosis and mode of life, economic importance: 33 species are injurious to agricultural, ornamental and economic plants (p. 42-65), and a bibliography. In the special part (p. 83-372) are keys to the subfamilies, genera and species; descriptions of 214 mealy-bugs (including diagnoses of about 95 new species), with literature references, critical notes and data on metamorphosis, biology, ecology, host plants and geographic distribution. One species only, *Macrococcus borealis*, lives in the tundra zone (Kara Sea coast), and two species in the taiga zone. Indexes of host plants and of the insects are appended (p. 376-82).

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28254. BORODATOV, V. A. Medvezhinsko-Shpitsbergenskii rybolovnyi raion. (Rybnoe khozjalstvo, Apr. 1947. t. 23, no. 4, p. 27-36, diagrs., tables, text map) **Title tr.:** The Bjørnøya-Spitsbergen fisheries area.

Contains description and evaluation of the fishing banks between Bear Island and Vestspitsbergen, based on works of Thor Ivensen and other western writers, and on investigations by the Soviet State Institute of Oceanography and Polar Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, which had sent six special expeditions to this area during May-Dec. 1946. Data on oceanography and ichthyology are given, also on the fish catch according to nation and season in 1929-40, with emphasis on cod. The classification of cod according to age and size, its sex, food, and trends of migration are briefly discussed. Extension of the Soviet fishing in this area is strongly recommended.

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28255. BORODATOVA, ZINAIDA A. Materialy k poznaniyu belomorskikh sel'dei: 1, sel'di vesennego promysla v

rafone Soroki v 1927 godu; 2, sel'di Solovetskikh ostrovov. (Moskva. Nauchnyĭ institut rybnogo khozĭstva. Trudy, 1928. t. 3, vyp. 2, p. 35-82, 71 tables, sketch map) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Materials on study of the White Sea herring: 1, Soroka's herring taken in spring 1927; 2, Solovetskiye Islands herring.

Contains a description and tabular data on the age, length, maturity and merismatic characteristics of the herring taken in the spring 1927 in Sorokskaya and Sumskaya Bays on the western shore of the Onezhskiy Zaliv (p. 37-55), and (p. 57-82) in the Solovetskiy Island area (65° N. 36° E.). **Copy seen:** DLC.

28256. BORODATOVA, ZINAIDA A. Sel'di Barentsova morĭa. (Moskva. Nauchnyĭ institut rybnogo khozĭstva. Trudy, 1930. t. 5, vyp. 4, p. 47-53, 6 tables) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Herring of Barents Sea. Also published as *Heringe des Barentsmeeres*, Sept. 1929, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 2011.

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28257. BORODIN, L. N. Ondatrovloe khozĭstvo. (In: U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie po delam okhotnich'ego khozĭstva. Pushnye bogatstva SSSR, 1949. vyp. 1, p. 79-92, illus.) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Muskrat breeding.

Contains a description of muskrat farms in the Kola Peninsula, Arkhangel'skaya, Kamchatskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblast' and Yakut A.S.S.R. This fur-bearer was imported into the U.S.S.R. from Finland in 1927, and from North America and England in 1931. Its life habit, biology, habitat, food, reproduction and breeding peculiarities, as well as organized hunting are described.

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28258. BORODZICH, G. A. Posadochnye raboty, effektivnyĭ metod privedeniĭa rek v kul'turnoe sostoiĭanie. (Rechnol transport, May-June 1948. t. 8, no. 3, p. 23-25, illus., plan) **Title tr.:** Planting as an effective method of regulating the course of rivers.

The Severnaya Dvina carries away annually one million cu. m. of earth from a single shoal. One method used to reduce erosion and regulate the course of the stream is the strengthening of the banks by planting trees, chiefly spruce. It was tested by the author with notable success on the Severnaya Dvina, Oka

and Vyatka. The work on the Vyatka and its results are described in detail.

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28259. BORSANI, L. Oscillometria nei congelati. (Accademia Medica Lombarda, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 233-35) **Title tr.:** Oscillometry in frostbite.

Contains a list of oscillographic measurements made in frostbitten and other areas of 12 patients. Their relation to the degree of injury and therapy are briefly noted.

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28260. BORSHCHEVSKIĬ, N. Berezovskii mamont. (Znanie-sila, Mar. 1951. t. 21, no. 3, p. 16, illus.) **Title tr.:** The Berezovka mammoth.

Brief note on the discovery, site, exhumation and scientific significance of the mammoth found in 1900 in the taiga of the Berezovka River basin in Yakut A.S.S.R.

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28261. BORUM, VILLY, 1903- Dagligt liv i Grønland. (In: Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog 1952-53, pub. 1952, p. 89-116, illus.) **Title tr.:** Daily life in Greenland.

The author, an inspector for the Danish government's Greenland Dept. notes that there is little difference between the daily life in Greenland and that in other lands in process of construction and development. Modern methods and machinery and means of communication have been adopted easily by the Greenlanders; and some five to ten percent of the native population have command of the Danish language. The younger generation as alert and ambitious as anywhere else in the world, are described and pictured in their gainful occupations, and their pastimes.

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28262. BORUŤSKIĬ, EVGENIĬ VLADIMIROVICH. K geograficheskomu rasprostraneniĭu veslonogikh rakov, 1. Rod *Arcticocamptus chappuisi*. (Moskva. Universitet. Gosudarstvennyiĭ zoologicheskii muzei. Sbornik trudov, 1951. t. 7, p. 154-61, illus.) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** On the geographical distribution of copepod crustaceans, 1. Genus *Arcticocamptus chappuisi*.

Contains notes on 12 species of this arctic-alpine group, with detailed description of a new form *Arcticocamptus krochini* n. sp. from Kamchatka; three of the other species occur in the Arctic

(Europe, Iceland). A general account of the genus is given as introduction.

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28263. BORUTSKII, EVGENII VLADIMIROVICH. *Rakobraznye*, t. 3, vyp. 4. Harpacticoida presnykh vod. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 425 p. illus. (116 figs. and sketch maps) (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Crustacea, t. 3, vyp. 4. (nov. ser. no. 50)) 355 refs. **Title tr.:** Crustaceans. Fresh-water Harpacticoida.

Contains a systematic index of species of the suborder Harpacticoida, followed by an introduction (p. 13-78) giving characteristics of Copepoda Harpacticoida, with a key to suborders, morphology, metamorphosis, biology and ecology, distribution, and the history of its development as fresh-water fauna, its economic importance as food for fishes and a bibliography (355 items). In the special part (p. 79-415) are tables for the determination of superfamilies, families, genera and species; descriptions of some 250 species and a few varieties, including diagnoses of 11 new species and one subspecies, with synonyms and data on ecology, variation and geographic distribution. Many species of northern regions of the U.S.S.R. (including arctic islands) and adjoining countries are registered. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

BOSHES, BENJAMIN, 1907-, see Pollock, L. J., and others. Reflexes evoked by cold stimuli spinal cord. 1951. No. 31408.

BOSIN, A. G., see Adamova, A. A., and others. Estestvennoe soderzhanie mikroelementov rybakh. 1949. No. 27647.

28264. BOUCHÉ, MICHEL, 1923-. Greenland Station Centrale. Paris, Grasset, 1952. 262 p., 8 plates, maps, 3 fold. diagrs. **Title tr.:** Central Station, Greenland.

Contains "a long narrative history of the establishment and maintenance of the French Station on the Central Greenland Ice Cap in 1949 (the first exploratory expedition took place in 1948), with many photographs showing exposures of instruments, difficulties in making observations and launching of balloons, quarters dug out of the ice, etc. Maps and sketches show location of station, lists of personnel during 1949, 1949-50, 1950, and 1950-51 phases.

Work included aerial surveys, glaciological, geodetic, seismic, topographic, geologic and meteorological observations. The station was still in existence at date of publication." Preface by P.-É. Victor. *Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Apr. 1953. v. 4, no. 4, p. 430.

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BOUCHÉ, MICHEL, 1923-, see also Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Complément aux codes météorologiques. 1951? No. 28960.

28265. BOUDA, KARL ERNST, 1901-. Das erste in Russland gedruckte ostjakische Buch. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1932. Bd. 12, Heft 3-4, p. 340-51) **Title tr.:** The first Ostyak book printed in Russia.

Contains 35 short Ostyak texts, consisting of brief accounts of the animals, birds and fish of the Ostyak country, with German translation and linguistic annotations. The texts were taken from the first Ostyak book printed in the Latin alphabet in the U.S.S.R., here cited as: *Hanti knjiga alun untlija pata* (Ostyak book for elementary teaching) arranged by P. E. Khatanziev, with collaboration of G. A. Staršev and M. F. Anufriev (Moskva, 1930. 76 p.). No copy of this book has been located as yet, but it is said (by Bouda) to have been a handbook for Ostyak school children based on the northern dialect of Obdorsk, and to have included two pages of illus. of Ostyak ornaments. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28266. BOUDA, KARL ERNST, 1901-. Die finnisch-ugrisch-samoyedische Schicht des Jukagirischen. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1940. Bd. 20, Heft 1-2, p. 71-93) **Title tr.:** The Finnish-Ugrian-Samoyedic layer of the Yukaghir language.

Contains investigation of the Yukaghir language, based on texts collected by Jochelson. About 100 Yukaghir words and forms have parallels in Finno-Ugrian and/or Samoyedic languages. Borrowings from Chukchi are rare, and the Chukchi language is of different structure. The Yukaghir language, concludes the author, has a strong Uralic base.

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28267. BOUDA, KARL ERNST, 1901-. Jukagirisch und Uralisch. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1941. Bd. 21, Heft 1-3, p. 249-51) **Title tr.:** Yukaghirian and Uralian [languages].

Contains a favorable consideration of B. Collinder's work on affinities between Yukaghirian and Uralian languages (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21270) with some additions and critical notes.

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28268. BOUDA, KARL ERNST, 1901- . Das obugrische Passivum. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1937. Bd. 16, Heft 2-3, p. 286-93) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** The Ob-Ugrian passive.

Contains a linguistic study based on published Ostyak and Vogul texts and grammars, with conclusion that both languages have a quite effective passive form, though details of its use are not yet clarified.

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28269. BOUET, OLE. "Det ømme punkt." (Grønlandsk selskab. Årsskrift, 1952. p. 116-21, illus.) **Title tr.:** "The sore spot."

A doctor's viewpoint is presented on the problem of tuberculosis in Greenland. Comparison between Denmark and Greenland is unfair. The latter has the handicap of lack of adequate hospitals, modern facilities and preventive measures. Its population is scattered, is experiencing effects of climatic change, altered diet, inadequate housing. Various remedial measures are noted. The most important factor is cooperation of the Greenlanders themselves. In time the disease will be successfully checked. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28270. BOUT, PIERRE. Études de géomorphologie dynamique en Islande. Expéditions polaires françaises, Missions Paul-Émile Victor. III. Paris, Hermann, 1953. 219 p. illus. 21 plates, 2 maps (1 fold.), graphs, diagrs., cross-sections, tables. (Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, 1197) 105 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies of dynamic geomorphology in Iceland. French Polar Expeditions under Paul-Émile Victor. III.

Includes a chapter (p. 104-111) comparing periglacial conditions of west and southwest Iceland with those of the Disko Bay region of West Greenland, based on observations by Boyé (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20857) and others. Geology and climatic differences are briefly noted. Wind erosion plays a less important part in geomorphic processes in West Greenland than in Iceland. Solifluction on slopes, various forms of polygonal soils, and hydrology are discussed.

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28271. BOUTELLER, MARCELLE. Don chamanistique et adaptation à la vie chez les indiens de l'Amérique du Nord. Société des américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1950. nouv. série, t. 39, p. 1-14) 23 refs. **Title tr.:** The shamanistic gift and its adaptation to life among the North American Indians.

Includes references to the Eyak and Tanaina Indians in Alaska.

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BOUWER, W. v. d. M., see Wyndham, C. H., and others. Effect exercise & environment urine. 1952. No. 33001.

28272. BOWER, D. Navigation on some recent R. A. F. flights in high latitudes. (Institute of Navigation, London. Journal, Apr. 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 148-58, text map, graph, table) 3 refs.

Application of techniques of navigation in high latitudes during three flights in Sept. 1952 is described. Planes left Keflavik, Iceland for (1) Churchill, Man., and Goose Bay, Labrador, (2) Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island, and (3) North Pole and Thule, northwest Greenland. Flight preparation, procedure, gyro compass performance, dead reckoning methods, astro-fixing, mapping, radio aids, and magnetic compass performance are discussed. It is concluded that radio would solve many aerial navigation problems and that one of the most serious obstacles to regular air line operation is lack of meteorological information.

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BOYD, LINN JOHN, 1895- , see Lange, K., and others. Frostbite: physiol. pathol. and therapy. 1947. No. 30325.

BOYD, LINN JOHN, 1895- , see also Lange, K., and others. Prerequisites heparinization frostbite. 1950. No. 30326.

28273. BOYD, RICHARD R. Design and construction criteria for troop and family housing in Alaska. Climatic extremes, unusual subsurface conditions and Zone 3 earthquake factor pose design problem at Ladd, Eielson, Elmendorf and Richardson military projects. (Pacific builder and engineer, Feb. 1952. v. 58, p. 57-59, illus.)

Contains an account of the physical characteristics of the country as affecting construction (climatic extremes, earthquakes, etc.); temporary construction

prior to 1949; present construction and its main characteristics; economy by adapting the more practical flat roof, omission of "gingerbread" in architecture, etc. A list of recommended criteria for building and construction, is included.

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28274. BOYD, VERNON D. Motorized surface transportation in the Antarctic. (American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, Apr. 30, 1945. v. 89, no. 1, p. 379-81)

The track-laying type of machine commonly known as the "caterpillar" variety is best for work under polar conditions. Factors in successful use of such vehicles are discussed, including construction, the use of true track-laying machines vs. the ski-steered, or automobile, variety, length and width of tracks, engine lubrication system, instruments, and the advisability of front-wheel drive. Tractor sleds are also discussed, the "bob" or "travois" type being preferred to others. Their construction is described, as is that of the "scoot" sled used for ship-unloading and large-scale short-haul jobs. "The ideal tractor caravan for long-distance trail operations would consist of a front-wheel-drive tractor, of sufficient size and power to permit hauling a pay load well over and above its own necessary fuel supply, and several travois-type sleds. The usual tents for living quarters for the crew would be replaced by one of the modern automobile trailers, insulated and mounted on at least three runners, these runners to replace the regular wheels." An itemized list is prepared of equipment and supply for maintenance, and food for the tractor party is briefly considered.

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BOYÉ, MARC, *see* American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel arctic mapping. 1953. No. 27780.

28275. BOYLE, R. W. The geochemistry and origin of the gold bearing quartz veins and lenses of the Yellowknife greenstone belt, Northwest Territories, Canada. (Economic geology, Nov. 1953. v. 48, no. 7, p. 617)

Contains abstract of paper presented at joint meeting of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Geological Society of America, Toronto, Canada, Nov. 9-11, 1953. "The economic gold quartz veins and lenses occur within shear zones in steeply dipping greenstones (amphibo-

lites) of Precambrian age." The mineralogical composition and zones of alteration in these shear zones are described.

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28276. BOYLE, R. W. On the colour of black and grey quartz from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. (American mineralogist, May-June 1953. v. 38, no. 5-6, p. 528-35, illus., table) 4 refs.

"Heating tests, chemical tests, and x-ray analysis have shown that the colour of black and grey quartz, occurring in veins and lenses in the greenstones and sediments of the Yellowknife gold belt [Great Slave Lake], is primarily due to disseminated carbon and graphite. Finely divided sulphides or other dark minerals may be responsible for a partial darkening of the quartz, but these impurities are secondary in effect to those of carbon or graphite."—Author's abstract.

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BRAATEN, OLAF MARCUS, *see* Glenn, W. W. L., and others. Treatment frostbite ACTH. 1952. No. 29292.

28277. BRACK, W. Ueber die Behandlung von Kälteschäden mit Prisco. (Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, Dec. 13, 1941. Jahrg. 71, nr. 50, p. 1559-60) *Title tr.:* On the treatment of cold injuries with Prisco.

Contains a presentation of a small number of cases, including such with chilblains and Raynaud's disease and the effects of Prisco tablets on them. The limitations of this method are discussed.

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28278. BRADA, HANS, and L. FEIL. Die Blutdruckreaktion auf Kältereiz. (Wiener Archiv für innere Medizin, 1937. Bd. 31, Heft 3, p. 121-28, 3 tables) 10 refs. *Title tr.:* The reaction of blood pressure in response to a cold stimulus.

Contains a report of an examination of the cold pressor test of Hines and Brown for hypertension. Earlier findings that a marked increase of blood pressure is noted in patients with essential hypertension, are confirmed. Some cases however, showed no reaction or even responded with a decrease in blood pressure.

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BRADLEY, GEORGE HIRST, 1893- *see* King, W. Van O. and G. H. Bradley. Distrib. nearctic species *Anopheles*. 1941. No. 30069.

28279. BRAHDY, LEOPOLD, 1891- . The prevention of frostbite. (American Medical Association. Journal, Jan. 1937. v. 108, no. 5, p. 369-71, 8 illus.)

Contains information on frostbite among the outdoor employees of the city of New York; treatment; prevention (frequent warm-up; proper clothing; protection of ears and extremities in particular); indoctrination.

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28280. BRAMANTE. Medici del Nord. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, Oct. 15, 1951. anno 58, num. 42, p. 1343-44) *Title tr.:* Physicians of the North.

Contains an account retold after Dr. L. M. Carles who was senior medical officer on P.-E. Victor's Expédition arctique 1949-50, and visited Danish medical stations in West Greenland. Deals with the geography and native population; special training for arctic physicians, work, special equipment and travel of the doctors; hospitals.

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28281. BRANDERS, HANS A. For winter traffic in northern Finland. (Automotive industries, Mar. 12, 1938. v. 78, p. 395, illus.)

"The *Snowglider*, a motor vehicle provided with skis, wheels and endless tracks or chains, is used in northern Finland. The skis, located in the front, pack the snow so that the lugs on the chain links get sufficient hold to propel the machine. The chains are removable. The first snowglider carried 5 passengers and 2500 lb. cargo. Ten-passenger, 5000-lb. cargo vehicles with Ford chassis were built for the winter of 1936-37, weighing 6000 lb. and having a speed capacity of 20-25 m.p.h. on snow-covered, uncleared roads."—SIPRE.

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BRANDMAN, OTTO, *see* Redisch, W., and O. Brandman. Use vasodilator drugs chronic trench foot. 1950. No. 31577.

BRANDT JENSEN, ORLA, *see* Barfod, P., and O. Brandt Jensen. Forbrugsundersøgelsen Vestgrønland, 1951. 1952. No. 27985.

BREBNER, JOHN BARTLETT, 1895- . *see* Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

28282. BRECHT, KARL, and K. PULF-RICH. Über die Vasomotorik, normaler

und kältegeschädigter Haut (Zehen) (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1948. Bd. 250, Heft 1, p. 109-24, 4 illus., 2 tables) 10 refs. *Title tr.:* Vasomotor reactions of normal and frostbitten skin (toes).

Contains a study of the spontaneous and reflex reactions of the blood vessels in the skin of toes, made with the aid of recording the blood content, skin temperature and the variations in caliber of the *aorta dorsalis pedis*. Quantitative and qualitative differences between normal and frostbitten toes could be detected but there was no evidence of vascular paralysis. In both normal and frostbitten toes, adrenalin caused vasoconstriction, acetylcholine — vasodilation.

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28283. BREDELEV, N. V. Novoe v tekhnologii lesozagotovok na lesopunkte Pukshen'ga. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', May 1953. t. 13, no. 5, p. 18-22, illus., diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Progress in logging technology on the forest-farm Pukshen'ga.

Contains account of methods used by a branch of the Dvina Forest Trust (Dvinoles) operating on the banks of the Pukshen'ga River (tributary of the Severnaya Dvina). The organization of the felling, skidding and hauling, loading, transportation, etc., as well as technical equipment (electric saws, tractors, trucks, sledges, cable hauling system, etc.) are described, and efficiency of the work evaluated.

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28284. BREDELEV, N. V. Rezko uluchshit' ispol'zovanie mekhanizmov na lesozagotovkakh v Arkhangel'skoi oblasti. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', July 1948. t. 8, no. 7, p. 17-18, tables) *Title tr.:* To improve drastically the utilization of machinery in the wood industry of the Arkhangel'sk Province.

In 1947, despite increase of machinery, only 11 percent of the lumbering and 32 percent of the timber transportation were mechanized in this area, instead of the planned 23 and 38 percent respectively. The lag in mechanization is illustrated by statistical data, and is explained by ineptitude in the forest farms administration in utilizing the electric saws, tractors and other mechanical equipment. For 1948, the mechanization of 46 percent of the lumbering and 45 percent of the transportation was planned. To attain this

level, full utilization of the available machinery is required.

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BREHM, VINCENZ, 1879- . see Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

28285. BREÏTFUS, LEONID L'VOVICH, 1864-1950. Aperçu sur l'expédition scientifique pour l'exploration des pêcheries de la Côte Mourmane et résumé des résultats acquis pendant la période de 1898 à 1905. Marseille, Typogr. Barlatier, 1906. 47 p. illus. (Comité d'assistance aux pêcheurs russes de la Côte Mourmane.) *Title tr.:* An outline of the scientific expedition for the investigation of the fisheries on the Murman Coast and a summary of the results achieved during the years 1898-1905.

Contains a general description of the northern coast of Kola Peninsula, with notes on the living and working conditions of the fishing population and the fisheries there. Author sketches the organization and principal aims of this expedition directed by N. M. Knipovich, and outlines its activities during the first seven of its ten-year program: oceanographic and marine zoological research, improvement of fishing (especially salmon-fishing) methods, introduction of better ways of fish preservation (Dutch method); social and economic work; meteorological service; use of the telegraph; medical assistance and child welfare among the fishermen. A list of 44 works published by the members of the Expedition is included (p. 15-18). A final survey of the expedition's work was published by the author in 1930 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 2120).

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28286. BREÏTFUS, LEONID L'VOVICH, 1864-1950. Die Erforschung des Nordpolargebiets in den Jahren 1913-28; die innere Arktis und der europäische Sektor. (Geographisches Jahrbuch, 1929, pub. 1930. Bd. 44, p. 289-374) *Title tr.:* Study of the North Polar region in the years 1913-28; the inner Arctic and the European sector.

Contains a review of publications on the Arctic in the 15-year period with brief bibliographical data for 1,276 works. Successive sections deal with the region in general and by localities: the Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic and Greenland Sea, the European arctic islands (Jan

Mayen, Spitsbergen, Bear and Hope Islands), Fennoscandia, the arctic coast eastward from the White Sea (Kanin and Timan Peninsulas, Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra, Pechora basin, Northern Ural, Vaygach and Kolguyev Islands), and the White Sea. In each section as relevant, meteorology and climate, hydrography, earth magnetism, geology, biology, flora and fauna are treated. Expeditions, institutions for polar research, and biographies of arctic workers are also covered. Russian materials are included. Authors' names are listed (among others) in index at end of vol.

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28287. BREÏTFUS, LEONID L'VOVICH, 1864-1950. Das Nordpolargebiet 1913-31. (Geographisches Jahrbuch, 1932. Bd. 47, p. 129-270) *Title tr.:* The North Polar region 1913-31.

Contains a review of publications mainly on those parts of the Arctic not treated in *Die Erforschung des Nordpolargebiets* . . . 1913-28, q. v. Here, 1,826 books and papers are listed for three large sectors: the North Polar region as a whole (generalities), the Asiatic sector (arctic Siberia), and the Greenland-American sector (including Canada and Alaska). The material of each sector is arranged in chapters: generalities, ethnography, expeditions, climate and geophysics, geology, hydrography and cartography, biology, zoology, fishing and hunting, and botany. The work covered by each chapter is briefly characterized with reference to the publications listed. Author's names are listed (among others) in index at end of vol. Breïtfus carried on his record of arctic publications by *Die Erforschung der Polargebiets* . . . 1932 bis 1947, 1950 (*Arctic Bibliography* No. 20879).

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28288. BREÏTFUS, LEONID L'VOVICH, 1864-1950. Territorial division of the Arctic. (Dalhousie review, Jan. 1929, v. 8, no. 4, p. 456-70) 8 refs. Authorized translation (by M. B. A. and R. M. Anderson) of author's *Die territoriale Sektoreinteilung der Arktis*, etc., 1928, q. v., omitting the map.

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28289. BREÏTFUS, LEONID L'VOVICH, 1864-1950. Die territoriale Sektoreinteilung der Arktis im Zusammenhang mit dem zu erwartenden transarktischen

Luftverkehr. (Petermanns Mitteilungen, 1928. Jahrg. 74, p. 23-28, map) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** The territorial division of the Arctic into sectors in connection with anticipated transarctic air traffic.

Successful arctic flights of Amundsen, Byrd and Wilkins and the planning of trans-arctic commercial routes call for new regulation of legal status of the former arctic *terrae nullius*. Author supports the principle of sectorial division between powers bordering upon the Arctic, as it had been suggested in 1907 by Senator Poirier in Canada and promulgated by Soviet government in 1926. He proposes to extend this principle by recognition of sovereignty of border states not only to all discovered and undiscovered lands and all "closed" waters like Hudson Bay in America and north Siberian seas in Asia, within each sector, but, with some restrictions, to all ice-covered waters within, and to airspace above these sectors. Map indicates courses of arctic flights and planned trans-arctic routes. English translation under title *Territorial division of the Arctic*, 1929, q. v.

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28290. BREYFUS, LEONID L'VOVICH, 1864-1950. Trudy Murmanskoi nauchno-promyslovoi ekspeditsii 1905 roda. Otchet nachal'nika ekspeditsii. S.-Peterburg, 1912. 208 p. illus., fold. col. map. **Title tr.:** The work of the Murmansk Scientific-Industrial Expedition during 1905. Report of the head of the expedition.

Contains account of research activities conducted from the steamer *Andreï Pervozvannyi* and later from the sailing vessel *Rybak*, by L. L. Breifus and assistants. Part I (p. 1-128) deals with: the general activities and biological, hydrological and meteorological observations; salmon fisheries; improving methods and communication in the fisheries. Chap. 2 (p. 27-70). *Plankton bliz beregov Zapadnago Murmana v svyazi s sostoianiem promyslov v techenie 1903-1905* (Coastal plankton of the western Murman and its effect on the fisheries during 1903-1905) is contributed by A. K. Linko. Chap. 3-4 report on Murman coast fisheries in 1905 according to the "fishery-telegraph"; and on the Norwegian fisheries investigations (by the *Michael Sars* and other vessels) in Barents Sea in 1905. Part II (p. 131-208) contains a list of stations (along the coast and in Barents Sea to about 71°30' N.) and the work done on them; also

journals of the zoological, fisheries and hydrological investigations.

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28291. BREITNER, B. Über Arteriographie bei Frostschäden. (Chirurg, Jan. 1944. Jahrg. 16, Heft 1-2, p. 8-10) **Title tr.:** On arteriography in frostbite.

Contains information on earlier arteriographic studies in frostbite and a presentation of six cases of third-degree frostbite, all except one in the late phase. The fragmentary nature of the knowledge of vasospasm, and desirability of more investigation, is stressed.

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28292. BREITNER, B. Über Frostschäden. (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, Sept. 1944. Bd. 259, Heft 5-8, p. 273-95, 16 illus.) **Title tr.:** On frost injuries.

Contains a review and discussion of the main problems in cold injury, going back in some cases to Napoleon's Russian campaign. Included are questions of pathogenesis, therapy and therapeutic norms. This is followed by a critical analysis of current problems and methods, especially in pathogenesis and therapy, with presentation of illustrative cases. Abstracted by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Feb. 1946, v. 6, no. 6, p. 276-77.

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28293. BREMNER, PETER C. The Dominion Observatory seismic station at Resolute Bay, Northwest Territories. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1952. p. 60-80, 10 illus. 2 tables. (Canada. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa. Publication. v. 16, no. 2)

Contains detailed description of the construction of the seismic station and installation of instruments, July 4-Aug. 29, 1950, at Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Island. The seismometers were installed in a rock outcrop 1,400 ft. from the Resolute weather station, the recording unit in a separate building close to the station. The routine operations are described. Special investigations include studies of: (1) earthquakes of the eastern Arctic Islands; (2) seismic disturbances caused by sea ice; (3) use of permafrost as a foundation for seismometers; and (4) occurrence of micro-seismic storms in relation to atmospheric disturbances.

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28294. BRENNEISEN, M., and H. STAUBER. Flug über den Küstenge-

birgen von Ost-Grönland. (Atlantis, Länder, Völker, Reisen, Feb. 1953. Jahrg. 25, Heft 2, p. 66-72, 11 illus.) **Title tr.:** Flight over the coastal mountains of East Greenland.

Photographs of glaciers, and fjord landscapes in the Scoresby Sund and Kong Oscars Fjord region.

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BRENNER, CHARLES, 1913-, see Denny-Brown, D., and others. Pathol. injury to nerve induced by cold. 1945. No. 28733.

28295. BRESHENKOV, B. K. O prichinakh oledeneniya v chetvertichnom periode. (Priroda, 1948, no. 3, p. 10-23, text map) **Title tr.:** On the causes of glaciations in the Quaternary period.

Contains a review and criticism of various theories of the causes of glaciation in the Quaternary, and a discussion of the fossil floras of the subdivisions of that period. It is concluded on the basis of geological evidence, that the chief cause of Quaternary glaciations was periodic fluctuation of the earth's axis and the dislocation of the North Pole.

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28296. BREUIL, HENRI, 1877-. L'art des populations arctiques américaines, anciennes et actuelles. (Paris. Collège de France. Annuaire, 1939. 39e année, p. 138-44) **Title tr.:** The art of the American arctic peoples, old and recent.

Contains a summary of this subject as it is offered by Collège de France in the course of study in Historical Sciences: Philology and Archeology, Prehistory. Eskimo art is outlined: in Alaska where it is most developed, in Greenland, on Hudson Bay, and the Old Bering Sea culture is compared with European prehistoric art of the Magdalénien period. Numerous similarities are stressed, and the Eskimo culture is designated as proto-neolithic. The art of the North Pacific Indians, the Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian and Kwakiutl, is compared with the Chinese bronze art of the Shang civilization (1766-1122 B. C.?) and the similarity, it is stated, cannot be incidental.

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28297. BREUNING, STEPHAN. Zur Kenntnis asiatischer Caraben. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1926. Bd. 12, no. 2, p. 67-80, illus.) **Copy tr.:** A

contribution to the knowledge of Asiatic Carabidae.

Contains a critical revision of 20 little known Asiatic species and subspecies of ground beetles, six subspecies described as new; descriptions, synonyms, critical notes and data on geographic distribution are given. Includes *Megodontus vietinhoffi*, native to Yakutia and the Bering Strait region and spreading into the northern parts of North America.

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28298. BRICE, ARTHUR JOHN HAL-LAM MONTEFIORE, 1859-1927. Notes on the Samoyeds of the Great Tundra, collected from the journals of F. G. Jackson; with some prefatory remarks by Arthur Montefiore. (Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal, 1895. v. 24, p. 288-410, illus., 3 plates)

Contains excerpts and abstracts from F. G. Jackson's *The great frozen land*, 1895 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 7940). Language, anthropology, religion, material culture, wedding and funeral customs of the natives of Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra are described; and a Yurak Samoyed vocabulary given with Castrén's equivalents. Brice contributes introductory comments on the Samoyeds' name, their ethnic relations with neighboring peoples, and history.

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28299. BRIGGS, JOHN FRANCIS, 1904-, and H. OERTING. The prognostic value of the cold test in pregnancy. (Minnesota medicine, June 1937. v. 20, p. 382-84) 4 refs.

Contains a study of the cold pressor test in 233 pregnant women. Due to the inadequate number studied, no definite conclusions are drawn, except to suggest that toxemia occurring on a hypersensitive background may be predetermined by the cold test.

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28300. BRIGGS, JOHN FRANCIS, 1904-, and H. OERTING. Vasomotor response of normal and hypertensive individuals to thermal stimulus: cold. (Minnesota medicine, July 1933. v. 16, p. 481-86, 4 fig., 3 tables)

Contains a study of the cold-pressor test of over 130 individuals. The specificity of normal and hypertensive response to this test is confirmed and the non-uniform or non-specific details established. The probable physiology of the response is discussed as well as

the potential value of the test in diagnosis of cardio-vascular diseases. A marked exaggeration in the response is reported in patients with syphilis of the central nervous system.

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28301. BRINCK, PER SIMON VALDEMAN, 1919- . Plecoptera. (In: *Catalogus Insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta I-X*, 1953, X, p. 108-109) **Title tr.:** Plecopters.

Contains a list of 12 species of plecopterous insects with additional distributional data to the author's *Catalogus* . . . X, *Plecopterera*, 1949 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20900). One species is added to this fauna of Sweden, bringing the total number of Swedish species to 35.

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BRINKLEY, BILL, pseud. See Winders, Curtis W., 1924-

28302. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. Military effects of the Russian winter. (British medical journal, Jan. 24, 1942. p. 121-22)

Contains a note on one of Napoleon's army surgeons, Pierre Jean Moricheau-Beaupré (1778-1857) and his book on the medical conditions during the retreat from Moscow. It was published as: *Des effets et des propriétés du froid, avec un aperçu historique et médical sur la campagne de Russie*. Montpellier, 1817 (384 p.) copy in DSG; and translated into English by John Clendenning as *A treatise on the effects and properties of cold, with a sketch, historical and medical, of the Russian campaign*. Edinburgh, 1826 (xvii, 375 p.) copy in DSG. A few extracts from this book are given here.

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28303. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. Vitamin-A poisoning. (British medical journal, Mar. 8, 1952. no. 4757, p. 539) 5 refs.

Contains concise information on the first and subsequent observations of this hypervitaminosis, in animals and man; causes in infants; symptoms; differential diagnosis.

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28304. BRIŪSOV, ALEKSANDR ĪA-KOVLEVICH, 1885- . Chto predstavliaiut soboiu stofānki na Letnem beregu Belogo moriā. (Moskva. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut arkhologii i iskusstvoznaniā. Sektsiā arkhologii. Trudy, 1928. t. 3, p. 3-8) 8 refs. **Title**

tr.: What do the sites on the Letniy Bereg of the White Sea represent?

Contains archeological evaluation of some 22 sites between the villages Nenoksa and Letnyaya Zolotitsa on Onezhskaya Guba, excavated by the author in 1926-27. Objects of stone (mostly arrowheads), potsherds and some bronze artifacts were produced there; the inhabitants were sea hunters and fishers. Sites and objects are compared with sites of the late neolithic, or the so-called "arctic culture" of Scandinavia and Finland (dated about 1500 B. C.), and with Eskimo sites in East Greenland.

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28305. BRIŪSOV, ALEKSANDR ĪA-KOVLEVICH, 1885- . Ocherki po istorii plemen evropeiskoi chasti SSSR v neoliticheskuu ēpokhiu. Moskva, Akademii nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury, 1952. 260 p. 68 illus. incl. text maps, about 200 refs. **Title tr.:** Sketches toward the history of peoples of the European part of the U.S.S.R. in the neolithic period.

Archeological monograph, based on the literature, with (among others) chapters on the first settlers in the northern part of European Russia (p. 25-41); the Karelian archeological culture (p. 96-113); and (p. 136-45) that of the White Sea region, and sites in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra and Kol'skiy Peninsula.

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28306. BRIŪSOV, ALEKSANDR ĪA-KOVLEVICH, 1885- . Selishche XVII veka "Verkhniā Lopshenga" na Letnem beregu Belogo moriā. (Moskva. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut arkhologii i iskusstvoznaniā. Sektsiā arkhologii. Trudy, 1928. t. 4, p. 107-118) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** A settlement of the 17th century "Verkhnyaya Lopshenga" on the Letniy Bereg of the White Sea.

Contains description of a settlement of Russian peasant type, excavated by the writer and others in 1926-27. Remnants of three houses with stoves and windows were found, and several other artifacts: sherds of large pots, kitchen refuse (bones of cattle, sheep, swine and chickens), iron knives, a sickle, horseshoes, bronze ornaments typical for the 17th century, pieces of garments, glass fragments, etc. The sites show that Russian peasants managed to live comfortably in northern regions at an early date. A chronicle written in 1707 at the Kirillo-Beozersk

monastery is quoted, giving details on Russian settlements at the Lopshenga River, probably that excavated.

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28307. BRIŪSOV, ALEKSANDR ĪA-KOVLEVICH, 1885- Severnāi arkh-eologicheskāi ēkspeditsiā. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniā, 1949. vyp. 26, p. 27-33, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** The northern archeological expedition.

Contains an account of field work in Karelia in 1947, excavating neolithic sites. A party of seven, headed by the author, made excavations on Ileksa Island, in the valley of the Suna River (region of Kondopozh), also near the town of Belomorsk, and at Zalavruga (on the lower Vyga) noted for its petroglyphs. The last site may be dated about 1500 B. C. The finds consisted mostly of ornamented potsherds. The expedition was organized by the Institute of History of Material Culture and several other institutions.

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BROADBENT, SAM R. Research coordination in Alaska from the budget viewpoint. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

BRODRICK, ALAN HOUGHTON, see Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

28308. BRODSKIĬ, K. A. Asimetriiā u svobodnozhivushchikh veslonogikh rachkov (Calanoida) kak priznak spetsializatsii. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriā, t. 63, no. 4, p. 451-53) **Title tr.:** Asymmetry of the free-living Calanoida as a characteristic of the specialization.

Contains discussion of the importance of asymmetry in Calanoida as a specific characteristic for the evaluation of the degree of specialization of a certain form. The study is based on the investigation of 498 species in 100 genera and 28 families of this crustacean fauna in the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans. A table is given of the ratio between the species, genera and families of Calanoida with asymmetric parts, and the total amounts of the same units; also a diagram of the changes in the number of asymmetric parts by families.

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28309. BRODSKIĬ, K. A. Contribution to the ecology and morphology of *Calanus tonsus* Brady (= *C. plumchrus* Marukawa) of Far-Eastern seas. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1938. nov. ser. v. 19, no. 1-2, p. 123-26, illus.)

Contains a summary of the observations on this copepod native to the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas, which plays a considerable role as food of fishes; two forms are recognized: f. *typica* and f. *plumchrus*.

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28310. BRODSKIĬ, K. A. Glubokovodnye veslonogie rachki (Calanoida) severo-zapadnoi chasti Tikhogo Okeana. (In: Akademiā nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniā dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, 1952, vyp. 3, p. 37-87) 26 refs. **Title tr.:** Deep-sea Calanoida of the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains historical notes on the study of this order of crustaceans, a discussion of it, and a systematic list of 93 species (p. 42-77) collected at the depth of 4,100 m., off southeastern Kamchatka coast, in 1946. Includes diagnoses of 57 new species (61 percent), descriptions, critical notes and data on total geographic distribution. Then follows a zoogeographic analysis of collected species, a table of distribution of 27 northwestern Pacific species in other oceans (seven recorded in the Arctic Ocean), and a list of 15 vicarious species of Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

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28311. BRODSKIĬ, K. A. O vertikal'nom raspredelenii veslonogikh rachkov v severo-zapadnoi chasti Tikhogo okeana. (In: Akademiā nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniā dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, 1952, vyp. 3, p. 88-94) **Title tr.:** On the vertical distribution of Calanoida in the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains results of the study of plankton collected at depths of 1000-500, 500-200, 200-100, 100-50, 50-25, 25-0 m., off the southeastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula in 1946. A list of 17 genera of Calanoida living at 1000 m. and lower is given, and a table of quantitative analyses of 43 species at the six levels mentioned above. Another table shows the numbers of species and specimens in one cubic meter on the same levels in various northern seas (Pacific, Arctic,

and Atlantic Oceans) followed by discussion of the results.

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28312. BRODSKIĬ, K. A. O zoogeografii glubin severo-zapadnoi chasti Tikhogo okeana. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. ser., t. 69, no. 6, p. 1053-56, illus.) *Title tr.:* On the zoogeography of the deep waters of the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains a list of 41 genera (two are new) of deep-water Copepoda obtained 18 miles off Cape Shipunskiy on the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula. Ninety-five species of copepods, including 59 new species (56 percent) were obtained at various depths (4000-0 m.). The elements of this fauna are represented (table 1) and compared with those of the Atlantic Ocean and the Antarctic. The penetration of the faunal elements of other oceans into the Pacific region (fig. 2) is discussed. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH.

28313. BRODSKIĬ, K. A. Vertikal'noe raspredelenie veslonogikh rachkov (Calanoida), i svyaz' Severnogo Ledovitogo okeana s Tikhim i Atlanticheskimi. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1949. nov. seriia, t. 65, no. 3, p. 365-68, illus.) *Title tr.:* Vertical distribution of Calanoida, and the connection of the Arctic Ocean with the Pacific and Atlantic.

Contains an analysis of the vertical distribution of planktonic calanoids of the northwestern Pacific, to a depth of 4,000 m., and a comparison with conditions in other, especially central arctic, and West Greenland waters. Number of specimens and species are compared, together with their distribution and possible effects of currents.

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BRODSKY, D. See Jochelson-Brodsky, Dina L.

28314. BRØGGER, ANTON WILHELM, 1884- Die arktischen Felsenzeichnungen und Malereien in Norwegen. (Ipek, Jahrbuch für prähistorische und ethnographische Kunst, 1931, p. 11-24, text illus., 13 illus. on 4 plates, text map) 50 refs. *Title tr.:* The arctic rock drawings and paintings in Norway.

Contains review of previous work, description of the sites and drawings, and a general survey of the Scandinavian arctic art, so-called: its age, meaning and purpose. The discovery of these engravings and paintings in northern and

western Norway is outlined: the sites (37), their location, and number of paintings in each indicated. As this art is different from, and independent of bronze age drawings in southern Sweden, the term "arctic" was introduced by Brøgger in 1909 to designate it. Animals (reindeer, elk, stag, bear, whale, fish, and sometimes sea birds) are depicted in naturalistic style, often larger than life size; human figures and hunting scenes do not appear. This is the art of hunters of the pre-agricultural period, magical in purpose; and it belongs to an arctic culture of the late paleolithic and early neolithic. *Copy seen:* MH-P.

28315. BRØGGER, ANTON WILHELM, 1884- Den arktiske stenaldre i Norge. Christiania, J. Dybwad, 1909. vii, 278 p., 270 illus., incl. plates and text maps. (Norske videnskaps-akademi, Oslo. Skrifter II, Hist.-filos. klasse, no. 1) 130 refs. *Title tr.:* The arctic stone age in Norway.

Monograph on a neolithic culture in Scandinavia, Finland, and the Baltic countries. Its attribution to the Lapps by O. Rygh and O. Montelius is questioned. Localities of sites of its remains are indicated on map (p. 3). It is a sea-shore culture, and the terrain of the sites belongs geologically to the Tapes-Littorina transgression. Description is given of typical artifacts: slate points, knives, T-form implements, perforated discs, sinkers, clubs and axes; objects of flint and bone; triangular arrow points of quartzite; ornaments and figurines of amber; ornamented potsherds, etc. The rock engravings of northern Scandinavia are also investigated (map p. 105). Their commonest motives are the reindeer, elk, bear, and fish; the drawings are similar to those found at Lake Onega and in Siberia. The ornaments and figurines of amber originated in Lithuania (Schwarzort) and East Prussia, and came to the far North as objects of trade. This arctic stone culture, it is concluded, did not develop from the South Scandinavian stone culture. Rather it came from Russia via Finland and the East Baltic region at the end of ice age, and, together with reindeer, penetrated further to Sweden and Norway. It is called, therefore, arctic-baltic stone culture. The bearers of this culture were a long-headed race of tall stature, obviously not Lapps or Finns. Summary in German p. 240-65.

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28316. BRØGGER, ANTON WILHELM, 1884- . Late palaeolithic man in northernmost Norway. (*In: International Symposium on Early Man, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1937. Early man, p. 53-60*)

Contains brief report of paleolithic finds excavated by A. Nummedal in the northernmost part of Finnmark, 1925-34 and evaluated by J. Bøe. Altogether 60 sites along the arctic seashore are known. The artifacts are of a red-brown quartzite and a dolomite-flint; bone and horn objects not being found. Scrapers in great numbers were excavated at all sites, indicating that reindeer and seal hunting formed the economic foundation on which existence of these people developed. No such finds have been made west of these Finnmark sites, though related finds are expected to be made in northern Russia and Siberia. At the time these people lived (12,000-15,000 years ago), the conditions prevailing along this coast were similar to those under which the Greenland Eskimos live today. For full report on this work, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1805. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28317. BRØGGER, ANTON WILHELM, 1884- . The prehistoric settlement of northern Norway. Bergen, 1932. 15 p., 6 illus., fold. map. (Bergen, Norway. Museum. Årbok, 'historisk-antikvarisk rekke, no. 2)

Contains a sketch of the iron age culture from the Lofoten Islands to Tromsø. The influence of climate and landscape on the form of production and ways of colonization of the country is discussed. The periods of the Norwegian iron age are characterized: the early iron age, age of migration (400-600 A. D.), the Merovingian age (600-800 A. D.), and the Viking age (800-1000 A. D.). The finds on the Lofoten Islands and in graves at Karlsøy are described and illustrated. Map shows the iron age tumuli in northern Norway. The means of livelihood was agriculture in its special Norwegian form, supplemented by "arctic industry": hunting and trapping of seal, whale and birds. **Copy seen:** DSI.

BRØGGER, ANTON WILHELM, 1884- , see Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

28318. BROEK, JAN OTTO MARIUS, 1904- . Climate and future settle-

ment. (*In: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Climate and man, Yearbook, 1941. p. 227-36, 2 maps*) 8 refs.

Contains (p. 233-35) brief summary of problems and possibilities of polar settlement, with particular references to Russian colonization, the Northern Sea Route, and experiments in northern agriculture, and the lack of such determined effort in the American Arctic and sub-Arctic. Need is stressed for mineral and forest industries upon which northern agriculture is dependent.

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BROEKHUYSEN, L., see Boerema, I., and others. Exper. hypothermia surgery heart. 1951. No. 28212.

28319. BRØNDSTED, JOHANNES, 1890- . Problemet om nordboer i Nordamerika før Columbus; en bedømmelse af de amerikanske materiale. (Aarbøger for nordisk oldkyndighed og historie, 1950, pub. 1951. p. 1-152, 55 illus.) 31 refs. **Title tr.:** Norsemen in North America before Columbus; an appraisals of the American materials.

Contains an archeological and linguistic investigation of monuments and relics found in America presumably from the pre-Columbian times: the Beardmore find of Norse iron weapons and tools (Ontario, Canada), the Newport Tower in Rhode Island, and the Kensington stone with runic inscriptions found in 1898 in Minnesota. After a thorough investigation, the author concludes that none of these and other relics can prove conclusively Norsemen's presence on the American continent in the Middle Ages. The Vinland of the Norse sagas cannot be located yet; it is likely however, that the Norsemen of Greenland maintained some intercourse with North America. Archeologists must search on the American continent for settlements with house-ruins or graves of Norse type as found in Greenland. Opinions on the runic inscriptions on the Kensington stone and other monuments found in America are given by the linguist K. M. Nielsen and the runologist Erik Moltke, and they are on the whole negative. The author, sponsored by the American-Scandinavian Foundation and the Viking Fund, spent about three months in the United States and Canada, making personal examination of the available archeological material. Summary in English, p. 123-52. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28320. BRONSHTEIN, ZINOVII SAMSONOVICH. *Rakoobraznye*, t. 2, vyp. 1. Ostracoda, presnykh vod. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1947. 341 p., illus. (206 figs.), plates 1-14. (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Crustacea, t. 2, vyp. 1. (Nov. ser. no. 31)) 315 refs. **Title tr.:** Crustaceans. Fresh-water Ostracoda.

Contains in the introduction (p. 11-75), characteristics of the order Ostracoda and its subdivision; systematics, biology, geographic distribution of its members and their economic importance as a source of food of some commercial fishes (Murmán herring); methodologies of the study and a bibliography (315 items). In the systematic part (p. 76-306) are tables for the determination of families, genera and species of fresh-water ostracods, with Russian and English diagnoses of 28 new species and varieties, descriptions of about 160 species, synonyms and data on biology and geographic distribution. Many species native to fresh-water basins of European and Asiatic Russia and other arctic regions are included. Summary in English, p. 307-334. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS & SCIENCES, see Spinden, H. J. Top of world. 1944. No. 32213.

28321. BROOKS, ALFRED HULSE, 1871-1924. *Blazing Alaska's trails.* Published jointly by the University of Alaska and the Arctic Institute of North America [Washington, D. C.], 1953. xxi, 528 p. 40 illus., 6 maps in text and on endpapers, 4 tables, approx. 100 refs.

Contains a collection of 27 essays written between 1914 and 1922, and assembled, completed, and edited by Burton L. Fryxell. Dr. Brooks, "perhaps the greatest of all Alaskan scientists," was formerly head of Alaskan work of the U. S. Geological Survey. A wide range of subjects is covered, including relief and drainage, climate, vegetation, geology, animal life, native tribes, Alaskan history from discovery in 1741 to about 1913, mining and mining industry (especially gold), early transportation (including dog-sledging), fisheries, agriculture, school and missions, and government. The extensive scattered information on geographic features, trails, vessels, individual explorers, prospectors, traders, mountaineers, missionaries, etc., is thoroughly indexed (p. 519-28). A compre-

hensive and authoritative picture of Alaska as it was about 1920 is presented. Illustrated with many photographs, some by the author. A biographical sketch of Dr. Brooks by Mrs. Brooks, and a foreword by John C. Reed are included.

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28322. BROOKS, ALLAN, 1869- Thayer's gull (*Larus argentatus thayeri*) on the Pacific coast. (Murrelet, 1937. v. 18, no. 1-2, p. 19-21)

Contains notes on the synonymy of Thayer's gull, comparison with a related species, *Larus argentatus smithsonianus* (table of dimensions), and data on its distribution on the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to California, where it is a common winter resident. Its nesting grounds are in eastern North American Arctic.

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28323. BROOKS, CHARLES ERNEST PELHAM. Post-glacial climatic changes in the light of recent glaciological research. (Geografiska annaler, 1949. Årg. 31, häfte 1-4, p. 21-24)

Contains a brief general discussion of climatic changes and glacial advances and retreats from the 14th to the 20th century in relation to the size of the arctic icecap, the position of the polar front, and the prevailing wind directions of the North Atlantic during this period.

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28324. BROOKS, CHARLES ERNEST PELHAM. What is happening to the weather? (Harper's magazine, Jan. 1953. v. 206, no. 1232, p. 32-39)

Contains a brief outline of climatic changes during the past 20,000 years with special emphasis on the last fifty years and the warming-up and shortening of their winters. The possible factors for this recent change are analyzed, and its biological and economic effects discussed. The effects on arctic fisheries, agriculture, etc., are emphasized.

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28325. BROOKS, JAMES W. A record of North America's most westerly moose. (Journal of mammalogy, Aug. 1953. v. 34, no. 3, p. 396-97)

Contains a note on a moose killed at Cape Prince of Wales (65°36' N., 168°05' W.). This is the most westerly point of the North American continent, and separated from the periphery of normal moose habitat by nearly 200 miles of mountains and tundra.

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8326. BROOKS, PHILLIPS M. Gloves for flyers; factors in development. (Air surgeon's bulletin, Apr. 1944. v. 1, no. 4, p. 21-23, illus.)

Contains a discussion and analysis of glove construction, aimed not only at protection of the hand but also the latter's thermoregulatory and thermosensory function within the organism. The problems of optimal hand temperature; glove size for heat insulation and dexterity; glove shape and type; relative activity of the individual fingers; training in performing routine manipulations with gloved hands, etc., are presented in detail and conclusions drawn.

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28327. BROTHERUS, VIKTOR FERDINAND, 1849-1929. Anteckningar till norra Tavastlands flora. (Societas pro fauna et flora Fennica. Notiser ur förhandlingar, 1871-74, pub. 1873. Häfte 13, (ny ser. 10) p. 185-217) **Title tr.:** Notes on the flora of northern Tavastland.

In the summers of 1869 and 1870, the author studied the flora of the region extending roughly from Jyväskylä (62°15' N., 25°45' E.) in the south to Pihitpudas (63°21' N.) in the north, and from Viitasaari (25°48' E.) in the east to Karstula (about 24°50' E.) in the west. Many species of Cotyledons (Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons), Filicales (ferns), Musci (mosses), Hepaticae (liverworts) and Characeae (stoneworts) are listed.

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BROTHERUS, VIKTOR FERDINAND, 1849-1929, see also Möller, H. A. Laubmoose Kamtschatkas. 1927. No. 30839.

BROUILLETTE, BENOIT, 1904-, see Putnam, D. F., and others. Can. regions. 1952. No. 31505.

28328. BROVER, B. I. Opyt lecheniia otmorozhenii metodom dubleniia v kombinatsii s otkrytiym sposobom. (Vrachebnoe delo, 1941. god 23, no. 2, column 102) **Title tr.:** Experience in treating frostbite by tanning combined with open therapy.

Contains description of a method used in the Finnish campaign and consisting of "tanning" the injured area with potassium permanganate and silver chloride, combined with open treatment.

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28329. BROWN, CHRISTOPHER ERNEST GORDON, and A. S. DADSON. Geology of the Giant Yellowknife Mine.

(Canadian mining and metallurgical bulletin, Mar. 1953. v. 46, no. 491, p. 151-68, text map, diagrs., sections) 10 refs. Also pub. as: Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Transactions, 1953. v. 56, p. 59-76.

Contains a detailed discussion of the system of orebodies of this mine on the west side of Yellowknife Bay, Great Slave Lake. A summary of its geology and that of the surrounding region is followed by a systematic, detailed structural and petrologic description of the Giant ore zone system, taken by zones and illustrated by diagrams and sections. Mineralization and paragenesis, structural control, and ore genesis are also discussed in some detail.

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BROWN, ERNEST BENTON, Jr., 1914-, see Smedal, H. A., and others. Incidence bends pain, simulated altitudes 1946. No. 32108.

BROWN, GEORGE E., see Hines, E. A., and G. E. Brown. Cold pressor test blood pressure. 1936. No. 29645.

BROWN, GEORGE E., see also Hines, E. A., and G. E. Brown. Standard test for measuring the variability of blood pressure. 1933. No. 29647.

BROWN, GEORGE E., see also Hines, E. A. Technic of the cold pressor test. 1939. No. 29648.

28330. BROWN, IAN ALEXANDER, 1918-, and others. Poliomyelitis, VIII. Studies on temperature regulation. (Archives of neurology and psychiatry, Mar. 1953. v. 69, no. 3, p. 332-42, illus., tables) 32 refs. Other authors: A. B. Baker and Sam Cornwell.

Contains a clinico-pathologic study of the hypothalamus in 115 cases of bulbar poliomyelitis aiming to determine whether any of the cell groups is specific in temperature regulation of the body. In nine of these cases, in which hypothermia was revealed clinically, the lateral and the medial hypothalamic nuclei were severely damaged. Since the lateral nuclei were also damaged in the cases of hyperthermia found among the 115 patients, only the injury to the medial cell group is considered responsible for hypothermia. The lateral nuclei appear to play an important accessory role, their damage producing poikilothermia, with either abnormal cooling or heating.

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28331. BROWN, IRA CHARLES. Late faults in the Yellowknife area, Canada. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1401)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto, Canada. A major late Precambrian fault system is described which extends 130 miles northwest from Yellowknife Bay, Great Slave Lake, to Indin Lake. Relations of major faults to complementary faults indicate shear forces which moved the west side of the fault system south relative to the east side.

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BROWN, IRA CHARLES, *see also* Henderson, J. F., and I. C. Brown. Yellowknife greenstone belt, NWT. 1952. No. 29610.

28332. BROWN, JERRAM L. Mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos*, in southeastern Alaska. (Murrelet, Jan.-Apr. 1953. v. 34, no. 1, p. 11)

Contains a note on a mockingbird, observed July 20, 1952, in an abandoned marble quarry on a small island in Token Bay, on the western side of Prince Wales Island. It is conjectured that the bird had wandered, or had been blown, north from the California coast and chose this particular spot because of its deciduous vegetation, exceptional in that region.

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28333. BROWN, MALCOLM, 1916- , and J. PAGE. The effect of chronic exposure to cold on temperature and blood flow of the hand. (Journal of applied physiology, Nov. 1952. v. 5, no. 5, p. 221-27, illus., tables) 17 refs.

Contains a comparative study of Eskimos on Southampton Island, Northwest Territories, and students living in temperate climate. Some of the effects of chronic exposure to cold are: lower temperature required for comfort; greater skin temperature in cold environment, and twice as large blood flow than in the white man; greater blood flow at any given water-bath temperature; slower change of blood flow in response to local cold; greater degree of spontaneous fluctuation in hand blood-flow, etc. The differences observed in blood flow of the Eskimo hand appear to enhance its function in the cold.

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28334. BROWN, MALCOLM, 1916- , and others. Some remarks on premature

ageing in the Eskimos. Abstract no. 6. (Canadian Physiological Society. Proceedings. 11th annual meeting, Oct. 24-25, 1947. p. 5) *Other authors:* R. G. Sinclair, L. B. Cronk, and G. C. Clark.

"This was one part of a more general study of the Eskimos of Southampton Island, N. W. T., carried out by the Queen's University Arctic Expedition, 1947." Abstract is given of an account of premature ageing observed in 182 Eskimos and half-breeds. Poor nutrition, repeated infection, the physical environment, and in women, also repeated child bearing and prolonged lactation are considered as possible causes of early ageing.

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28335. BROWN, MALCOLM, 1916- , and others. Temperature and blood flow in the forearm of the Eskimo. (Journal of applied physiology, Feb. 1953. v. 5, no. 8, p. 410-20, illus. tables) 13 refs. *Other authors:* J. D. Hatcher, and John Page.

Contains a comparative study of Eskimos living on Southampton Island, Northwest Territories, and white students in Kingston, Ontario, made at approximately similar, low, outdoor temperatures. The forearm blood flow, and the temperature of skin, subcutis and muscle of the forearm were recorded. The degree of spontaneous fluctuation in forearm blood flow was greater in the Eskimo and the blood flow was greater in bath temperatures below 45° C. In baths below 38° C., the muscle temperature of the Eskimo was lower than in the white group.

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BROWN, MALCOLM, 1916- , see also Page, J., and M. Brown. Effect heating & cooling blood flow Eskimos. 1953. No. 31150.

BROWN, MALCOLM, 1916- , see also Polar record. Queen's Univ. expd. 1949-50. 1953. No. 31390.

BROWN, MALCOLM, 1916- , see also Sinclair, R. G., and others. Tolerance Eskimos pemmican & starvation. 1947. No. 32067.

BROWN, MEYER, 1910- , see Pollock, L. J., and others. Reflexes evoked by cold stimuli spinal cord. 1951. No. 31408.

28336. BROWN, P. R. Climatic fluctuations in the Greenland and Norwegian Seas. (Royal Meteorological Society.

Quarterly journal, Apr. 1953. v. 79, no. 340, p. 272-81, illus., tables) 10 refs.

"Hollerith cards (160,000) for 5° squares in 60-70° N. were used to compute decadal mean air and sea temperatures (year, July, Dec.-March) 1900-1949. Air temperatures mostly show a general rise up to 1930-39, irregular changes in next decade. Sea temperatures mostly show a rise throughout. The fluctuations from decade to decade in the eastern and western parts are dissimilar."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Aug. 1953. v. 4, no. 8, p. 913. **Copy seen:** DWB.

28337. BROWN, ROBERT NEAL RUDMOSE, 1879- . Svalbard of today. (Scottish geographical magazine, Dec. 1950. v. 66, no. 3/4, p. 173-77, illus., text map) 8 refs.

Contains a short general account of post-World War II conditions and prospects. A brief survey of the tourist industry since 1893 is given, and its future development in terms of hotels and adequate coastal charts for steamers, etc., is discussed. Norwegian and Russian coal mining properties in Isfjorden, Bellsund, and Kongsfjorden regions and Bjørnøya are described, and statistics are given on coal export, 1938-48. Survey work and publications by the Norwegian government and private expeditions of British universities are noted. Very brief mention is made of political history. **Copy seen:** DLC; DGS.

BROWN, WILLIAMSON JAMES, 1902- , see McDunnough, J. H. New baetid. 1936. No. 30607.

28338. BROWNING, J. C. Quebec annual review 1951. (Canadian mining journal, Feb. 1952. v. 73, p. 99-106, illus.)

Describes mining developments in Quebec in 1951, including (p. 105-106) the Knob Lake area iron ore enterprises. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28339. BROWNING, J. C. Rankin Inlet Nickel Mines. (Canadian mining journal, Dec. 1953. v. 74, no. 12, p. 56-57, illus.)

Contains general account of the movement of equipment and supplies, summer 1953, by water from Montreal to Rankin Inlet on the western shore of Hudson Bay, 300 miles north of Churchill. Unloading operations, which took 14 days, are described. Eight buildings were erected at the mine site by Sept.

1953, and shaft sinking was well under-way by November. **Copy seen:** DGS.

28340. BROWNRIGG, GARRETT MARY, 1907- . Frostbite: classification and treatment. (American journal of surgery, Feb. 1945. v. 67, p. 370-81, 2 tables) 34 refs.

Contains discussion (by a surgeon at St. John's, Newfoundland) of the essential similarity of all cold injuries; the clinical classification, according to the severity of injury and the therapy. With regard to the latter the avoidance of heat, of sympathectomy and of amputation in dry gangrene are recommended. **Copy seen:** DLC.

BRUGER, MAURICE, see Miller, J. H., and M. Bruger. Cold-pressor reaction . . . hypertension. 1939. No. 30811.

28341. BRUGGEMANN, P. F., and J. A. CALDER. Botanical investigations in northeast Ellesmere Island, 1951. (Canadian field-naturalist, Oct.-Dec. 1953. v. 67, no. 4, p. 157-74, 3 tables). *Also pub.* as: Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. Division of Entomology, Contribution no. 3009; Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Contribution no. 1218. 5 refs.

Contains an account of the senior author's botanical work during Apr.-Sept. 1951 in the Alert region, the area surveyed extending 82°25'N.-82°32'N. and 61°15'W.-63°40'W. Previous botanical observations on the northern coast of Ellesmere are noted. Topography, geology, climate, and vegetation are described in some detail, with tabular summary of weather records in northeast Ellesmere, and phenological data from four stations in the Canadian Eastern Arctic: Alert (82°29' N. 62°15' W.), Chesterfield Inlet (Keewatin District, 63°40' N. 90°40' W.), Coral Harbour (Southampton Island, 64°09' N. 83°05' W.) and Frobisher Bay (Baffin Island, 62°35' N. 65°30' W.). An annotated list of 56 species is given, 15 of them additions to previous records; table shows arctic and Ellesmere Island northern limits of 34 species. **Copy seen:** DGS.

28342. BRUN, ESKE, 1904- . Danish expeditions to West Greenland, 1950. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 521-22)

Contains note on work done by geological, geophysical, mining, archeological

and ethnological, zoological, ornithological, and marine biological groups during spring and summer 1950. Areas visited included Godthaab, Grønnedal, and Igalliko in southwest Greenland, Disko, Nûgssuaq, Umanak Fiord, and Godhavn areas in West Greenland, Angmagssalik and Scoresby Sund in East Greenland, and Thule in northwest Greenland.

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28343. BRUN, ESKE, 1904- . Dansker falder i kamp paa Grønlands nordøst-kyst. (Grønlandsposten, 1943. Aarg. 2, nr. 23, p. 265-67, illus.) **Title tr.:** Danes fall in combat on Greenland's northeast coast.

Contains a brief discussion on the Danish sledge-patrols established in the summer of 1941. The patrols covered more than seven degrees of latitude along the coast and took meteorological observations. The post at Eskimonaes (74°05' N. 21°15' W.) was burned by the Germans in the spring of 1943, and a similar attack planned on the Ella Island post never materialized (details given).

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28344. BRUN, ESKE, 1904- . Grønland — Danmark; Grønlands forvaltning. (In: Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog 1952-53, pub. 1952, p. 27-40, illus.) **Title tr.:** Greenland — Denmark; Greenland's administration.

Contains a review of the events that have shaped Greenland's development as a society. Sovereignty became an issue in 1814 when Denmark and Norway relinquished their union, and Denmark's claim to it was finally confirmed by the International Court of Justice at the Hague in 1933. The administration of the country is discussed in general terms. Author is head of the Greenland Dept. in the Danish government.

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28345. BRUN, ESKE, 1904- . Grønlands konge og dronning kommer på besøg. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1952. p. 9-16, illus.) **Title tr.:** Greenland's king and queen come on a visit.

Contains popular account of the royal visit June 30-Aug. 19, 1952, calling at west coast ports on the *Dannebrog*.

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28346. BRUN, ESKE, 1904- . Vor opgave i Grønland. (Grønland, 1952? hefte 1, p. 8-12, illus.) **Title tr.:** Our mission in Greenland.

Contains brief popular review of circumstances contributing to the historical discrimination between Greenlanders and Danes. In the background from the time of Hans Egede's work (1737) lay the assumption that the Greenlanders were a poor and intellectually limited people, their interests and capabilities confined to sealing. With climatic changes in the 20th century, sealing has been supplanted by fisheries, new techniques and a more diversified economy introduced. Social and educational developments: schools, trade, free elections, etc., have been obliterating distinctions between Danes and Greenlanders. The latter tend now to be fishermen, farmers, laborers, professional workers just as are the Danes. Danes working in Greenland however, are paid at a somewhat higher basic rate to compensate for working overseas and this is understood by Greenlanders.

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28347. BRUN DE NEERGAARD, HELGA. Grønlaenderindernes klædedragt. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951, p. 61-66, illus.) **Title tr.:** The costume of Greenland women.

Contains a description of techniques of tanning and dyeing seal skins from which Greenlandic women's trousers and boots ("kamikker") are made. The decorative arts are in decline. Author made a study of Greenlandic sources and collected designs of embroidery and appliqué.

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28348. BRUN DE NEERGAARD, HELGA. Grønland sam inspiration-skilde. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951, p. 57-60, illus.) **Title tr.:** Greenland as a source of inspiration.

Contains artist's description of native Greenlandic art as evidenced in embroidery of textiles and leather; people, buildings, landscape, etc., are sources of inspiration for water-color and oil painting.

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28349. BRUNDIN, LARS ZAKARIAS, 1907- . *Acrotoma*-Studien, Gattung *Atheta*, Col., Staphylinidae. (Entomologisk tidskrift, 1952. Årg. 73, no. 1-2, p. 93-128; no. 3-4, p. 129-45, illus.) **Title tr.:** Studies of *Acrotoma* species, genus *Atheta*, Col., Staphylinidae.

Contains a critical revision of beetles of the subgen. *Acrotoma* (gen. *Atheta*), with a table for the determination of the species (p. 96-98), diagnoses of the groups, and descriptions of 27 species

of which seven are described as new; synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution are given. Includes *Atheta amblystegii* n. sp. native to Abisko in Torne Lappmark, Sweden.

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28350. BRUNS, FRIEDRICH, and others. Untersuchungen zur Pharmakologie der Wärmeregulation, I. Über den Wirkungsmechanismus und die Angriffspunkte der Narkotika, Krampfgifte und Antipyretika. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1950. v. 209, no. 2-3, p. 104-129, illus., tables) 31 refs. **Other authors:** Fritz Hahn and Willi Schild. **Title tr.:** Investigations on the pharmacology of thermoregulation, I. On the mechanism of action and points of attack of narcotics, cramp poisons and antipyretics.

From the literature and their own studies, the authors demonstrate the fundamental difference in the activity of "fever poisons" (pyrifer) and "chill poisons" (piertoxin, and cardiazol). The action of the latter group is essentially inhibitory, not dependent on the kind of narcotic, and activated in sub-narcotic doses by certain other narcotics (veronal). The cooling of the organism by "chill poisons" appears to be effected by elimination of an extensive, not too specialized regulatory mechanism of the central nervous system. The antagonistic, synergistic and other relations in the effect of the above and several additional narcotics (pyramidon, urethan, etc.) is also studied.

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28351. BRUNS, WALTHER, 1889- Der Begriff des "freien Luftraums" im Völkerrecht. Würzburg, Verlag Konrad Tritsch, 1932. 68 p. 184 refs. **Title tr.:** The notion of "free airspace" in international law.

Includes (p. 36-42) a summary and criticism of the arctic sector doctrine and practice of Soviet Russia, as having no foundation in international law, and as endangering the freedom and development of navigation over the Arctic.

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28352. BRUNT, Sir DAVID, 1886- The reactions of the human body to its physical environment. (Royal Meteorological Society. Quarterly journal, Apr. 1943. v. 69, p. 77-114) 40 refs.

Contains text of a presidential address delivered before the Society, Jan. 20, 1943. Extensive data on the response

of man to climate are presented in the course of a comprehensive discussion of: heat production, regulation and balance; skin temperature; heat loss and ways of heat loss; effects of clothing, of humidity and wind; comfort, health and efficiency; acclimatization; effect of sun rays, and of altitude.

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28353. BRYANT, CHET. Airport construction in Alaska. (Pacific builder and engineer, Aug. 1942. v. 48, no. 8, p. 46, 48)

"Caterpillar tractors and Wooldridge scrapers were moved under their own power as far as 750 mi. from the landing port to interior airfield sites. Supplies and equipment were hauled by tractors on freight sleds, and freighted by planes as soon as landing strips were prepared by the caterpillars. Airfield construction on permafrost involves the removal of a 3 to 5-in. thawed layer in the summer and refilling with gravel. Difficulties encountered on various soil types are described."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28354. BRYANT, CHET. How Fairbanks prevents its sewers from freezing. (Pacific builder and engineer, Mar. 1942. v. 48, no. 3, p. 46-47, illus.)

"The Fairbanks sewer system includes 8 mi. of wood stave pipe, 6 to 24 in. in diameter laid from 4-10 ft. below ground that is mostly permafrost. The ditches are backfilled with packed sandy silt. Steam thawing of the frozen lines was costly and inadequate for keeping the system operating. In the fall of 1941, 20,000 ft. of iron wire were installed in sewer laterals and feeder lines. Currents of 110 v. and 220 v. are used for thawing circuits. Switches, mounted on power poles at street intersections, are turned on and off at intervals necessary to keep the sewers open."—SIPRE.

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BRYANT, OWEN, see Carr, F. S. New Coleoptera. 1932. No. 28461

28355. BRYN, HALFDAN, 1864-1933. Norwegische Samen; eine anthropologische Studie. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen, 1932. Bd. 62, p. 1-74, 21 illus., map, tables) **Title tr.:** The Norwegian Sames; an anthropological study.

Contains study based on new material with consideration of the former works on the same subject: detailed description, measurements and indexes for stature,

head, forehead, nose, eyes, arms and legs. Summarizing chapter and many good photographs are included.

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28356. BUBRIKH, DMITRIĬ, VLADI-MIROVICH, 1890-1949. Finnougorskoe iazykoznanie v SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiä po izucheniiu plemen-nogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'-nykh stran. Trudy, 1928. t. 15, Finnougorskii sbornik, p. 77-134) 166 refs. *Title tr.:* Finno-Ugric linguistics in the U.S.S.R.

Contains critical evaluation of work on Finno-Ugric linguistics by G. A. Castrén, A. M. Sjögren, E. N. Setälä, G. S. Lytkin, and other scholars of the older generation.

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BUCHANAN, A. R., *see* Hurley, L. A., and others. Prelim. invest. dihydro-genated alkaloids of ergot . . . frostbite. 1951. No. 29738.

BUCHANAN, A. R., *see also* Hurley, L. A., and A. R. Buchanan. Prophylactic and therapeutic value hydergine in high altitude frostbite. 1952. No. 29739.

28357. BUCHANAN, JAMES LAW-RENCE, 1921-, and others. Observations on the direct effect of cold on blood vessels in the human extremity and its relation to peripheral vascular disease. (Surgery, Jan. 1952. v. 31, p. 62-73, 6 fig., table) 20 refs. *Other authors:* J. J. Cranley and R. R. Linton.

Contains a study on the reaction to cold in patients with obliterative arterial diseases and sympathectomized extremities. Considerable variation in the reaction of the blood vessels in such extremities is shown, more advanced cases generally exhibiting vasoconstriction at higher temperatures. Supporting investigations suggest that this response in the patients is probably due to the reaction of cold on the smooth muscles of the arterials and the production of local vasoconstrictor metabolites.

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28358. BUCK, C. W., and others. Temperature regulation in schizophrenia. I, comparison of schizophrenic and normal subjects; II, analysis by duration of psychosis. (Archives of neurology and psychiatry, Dec. 1950. v. 64, no. 6, p. 828-42, illus., tables) 9 refs. *Other authors:* H. B. Carscallen and G. E. Hobbs.

Contains a study of temperature regulation as an example of homeostatic activity in schizophrenia, including temperature response to heat and cold. It was found that temperature regulation is disturbed in schizophrenia, particularly in that period in which the psychosis is relatively early and acute. The relation between the course of psychic and physiological characteristics of the disease are discussed.

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BUCKLEY, JOHN L., *see* Cade, T. J., and J. L. Buckley. Mass emigration sharp-tailed grouse. 1953. No. 28411.

BUCKNER, B. K., *see* Dempster, G., and B. K. Buckner. Serological pattern of the 1950-51 influenza strains in Canada. 1952. No. 28725.

28359. BÜDENZ, JOSEF, 1836-1892. Beitrag zur Kenntniss der jurak-samo-jedischen Sprache. (Ungarische Revue, 1890. Jahrg. 10. p. 805-806) *Title tr.:* A contribution to the knowledge of the Yurak-Samoyedic language.

Contains summary of a lecture based on texts noted down from a Russian-speaking Kanin Samoyed who was brought to Budapest for an ethnographical exhibition in 1882.

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28360. BUDTOLAEV, N. M. Nekotorye voprosy stroitel'stva v Arktike. (Sovetskaiä Arktika, 1941. v. 7, no. 3, p. 64-69, illus., diags.) *Title tr.:* Some construction problems in the Arctic.

"Hydrotechnical constructions in the arctic requiring long range ice and permafrost data are discussed. Mooring and crib foundations are built on anvil blocks with footings in permafrost or on piles driven into the ground with the aid of steam needles determined by the type of ground and thickness of the active layer. An Igarka crib pier on a stable pile foundation backed by wedge-like fills showed no change after six years. The use of prefabricated buildings in the arctic is also described."—SIPRE.

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28361. BUDTZ-CHRISTENSEN. Slædepatruljerne "Resolut" på Grønland. (Folk og forsvar, 1952. Arg. 11, nr. 7, p. 5-6, 15, illus.) *Title tr.:* The sledge patrols "Resolut" in Greenland.

Contains popular account of the duties and life of the members of the patrol service. Constant guard is maintained along the 1,500 km. East Greenland

coast north from Scoresby Sund to the polar sea. Patrol headquarters is near the weather station in Daneborg district and reports are sent by radio to headquarters and to Denmark.

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28362. BÜCHNER, F. Die Pathologie der Unterkühlung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Jan. 30, 1943. Jahrg. 22, nr. 5, p. 89-92) about 45 refs. **Title tr.:** The pathology of hypothermia.

Contains text of a lecture based on the author's observations and other sources and dealing with the general effects of low temperature on the organism, the role of the thyroid and adrenals on temperature regulation, the carbohydrate metabolism at low environmental temperature, and the pathological effects of hypothermia.

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28363. BÜCK, FRITZ. Novocaininfiltrationen des Sympathicus als Frühbehandlung der Erfrierungen der Gliedmassen. (Chirurg, June 1943. Jahrg. 15, Heft 12, p. 347-52, 7 fig.) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Novocain infiltration of the sympathetic nerve as early treatment of frostbite of the extremities.

Contains an account dealing with: the role of vasoconstriction in pathogenesis of frostbite, methods of checking it by interference in the sympathetic nervous system; and, a description of infiltration of the stellar ganglion and of the lumbar cord. The therapeutic success of the method is discussed and illustrated. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Mar. 1944, v. 4, no. 7, p. 380-81.

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28364. BÜTTNER, GEORG. Über die Behandlung und Zurichtung von Erfrierungstümpfen. (Archiv für klinische Chirurgie, Nov. 7, 1944. Bd. 206, Heft 3, p. 512-27, fig.) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** The management and preparation of frostbite stumps.

Contains a study of amputation and amputation techniques of the leg, following cold injuries. The views and methods of zur Verth are rejected as antiquated and inapplicable, and methods are proposed for a maximal preservation of parts and functions of the lower extremity. Attention is also drawn to the treatment of the stump (to ensure a smooth functioning with or without prostheses), including wound healing, plastic surgery, reamputation. Main types of recommended amputations are

discussed. Abstracted by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Feb. 1946, v. 6, no. 6, p. 278.

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28365. BÜTTNER, KONRAD, and others. Das Anfrieren der Haut an kalten Metallen. (Deutsche Militärarzt, Jan. 1944. Jahrg. 9, p. 18-20) Other authors: A. Frank and J. Bolze. **Title tr.:** Freezing of skin on contact with cold metals.

Contains an account based largely on self-experiments. Skin was found to freeze to metals and semi-conductors rapidly; when not removed quickly, skin or epidermis is lost. Polished, lacquered surfaces or those electrolytically covered with other metals act rapidly; rough, rusty, icy or blank surfaces act slowly or not at all. The physical basis of the phenomenon is discussed and safety measures given.

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28366. BÜTTNER, KONRAD. Wärmehaushalt des Menschen und Kälteschutz im Flugzeug. (Jahrbuch, der deutschen Luftfahrtforschung, Jahrg. 1941, p. III 83-III 90, 3 fig.) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** The heat economy of man and protection against cold in aircraft.

Contains a study of the dependence of the components of the thermal economy of the body on the elements of the environment, and its application in aviation; includes sections on: heat conductivity of the skin; heat radiation, conduction and convection; evaporation; solar radiation; temperature regulation; the effects of breathing; the role of clothing, etc.

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28367. BUGGE, AAGE, 1896- . Mødet mellem gammelt og nyt i grønlandsk tankegang. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1950, p. 136-44, illus.) **Title tr.:** The clash between old and new in Greenlandic way of thinking.

Contains abridged text of lecture before Det Grønlandske selskab, Oct. 13, 1949, dealing with the psychology of Greenlanders. Their shyness, a simple and practical mode of thought, depth of feeling and an almost hysterical or ecstatic reaction under certain circumstances, are explained in terms of the Greenlandic way of life. These traits are presented as representative of problems to be considered in the process of Greenlanders' adaptation to the more advanced culture of Europeans and Americans.

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28368. BUGGE, AAGE, 1896- . Et resumé. (Grønlands kirke og skole, 1943. nr. 1, p. 3-11) *Title tr.*: A résumé.

Contains a summary review of the activities of church and school in Greenland from 1900 through 1939, in three periods: 1900-12, 1912-25, and 1925-39.

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BUGGE, AAGE, 1896- , *see also* Quirt, B. Brev lærerinde Canada. 1945. No. 31510.

28369. BUGLIARI, G., and G. CAN-AVERO. Sindromi neuroartralgiche da perfrigerazione. Osservazioni sui casi verificatisi nell' offensiva del Guigno 1940. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, no. 50, p. 567-71) *Also pub. in:* Giornale di medicina militare 1941. v. 89, p. 505-522. *Title tr.*: Neuro-arthralgic syndromes due to freezing; observations on cases verified during the June offensive, 1940.

Contains an introductory part with data on the strength of the unit taking part in this operation; location (Alps, 2400-3100 m. above sea level); losses due to cold injuries and their causes, etc. This is followed by an account, based on observations on over 1000 hospitalized cases, dealing with degrees of cold injuries, circulatory and nervous disturbances and symptoms; causes during this campaign; clinical course and successive stages; prognosis; therapy (local massage, ointments, short waves; diathermy, sympathetic interference, etc.).

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BUKOVSKAĬA, Z. I. *see* Vasil'ev, A. N., and others. Zverovodstvo v Ĭakutskoi ASSR. 1953. No. 32700.

28370. BULYZHNIKOV. Khozĭistvo Bol'shezemel'skoi tundry. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 5, p. 3-8, tables) *Title tr.*: The economy of the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Contains description of the reindeer breeding, hunting of fur-bearers and wild fowl, and the fishing carried on in this tundra of some 27 million acres, in northeastern European Russia, between the arctic sea, the Ural Mts. and the Pechora River. Statistical data are given on these natural resources, e. g. the reindeer population numbered about 305,600 head in 1925; 987 arctic foxes were shot in the season of 1924-25, etc.

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28371. BUMM, ERICH. Zur Frage der Intensivierung durchblutungsfördernder Massnahmen. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Dec. 1, 1950. v. 75, no. 48, p. 1627-29) 4 refs. *Title tr.*: The problem of intensification of measures stimulating circulation.

Article dealing with Dilatol, a new preparation which combines vasodilatory with circulation stimulating properties. On the basis of 500 cases, the author claims good results in frostbite, Raynaud's disease, etc.

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28372. BUNAKOV, E. V. Prirodnâi sreda. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Poliarnâi komissiiâ. Trudy, 1936. vyp. 29, p. 7-22, illus.) 17 refs. *Title tr.*: Natural conditions.

"The Nenets region is located between the Arctic Circle and the Barents and Kara Seas. The region is characterized by a severe climate with a mean annual air temperature below 0° C. Permafrost was observed throughout the territory with the exception of a few places in the Pechora valley. The average depth of permafrost is 30-70 cm. for moss soil, 60-180 cm. for clay soil, and 80-250 for sandy soils."—SIPRE.

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283 3. BUNKIN, N. A. Voprosy sanitarnago obespecheniâ lyzhnoi podgotovki. (Voennno-sanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10] no. 1, p. 36-40) *Title tr.*: Problems of medical safeguards during ski training.

Contains sections on the military significance of skiing; the demands of skiing on the human organism, especially the heart; the importance of gradualness in ski training; extent and speed of marches; provision of rest periods; meals; clothing; shoeing; prevention and treatment of accidents, etc.

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28374. BURCH, G. E., and others. Objective studies of some physiologic responses in mild chronic trench foot. (Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Bulletin, 1947. v. 80, p. 1-70, 22 fig., 11 tables) 10 refs. *Other authors:* H. L. Myers, R. R. Porter, and N. Schaffer.

Contains an account of an investigation on the possible existence of objective responses, which would aid in determining whether patients with past trench foot are still showing evidences of the disease. It was found that the initial temperatures of the foot in mild chronic cases was higher than in normal subjects and there was a direct correlation between the

severity of the case and height of this temperature. Patients also showed a fall in temperature after circulation of the foot was occluded and a rise in reactive hyperemia after release of circulation which were much greater than the normal. They did not adapt to environmental cooling like the normal or psychoneurotic controls. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28375. BURCH, G. E., and others. Rate of water loss from the skin of the foot of normal and trench foot subjects. (American journal of physiology, June 1946. v. 146, p. 370-75, fig., 2 tables) 7 refs. Other authors: H. L. Myers, R. R. Porter, and N. Schaffer.

Contains a report on a study of 25 patients five or more months after injury, with 25 normal subjects as controls. All patients were mild cases with no evidence of tissue loss or abnormalities, but some with slight edema, pain on walking and discoloration of skin. There was no difference in the rate of water loss (perspiration) from the plantar and dorsal skin of the feet of patients and normal subjects. It is therefore concluded that measurements of water loss from the feet cannot be employed to detect a return to normal in mild chronic trench foot. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28376. BURDENKO, NIKOLAI NIKOLAYEVICH, 1878-1946. O roli simpaticheskoi nervnoi sistemy pri otmorozhenii. (Khirurgiia, 1942, no. 5-6, p. 3-10) **Title tr.:** On the role of the sympathetic nervous system in frostbite.

Contains information on the innervation of the blood vessels in the extremities; reflex phenomena due to chilling and frostbite; vasoconstriction; sympathetic intervention, its kinds, value and risks, techniques and dosage. An English translation of this article (Effect of frostbite on the sympathetic nervous system) appeared in *American review of Soviet medicine*, Oct. 1943. v. 1, no. 1, p. 15-22. **Copy seen:** DSG.

BURE, KRISTJAN, 1884-, editor, see *Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog* 1952-53, Grønland. 1952. No. 32559.

28377. BURG, AMOS, 1903- Along the Yukon Trail: on a route of tragedy and treasure, old-timers and ghost towns recall the stampedes of '98, "clean mad for the muck called gold". (National geographic magazine, Sept. 1953. v. 104, no. 3, p. 395-416, illus., col. plates, map)

Contains a popular account of the author's trip from Skagway, Alaska, by train to Whitehorse and by stern-wheeler on the Yukon River to Dawson, Yukon Territory. Describes some of the towns and other geographic features on the route, and relates the history and some of the stories of the gold rush in the 1890's. A map shows the route taken and features described. Well illustrated with the author's photographs. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28378. BURGERSTEIN, ALFRED.

Botanische Bestimmung grönländischer Holzsulpturen des Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums. (Wien. Naturhistorisches Museum. Annalen, 1912. Bd. 26, no. 1-2, p. 243-47) **Title tr.:** Botanical determination of Greenlandic wood-sculptures in the Museum of Natural History.

Contains a list of 85 wood sculptures from Greenland exhibited in the Ethnographical Section of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna, with the names of the trees, the woods of which were used in the carving of these sculptures. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28379. BURKE, CHARLES VICTOR.

A new genus and six new species of fishes of the family Cyclogasteridae. (U. S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1913, pub. 1912. v. 43, no. 1941, p. 567-74)

Contains descriptions of *Cyclogaster bristolensis*, *C. megacephales*, and *Rhinoliparis attenuatus* n. spp. from Bering Sea, also *Careproctus gilberti* and *Paraliparis deani* n. spp. native to southeastern Alaska waters.

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28380. BURKIN, I. A. Shire vnedrāt' mngoletnie ovoshehnye kul'tury na Kralnem Severe. (Sad i ogorod, June 1953, no. 6, p. 39-41, tables) **Title tr.:** To extend cultivation of perennial vegetables in the far North.

Contains notes on twenty-year experiments in cultivation of sorrel, onion and rhubarb by the Polar-Alpine Botanical Garden in Khibiny, Kola Peninsula. Selection and preparation of soil, fertilizing, time of sowing or planting are noted, and data given on the crops and vitamin C content. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28381. BURLANDO, E. Sul trattamento dei congelati di guerra coll'actinoterapia e la marconiterapia. (Congresso Nazio-

nale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 231-34) **Title tr.:** On the treatment of war frostbite by actinotherapy and marconitherapy.

Contains a report on 224 war cases, almost exclusively of the lower extremities, giving symptoms, degrees of injuries, etc. Ultraviolet rays and/or short waves were used in therapy, and methods and apparatus are described. Antalgic action, improvement of local trophism, vasodilation, accelerated granulation and elimination of necrotic tissue were observed as results of the treatment.

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28382. BURN, IVONE ST. G. How to get Canadian oil and gas leases. (World oil, Dec. 1952. v. 135, no. 7, p. 319, 321-23, illus., incl. port., 3 text-maps)

Detailed explanation of methods of obtaining oil and gas leases on lands under various types of ownership of mineral rights: crown lands, Hudson's Bay Co. lands, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. lands, and freehold lands.

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28383. BURN, J. H., and others. Noradrenaline in whale supranal medulla. (Journal of physiology, Mar. 1951. v. 113, no. 1, p. 123-28, illus., tables) 17 refs. *Other authors:* H. Langemann and R. H. O. Parker.

Contains an examination of the adrenal medulla from eight fin- and blue whales, by biological and chromatographic methods. Both noradrenaline and adrenaline were present in the combined amount of 4-5 μ g/mg. wet weight of tissue; noradrenaline was found by both methods to be 81-83 percent of the total, ranging from 70-100 percent.

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28384. BURNAZIAN, A. I. Sanitarnoe obespechenie strelkovogo batal'ona (golovnogo otriada) na marshe zimoi v predvidenii vstrechnogo boia. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo 1938. [v. 10] no. 1, p. 29-35, map) **Title tr.:** Medical safeguards of a rifle battalion (of the advance detachment) during a winter march, expecting an encounter.

Contains an account of preventive measures taken in the above situation and aimed largely at avoiding cold injuries (includes issues of extra socks; woolen inner soles, ointment for covering exposed parts of the body, indoctrination, etc.); medical reconnaissance; preparation of medicines and medical equipment.

The account is supplemented by a timed report on measures taken, military events taking place, weather, evacuation of wounded, etc.

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28385. BURNS, C. A., and A. E. WILSON. Geological notes on localities in James Bay, Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin visited during an exploration cruise, 1949; including lists of collected fossils, Ottawa, 1952. 17 p. diagr., text map. Mimeographed. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-25) 3 refs.

Contains notes made by the senior author during summer and autumn 1949 while a member of a Canadian Geographical Branch party led by T. H. Manning. The expedition sailed on the *Nauja* north from Moosonee, Ont., through James Bay, along the east coast of Hudson Bay, through Hudson Strait and Foxe Channel to Foxe Basin, south by Frozen Strait, Roes Welcome Sound, and west coast of Hudson Bay to Churchill, Man. Topographic and geologic notes are given on 36 localities. Fossils collected in several localities were identified and listed by A. E. Wilson.

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BURNS, H. L., see Carlson, L. D., and others. Adaptive changes exposure cold. 1953. No. 28457.

28386. BUROLLET, P.-A. Phyto-climatologie. (In: Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 501-518, 2 fig.) **Title tr.:** Phyto-climatology.

Contains an account of the effect of climate on vegetation and vice versa, and of the practical application of plant climatology. Included are discussions on the effects of heat and cold, light and darkness, humidity, northern limits of vegetation, the effects of cold and polar climates on vegetation, alpine vegetation, etc. Extensive references to literature are appended.

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BURR, M. M., see Nagler, F. P., and others. Influenza epidemic Canada 1951. 1951. No. 30929.

28387. BURRAU, NILS. Über die schwedischen Formen von *Polyommatus chiron* Rott. (Lep. Rhop.). (Opuscula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, häft. 2-3, p. 116-21, plates, sketch map) **Title tr.:** On Swedish forms of *Polyommatus chiron* Rott. Lep. Rhop.).

Contains a study of geographic races of a butterfly, *Polyommatus chiron*, inhabiting Sweden, with description of four forms and three aberrations. *P. c. borealis*, native to Swedish Lapland is included.

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28388. BURTON, ALAN CHADBURN, 1904- . Clothing and heat exchanges. (Federation proceedings, Sept. 1946. v. 5, p. 344-51, 11 fig.)

Contains a comprehensive account of the problem of clothing in extreme (cold) environments and its military application. Successive sections deal with: earlier work; the effect of World War II on the design of proper, functional clothing; the Clo and Met units, their use and limitations; limits to heavy clothing; "tolerance time"; electrically heated clothing; physiological field testing; study of fabrics as to thermal resistance, permeability to vapor, moisture, water, etc.; special and emergency uniforms.

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28389. BURTON, ALAN CHADBURN, 1904- . Temperature regulation. (Annual review of physiology, 1939. v. 1, p. 109-130) 153 refs.

Contains a review of papers published Jan. 1937-Aug. 1938, with a few earlier references. Special fields reviewed include: homiothermy and development of regulation; the regulating center; temperature receptors and sensation; physical and chemical regulation; fever; slow adaptation to climate and to extreme conditions; air conditioning.

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BUSSA, DOMENICO, see Santucci, G., and others. Indagini sull'apparato cardiovascolare congelati. 1940. No. 31784.

28390. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Imiã sibirskoi khokhotun'i. The name of Siberian herring-gull. (Messenger ornithologique, 1915, t. 6, no. 2, p. 148-49)

The author establishes two forms of Siberian herring-gull: a darker western form, breeding from the White Sea to the lower Yenisey, which he names *Larus taimyrensis antelius*, and a paler, eastern race inhabiting the region east from the Yenisey almost to Lena River bearing the name *L. taimyrensis taimyrensis*. Summary in English.

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28391. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Maloklîn-

vaã kamyshеваã ovsãnka, *Emberiza schoeniclus parvirostris* subsp. nov. (Messenger ornithologique, 1910. t. 1, no. 4, p. 262) **Title tr.:** The small-billed reed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus parvirostris* subsp. nov.

A Latin diagnosis and Russian description of this new subspecies, inhabiting north-central Siberia between Yenisey and Lena Rivers (60°-70° N.).

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28392. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Perspektivy khozãistvennogo ustroeniã Severa. (Sovetskaiã Aziã, 1926, v. 2, no. 3, p. 5-27) **Title tr.:** Prospects of economic development of the North.

Contains a general survey of all branches of the economy; reindeer breeding, fishing, marine industry, hunting, dog breeding, home industry, exploitation of mineral resources, agriculture and transportation, stressing their present condition and possibilities and ways of development. The survey embraces all areas of the Soviet North, from Kola Peninsula to Kamchatka.

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28393. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Polozhenie tuzemsev Chukotsko-Anadyr'skogo kraia. (Sovetskaiã Aziã, 1926. god 2, no. 2, p. 90-92) **Title tr.:** The situation of the aborigines in the Chukotsk-Anadyr' region.

Contains consideration of the economic life of Chukchis and Eskimos, and of what should be done to improve their domestic industries (reindeer breeding, hunting of fur-bearers, fishing, etc.) and trade.

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28394. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Ptitsy Primorskoi oblasti. Birds of the Ussuri-Land, VI. (Messenger ornithologique, 1915, t. 6, no. 2, p. 89-114)

Includes a comparative study of the Kamchatka raven, *Corvus corax kamtschaticus*, based on specimens from western Siberia (Tobol'sk), Kamchatka Peninsula, Ussuri region and Commander Islands. Pts. I-V, 1909-1913, have not been seen. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28395. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938, and G. P. DEMENT'EV. Systema Avium rossicarum. (Oiseau et la revue d'ornithologie, 1933, Nouv. sér., t. 3, no. 3, p. 457-518, 3 plates; no. 4, p. 727-50; 1934, t. 4, no. 2,

p. 267-96, plate; no. 3, p. 508-530; no. 4, p. 591-625, plate; 1935, t. 5, no. 1, p. 70-106, 2 plates; no. 2, p. 292-321; no. 3-4, p. 422-61) **Title tr.:** System of Russian birds.

Contains a systematic enumeration of the birds of Russia, including 94 species and varieties of the order Accipitres, 54 of the order Striges and 709 of the order Passeriformes, with synonyms, occasional critical notes and data on geographic distribution in Russia and adjoining countries. Many species native to northern regions are included.

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28396. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Vostochnaia forma sibirskoi khokhotun'i, *Larus affinis taimyrensis* subsp. nov. (Messager ornithologique, 1911. t. 2, no. 2, p. 149) **Title tr.:** Eastern form of the Siberian gull, *Larus affinis taimyrensis*.

Russian diagnosis of a new subspecies, *Larus affinis taimyrensis*, secured on the shores of Yenisey Bay and very common in the western part of Taymyr Peninsula.

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28397. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Vyborny mesta dlia dal'nevostochnykh kul'tbraz. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926. god 2, no. 2, p. 88-90) **Title tr.:** Selection of sites for cultural bases in the Far East.

Factors considered in deciding location of cultural bases for Chukchis, Koryaks, and Tungus.

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28398. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Zamietki o kukshakh i ikh rasakh. Notes on *Perisoreus infaustus* (L.) and subspecies. (Messager ornithologique, 1916. t. 7, no. 1, p. 39-44)

Contains descriptions of six geographic races of *Perisoreus infaustus* (three subspecies described as new), including *P. i. yakutensis* n. subsp. (Yakutia), *P. i. ruthenus* n. subsp. (Arkhangel'sk province), *P. i. infaustus* (Swedish and Finnish Lapland), and *P. i. maritimus* (Obdorsk-Turukhansk region, Siberia); and a table of measurements. Summary in English.

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28399. BUTURLIN, SERGEĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1872-1938. Zamietki o palearkticheskikh shehurakh. Notes on palearctic forms of *Pinicola enucleator* (L.). (Messager ornithologique, 1915. t. 6, no. 3, p. 239-44)

Contains descriptions of five subspecies of palearctic *Pinicola enucleator* (one is described as new), based on measurements of over 60 specimens from various regions, including *P. e. enucleator*, distributed from Scandinavia to Yenisey River, *P. e. urupensis* from southeastern Alaska and *P. e. kamtschatkensis* inhabiting Yakutia, Anadyr' valley, Okhotsk region and Kamchatka. Summary in English.

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28400. BYERS, FRANK MILTON, 1916- . Orogenic significance of two volcanic suites at Umnak Island, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1952. v. 63, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1323)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Apr. 1952 meeting of the Society, Tucson, Arizona. In the northeast part of Umnak is a "low shield volcano of plateau basalt affinities" with no hypersthene, while two hypersthene-bearing andesite cones are found in southwest Umnak. The two contrasting petrographic suites are described and their origin suggested.

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28401. BYERS, FRANK MILTON, 1916- . Silica-variation diagrams, northeastern Umnak Island, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1500)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the March 1953 meeting of the Society, Stanford Univ., Calif. The diagrams are based on analyses of six porphyritic Quaternary lavas from northeast Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Lavas range from olivine basalt (46 percent silica) to rhyolite (73 percent silica). Percentages are given for magnesia, lime, iron, soda, potash, and alumina for the various lava types.

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28402. BYERS, FRANK MILTON, 1916- , and T. F. W. BARTH. Volcanic activity on Akun and Akutan Islands. (In: Pacific Science Congress. 7th, New Zealand, 1949. Proceedings, v. 2, Geology, pub. 1953. p. 382-97, illus., 6 text maps, 4 tables) 13 refs.

Contains results of studies made during summer 1948, part of the Aleutian volcano investigations of the U. S. Geological Survey. The islands, each with several volcanic centers, are in the eastern part of the Aleutian Chain (54°08'-10' N. 165°30'-54' W.) and are composed of late Tertiary and Quaternary

andesite and basalt. Each island is described and a history of volcanic and thermal activity given. On Akun thermal activity has "essentially ceased"; future volcanic activity is not expected. Akutan Volcano on western Akutan is very active, major eruptions occurring at approximately 20-year intervals, the latest in Jan. 1947. Chemical analyses of fissure fillings, volcanic ejecta, and hot spring waters are given.

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BYERS, FRANK MILTON, 1916-, see also Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

28403. BYLINKINA, A. V kratere vulkana; pis'mo s Kamchatki. (Znanie-sila, Mar. 1951. t. 21, no. 3, p. 22-27, illus.) *Title tr.:* In the crater of a volcano; a letter from Kamchatka.

Notes by a staff member of the Kamchatka Volcanological Station on its current work on the Klyuchevskaya group. The recent five-year eruption of Shiveluch which began in 1944, and visits to its active crater in 1949 and 1950, the eruption of Klyuchevskaya Sopka, and a trip to the crater of Tolbachik volcano are described, partly in excerpts from a diary; illustrated by photos of the eruption taken at various distances.

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28404. BYLUND, ERIK, and Å SUND-BORG. Lokalklimatets inverkan på bebyggelsens läge i Arvidsjaurs socken. (Ymer, 1952. Årg. 72, häfte 1, p. 1-30, 12 illus. incl. diags., 2 text-maps) 20 refs. *Title tr.:* Influence of local climate on location of settlements in Arvidsjaur parish.

Contains a discussion of why the colonization of Arvidsjaur parish (65°-66° N. lat in Swedish Lapland) was shifting about 1750-1820. It is shown that the settlers moved dwellings and broke new land higher up the mountain slopes and/or on the strips of land between large lakes in order to eliminate frost risks. The investigation is based on historical documents and on field observations by means of thermograph and minimum thermometers as well as on temperature registrations at various localities within the parish. The influence of local temperature and other climatic factors determined the sites of dwellings and pattern of the farming system. Summary in English.

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BYRNE, E. C., see Heppner, J. P., and others. Association of absorption & Es ionization with aurora. 1952. No. 29624.

28405. C., P. Le "Croiseur des Neiges," véhicule automobile de l'expédition antarctique de l'admiral Byrd. (Génie civil, June 22-29, 1940. t. 116, p. 385-87, illus., diags.) *Title tr.:* The "snow cruiser," automotive vehicle of Admiral Byrd's Antarctic Expedition.

"The vehicle constructed in 1939 consists of a Hi-metal body with electrically welded assemblings. Hi-metal contains Mn, Si, Cu and Ni and little carbon; its shock resistance at -45° C. is 15 times that of ordinary metal. The construction of the vehicle is described. Power is provided by two 6-cylinder Cummins heavy oil motors with General Electric dynamos. The wheels, weighing 3 tons each are mounted on Timken roller bearings of 58 tons load capacity each. The hydraulic brakes are applied by separate pedals for front and rear wheels. A 450-m. cable winch hauls the vehicle up steep slopes, unloads the airplane carried and holds the spare tires. A total of 9,500 l. of heavy oil for the Diesel motors and 4,000 l. of gasoline for the airplane is carried. The scientific equipment includes a recording seismograph, a gravimeter, and apparatus for ice studies, magnetic, meteorological and soil measurements. The vehicle has a radio station with 2 transmitters and 2 receivers. Both vehicle and airplane are supplied with direction-finders."—SIPRE.

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28406. CABANES, BERNARD. Alpinisme polaire: L'expédition Maillard au Spitzberg. Paris, Amiot Dumont, 1951. 229 p. illus. maps.

Contains a popular account of a French mountaineering expedition to West Spitzbergen during July-Oct. 1950. The six-man party was led by Claude Maillard; its purpose was to climb Mt. Général-Perrier, a peak seen during the ascent of Newtontoppen in 1946. The journey, life on Spitzbergen, and the coal-mining are described; the story of the ascent is told, with excellent photographs.

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28407. CABANES, BERNARD. Spitzberg, vie et mort d'un continent glaciaire. (Géographia, July 1952. No. 10, p. 23-31, 6 col. illus., 2 maps) *Title tr.:*

Spitsbergen, the life and death of a glacial continent.

Contains popular treatment of Spitsbergen as the remnant of a glacial continent like Greenland. The various islands of the archipelago and their glacier systems are described, and glacier régimes and factors in present glacial recession discussed. Coal deposits and mining are briefly noted. The author was a member of L'Expédition Maillard au Spitzberg, 1950.

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28408. CABIZZA, ANTONIO. Risultati conseguiti con fisioterapia negli esiti di congelamento ed interventi su arti congelati. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma, Atti, May 24-26, 1942, *pub.* Rome, 1943. p. 246-48)
Title tr.: Results obtained with physiotherapy in frostbite sequels and in interventions on frozen limbs.

Contains an account on the physiopathology of frostbite, and of the methods applied by the author. These consist of prolonged soaking in a bath of 37° C. rising gradually to 41° C.; the bathing fluid is a hypertonic salt solution, with a slight addition of citrosyl. Infected areas are subsequently dusted with sulphonamide and covered with a cod-liver salve. As a result early disappearance of pain and paresthesia, and lessening of edema, were observed. Similar baths were applied following operative interventions.

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28409. CADE, STANFORD. War surgery in the Royal Air Force. (British journal of surgery, July 1944. v. 32, no. 125, p. 12-24, fig. 11-17)

Contains an account of the surgical treatment "from the time of injury in the aircraft to the final disposal and return to duty". Includes a section on frostbite and cold immersion (p. 19-21), illustrated, dealing with clinical aspects, causative factors, incidence, treatment, etc. Brief case histories of all degrees of frostbite are given.

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28410. CADE, TOM J. The influence of food abundance on the over-wintering of pine grosbeaks at College, Alaska. (Condor, 1952. v. 54, no. 6, p. 363)

Author's observations for two winters indicate that the pine grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, regularly over-winters in the vicinity of Fairbanks and College, central Alaska, but in highly varying numbers,

apparently depending upon the abundance of winter food.

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28411. CADE, TOM J., and J. L. BUCKLEY. A mass emigration of sharp-tailed grouse from the Tanana valley, Alaska, in 1934. (Condor, 1953. t. 55, no. 6, p. 313)

The author states that *Pedioecetes phasianellus* was very abundant in the Tanana valley during the early 1930's, and the population built up to a peak in 1934. One day in October 1934, the great number of them suddenly arose en masse and flew off toward the mountains. Nothing was ever learned of the fate of the emigrating birds; this grouse has not been a common bird in interior Alaska since then.

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28412. CADE, TOM J. Notes on the activity of shrews along the Yukon River. (Journal of mammalogy, Feb. 1953. v. 34, no. 1, p. 120-21)

Contains some observations on shrews (*Sorex obscurus*) made during the summer 1951 between Dawson and Circle, including frequency, food, enemies, swimming ability, etc.

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28413. CADE, TOM J. The peregrine falcon in the Yukon valley. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, *pub.* 1953, p. 330-34) 15 refs.

Contains a report of observations made in midsummer 1951 in the Yukon valley between Dawson and Circle. Data on population density, habitat, etc., are given and earlier findings discussed.

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28414. CADE, TOM J. Sub-nival feeding of the redpoll in interior Alaska: a possible adaptation to the northern winter. (Condor, 1953. v. 55, no. 1, p. 43-44, illus.)

Contains an account of author's observations on the way these, and possibly other, birds feed during the winter. Tunnels in the snow cover created by drifts and apparently by the birds themselves give access to the ground and the seeds scattered thereon, which make up the birds' food. Their food throughout the year (seeds of alders, birches, lamb's-quarters, etc.) is noted. The "ecological and behavioral plasticity" of this arboreal species is of definite survival value in the northern environment.

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28414A. CADE, TOM J. A synoptic bibliography of Alaskan ornithology. Los Angeles, University of California, Jan. 27, 1953. 76 p. Mimeographed. Revised Sept. 5, 1953.

Contains a bibliography of over 750 references assembled during 1952-1953, and briefly annotated. Arranged chronologically, the entries (which include some unpublished materials) cover the period 1785-1953, but an author index is not provided. Nearly all primary references to Alaskan birds are said to be included, the secondary references being less complete. Emphasis is on regional lists and distributional notes, and author has attempted to give full citations of all type specimens from Alaskan localities.

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28415. CADY, WALLACE MARTIN, 1912- . Aerial photographs as an adjunct to arctic and sub-arctic geologic reconnaissance. (New York Academy of Sciences. Transactions, Apr. 1945. Ser. 2, v. 7, no. 6, p. 135-38)

Contains a short general survey of the value of aerial photography to geologic mapping and the location of mineral deposits. In tundra-covered and frost-heaved areas, geologic structures are difficult to recognize on the ground. The Kuskokwim River area, southwestern Alaska, is used as an illustration, and the topography, geology, and mineral resources are described.

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28416. CAFFEY, JOHN P., 1895- . Chronic poisoning due to excess of vitamin A; description of the clinical and roentgen manifestations in seven infants and young children. (Pediatrics, Apr. 1950. v. 5, p. 672-88, 9 fig.) 12 refs.

Contains an account of clinical manifestations, roentgenographic changes in the skeleton, and elevation of blood vitamin A, caused by excessive intake of the latter and of vitamin D. The differential features of vitamin A poisoning and infantile cortical hyperostosis, the minimal pre-clinical latent period, and the minimal toxic daily dose in vitamin A poisoning are discussed. In healthy children over-administration of vitamin A is believed to be more hazardous than vitamin A deficiency.

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28417. CAILLEUX, ANDRÉ, 1907- , and P. STAHL. Enregistrement annuel de pression atmosphérique. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition

arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 91-94, illus., table) **Title tr.:** Annual recording of atmospheric pressure.

In Aug. 1950 a barograph (recording barometer) capable of operating for a year without maintenance was placed in a covered sledge at the Expedition's Camp VI at the western edge of the Greenland inland ice (northeast of Jakobshavn) at approx. 1600 m. elevation. Nine months later, at the beginning of the 1951 summer expedition, the barograph was recovered in working condition. Observations were also made during summer 1951. Conclusions are drawn on the efficiency and future use of such instruments. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

28418. CAILLEUX, ANDRÉ, 1907- . Formes des galets glaciaires. (Société hydrotechnique de France. Comité technique, glaciologie. Procès-verbal de la réunion, May 2, 1950. p. 8-12, illus.) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Forms of glacial pebbles.

Contains brief discussion of formation and shapes of glacial pebbles. In some glacial deposits most pebbles are little worn, with a few very worn and rounded. This has been observed in Greenland moraines among others. The little-worn pebbles have been subjected only to glacial erosion whereas well-worn ones were rounded in potholes of englacial and subglacial streams

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CAIN, H. THOMAS, see Shade, C. I., and H. T. Cain. Anthropol. survey Pt. Barrow. 1953. No. 31901.

28419. CAIN, JOSEPH C. Ozone in the Arctic. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 279-81)

The nature of the ozone layer and position of maximum ozone is described. The Arctic is shown to contain more ozone than lower latitudes and to have greater seasonal variations. Possible significance of atmospheric ozone to weather is discussed, and it is hoped that further study will find definite relations between variation in surface ozone concentration and changes in local weather conditions.

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28420. CAIRNS, H., and others. Temporary depression of cortical function

by local anaesthetic and cooling. (*Journal of physiology*, 1953. v. 119, p. 44P-45P) 3 refs. *Other authors:* J. Cole, H. G. Epstein, M. Gardner, and P. Glees.

Contains a report on cooling the brain (motor) cortex of cats and of trained monkeys. In the monkeys a reduction of dexterity and motor power, lasting a few days after cooling was observed. Prolonged cooling caused histologically detectable damage of the first and second cortical layers. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28421. CAJELLI, G. Contributo allo studio della marconiterapia nelle lesioni da freddo. (*Gazzetta medica italiana*, Dec. 1941. Anno 100, n. 12, p. 361-62, 365-66) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the study of marconitherapy in treatment of cold injuries.

Contains an account of the origin of the method; etiology of cold injuries; physiopathology; degrees of frostbite; therapy, including short-wave treatment (marconitherapy) its physiologic and therapeutic effects; methods, and author's experience with 115 cases of first - third degree frostbite among military personnel. Symptoms, methods, and results are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28422. CALATI, A., and L. LONGHI. Esiti anatomici e funzionali delle mutilazioni del piede da congelamento di terzo grado con speciale riguardo agli esiti delle operazioni di Lisfranc e Chopart; nota preventiva. (*Accademia medica lombarda*, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 321-26) **Title tr.:** Anatomical and functional sequels of third degree frostbite of the foot, with special reference to those operated by the Lisfranc and Chopart methods; advance note.

Contains an account of 98 cases of third degree frostbite, amputated at various levels of the foot. Anatomical and physiological problems of the plantar arch and of normal walking are discussed, as well as the four types of amputation performed (including the two mentioned in the title). Data on anamnesis, age and location of original injury, etc., are also included. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28423. CALCAGNI, A. Il problema dei congelamenti visto da un medico militare. (*Accademia medica lombarda*, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 204-206) **Title tr.:** The problem of freezing injury as seen by a military doctor.

Contains data on losses due to frostbite during the French and Greek campaigns, and a discussion on the occurrence according to degrees of severity; therapy in Italian military hospitals (marconitherapy anaesthetic block, hot-air therapy, protein therapy, etc.); prevention with suggestions for improvement in clothing, foot hygiene, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

CALDER, J. A., see Bruggemann, P. F., and J. A. Calder. Bot. invest. NE. Ellesmere. 1953. No. 28341.

CALHOUN, WENDELL T., 1895- see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

CALHOUN, WILLIAM W., see Milch, L. J., and others. Plasma changes induced by acute cold injury. 1953. No. 30800.

28424. CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING RESEARCH, Berkeley. Spectral characteristics of wet and dry snow between 0° and 60° C. Berkeley, Calif., June 27, 1953. 73 p. plates, diagrs., graphs. Mimeographed. (*Its:* Progress report June 27, 1952 to June 27, 1953. Contract No. DA-11-190-ENG-3, Series no. 62, issue no. 1) 12 refs.

Contains a report of the activities carried on under a snow characteristics research contract with the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment, U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers. Topics covered include: (1) spectral reflectivity and reflectance of various materials; (2) surface emissivity at or near ambient temperature; (3) transmissivity and absorptivity of snow. Instruments are described and illustrated by diagrams and photographs. Data in text supplemented by graphs. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DGS.

CALLAGHAN, JOHN CARTER, 1923- see Bigelow, W. G., and others. Radio-frequency rewarming hypothermia. 1952. No. 28130.

28425. CALLOWAY, E. B., and H. S. KAMINSKI. Ice thickness forecasting as applied to Baffin Bay - Davis Strait area. [Washington], 1953. 11 p. tables. (U. S. Navy. Hydrographic Office, typed manuscript)

"Methods to determine the time required for the water surface to freeze, and to compute the thickness of the ice accretion from predicted weather con-

ditions are discussed. The date of the first freeze is determined from the time required by the water mass to reduce its temperature to the f. p. by convection. No freezing occurs if the freezing season is over before the surface temperature is reduced to the f. p. Vertical mixing reaching deeper and deeper produces a homogeneous water column down to the depth where convection ceases. The length of time needed to bring the surface layer to the f. p. depends on the vertical density distribution. The date of the first freeze at a given location in the Davis Strait from an oceanographic sounding taken on Aug. 11 is computed. The methods used by A. G. Kolesnikov and Olaf Devik to determine ice thickness are reviewed. The thickness may be computed from a formula based on Fourier's heat conduction equation, or from graphs consisting of parametric curves of ice thickness when no snow cover is present and the original ice thickness is neglected. The rate of ice growth diminishes as the ice thickness increase becomes a linear function of time. The first 50 cm. develop in about 18 days with an average temperature of -20°C . The ice growth becomes a linear function of time sooner if a snow layer is present. A 10-cm. increase of ice thickness occurs in 8 days when no snow is present, in 14 days with a 20-cm. snow layer, in 20 days with a 40-cm. snow layer, and in 32 days with a 50-cm. snow layer."—SIPRE.

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28426. CALTABIANO, D. Ipoglicemia da ergotamina nell'assideramento acuto. (Rivista di patologia sperimentale, 1933. v. 10, no. 5-6, p. 59-65) Also pub. in: Società italiana di biologia sperimentale. Bolletino, 1933, v. 8, f. 1, p. 104-106. 21 refs. **Title tr.:** Hypoglycemia from ergotamine in acute hypothermia.

Contains a report on experiments with guinea pigs injected with ergotamine tartrate prior to being made hypothermic. Small doses of ergotamine (0.7-1.5 mg. per kg.) prevented an increase of hyperglycemia, as compared with non-injected controls; large doses (2, 3, 6 mg. per kg.) caused hypoglycemia.

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CAMP, PAUL DOUGLAS, 1903-, see Grant, R. T., and others. Observ. on vessels and nerves of rabbit's ear . . . cold. 1932. No. 29368.

28427. CAMPBELL, ÅKE, 1891- Från vildmark till bygd; en etnologisk undersökning av nybyggarkulturen i Lappland före industrialismens genombrott. Uddenvalle, Bokförlaget Hermes, 1948. 272 p. illus. (Landsmåls- och folkminnesarkivet i Uppsala. Skrifter, ser. B:5) **Title tr.:** From wilderness to settled country. An ethnological investigation of the culture of the settlers in Lapland before the heyday of industrialism.

Contains a study of Swedish pioneers who settled in Lapland, and of culture contacts between these settlers and the indigenous Lapp population. During the Middle Ages and to the end of the 17th century, Lapland was the country of the nomadic Lapps devoted to hunting, trapping, fishing, and reindeer-breeding. When Swedish colonization was encouraged in 1673, 1695 and 1749, the pioneers were at first trappers and reindeer breeders, and later developed stock farms and crop cultivation. The causes of contention between the Lapps and the Swedes are discussed as well as the development of some mutual adjustment and economic cooperation. A serious source of friction was the increase of the settlers' ownership of reindeer herds, and the reduction of the formerly independent Lapp to a dependent herdsman, a trend halted by the law of 1928. The use of alcoholic spirits by the Lapps led to abuses which were largely remedied by the introduction of coffee. Some adoption of cultivation methods by the Lapps themselves is reported. The author based his study on eight years of field work and travels in Lapland during 1941-48.

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CAMPBELL, DAN H. Studies on immunological phenomena in arctic mammals. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28428. CAMPBELL, JOHN DAVID, 1907- Survival of the excised heart of the chick embryo after solidification at low temperature. (Biodynamica, May 1950. v. 7, no. 127, p. 7-10, table)

Contains a report on six successful experiments with excised chicken embryo hearts, partly desiccated and immersed in liquid nitrogen for one minute. After rapid rewarming in 40°C . Tyrode solution, the hearts continued beating for 30 to over 80 minutes.

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28429. CAMPILIONE, PIETRO. Sui risultati della medicatura biologica nei congelamenti. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti. Aug. 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 160-64) *Title tr.*: On the results of biological treatment of frostbite.

Contains a report on treatment of first - third degree frostbite with packs of hot (50°-60° C.) physiological salt solution ("biological medication"). Four case histories are presented and the application of the method in cases other than frostbite, quoted. Beneficial results in frostbite are claimed.

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CANADA. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, *see Arctic.* Geog. names Canadian N. 1953. No. 27838.

CANADA. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, *see also* Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

CANADA. DEFENCE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION SERVICE, *see* Nakaya, U., and J. Sugaya. Report permafrost surveying 1943. 1953. No. 30932.

28430. CANADA. DEPT. OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS. GEOGRAPHICAL BRANCH. Canadian Ice Distribution Survey Project presentation. [Ottawa], 1951. 15 p. (Programme of research on Canadian geography. File no. C-2-2-9) typed manuscript.

"Ice surveys made prior to 1947, including the British Admiralty Monthly Ice Charts of the Arctic Seas and the Ice Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere, are reviewed. A glossary of ice terminology compiled by the Geographic Branch in 1947 and approved by the Canadian Navy is appended. The formation, object, scope, and program of the Canadian Panel on Ice Distribution is presented. Its general purpose is to extend the knowledge of the formation, extent, and movement of the different types of floating ice and the accompanying navigational difficulties. A file of information on ice conditions, mainly on floating ice, will be established and the information mapped. Stress will be laid on ice distribution and not on the physics, chemistry, or mechanics of ice formation and will not include any restricted information. A method of gathering information and contributing it to the file is outlined."—SIPRE.

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28431. CANADA. DEPT. OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT. NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH. Settlements and trading posts of the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec, February 1953. Ottawa, 1953. 8 p.

Contains alphabetical list of most of the settlements and trading posts in the Northwest Territories, and those in Quebec and Manitoba served by the Eastern Arctic Patrol, 94 in all. For each is noted: location, function, buildings and equipment, transportation and communication facilities, date of establishment and present status, missions, etc.

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28432. CANADA. DEPT. OF TRANSPORT. Canada's queen of the arctic seas, C. G. S. *d'Iberville*. Ottawa, 1953. 16 p. illus. map, plan.

Contains a popular account of the ice-breaker *d'Iberville*, launched June 12, 1952, at Lauzon, Quebec. The construction of the ship, her equipment, and duties are described. *Map* shows the ship's route and localities to be visited on the Eastern Arctic patrol. Ship's builders are noted and sub-contractors and equipment suppliers listed. A blueprint plan of the boat deck and fore-castle deck appears on end papers.

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CANADA. DOMINION OBSERVATORY, *Ottawa, see* Bremner, P. C. Dominion Observatory seismic station, Resolute. 1952. No. 28293.

CANADA. DOMINION OBSERVATORY, *Ottawa, see also* Madill, R. G. Declination results 1938-47. 1949. No. 30628.

28433. CANADA. FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD. Annual report for 1952. Ottawa, 1953. 231 p. graphs, tables. Text in English and French.

Contains reports on work of biological and fisheries research stations including (p. 149-54) Eastern Arctic investigations of the *Calanus*, June 27-Sept. 24, 1952, in Frobisher Bay and Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island. The biological and hydrographic program was not completed due to mechanical failure on the *Calanus* and to bad weather. Notes on hydrographic work in Cumberland Sound and on plankton and seals collected are given, and the continuing investigations of plankton, arctic char, cod, and seals

in Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait, Frobisher Bay, etc., are discussed. Biological and hydrographic investigations continue in Ogak Lake, Baffin Island.

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CANADA. FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD. EASTERN ARCTIC INVESTIGATIONS. *see* Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Annual rept. 1952. 1953. No. 28433.

CANADA. FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD. EASTERN ARCTIC INVESTIGATIONS. *see also* Dunbar, M. J., and H. H. Hildebrand. Contribution to the study of fishes of Ungava Bay. 1952. No. 28840.

CANADA. FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD. EASTERN ARCTIC INVESTIGATIONS. *see also* Dunbar, M. J., and E. H. Grainger. Station list *Calanus* 1947-50. 1952. No. 28842.

CANADA. FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD. EASTERN ARCTIC INVESTIGATIONS. *see also* Grainger, E. H. On age, growth, migration arctic char. 1953. No. 29362.

CANADA. GEODETIC SURVEY. *see* Ney, C. H. Control arctic mapping. 1953. No. 30978.

CANADA. HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE. *see* Smith, F. C. G. Charting northern seas. 1953. No. 32134.

28434. CANADA. LAWS, REGULATIONS, etc. An Act respecting the Northwest Territories, assented to 4th July 1952. Elizabeth II, chap. 46. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1952. 19 p.

Basic federal act in 46 sections, repealing R. S. C. 1927, chap. 142. Gives definitions of terms and official titles, and laws and regulations concerning government (including the duties and legislative powers of officials and councils, and the laws and revenue account applicable to the Territories); administration of justice; and general matters (including roads, reindeer, intoxicants, insane persons, neglected children, violation of provisions of this Act, etc.).

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CANADA. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. DIVISION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. *see* Orr, J. L., and D. G. Henshaw. New Can. laboratory arctic testing. 1949. No. 31118.

CANADA. ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. *see* Ross, D. S. Arctic air photography. 1953. No. 31701.

CANADA. ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. *see also* Thomas, R. I. Arctic air photography. 1953. No. 32442.

28435. CANADIAN AVIATION. Bush flying still vital activity; changes character in Northwest. (Canadian aviation, Nov. 1948. v. 21, p. 36-37, 88 illu.)

Includes descriptive and statistical data on operating air lines in Yukon Territory and Mackenzie District, freight rates from Edmonton to Yellowknife, Coppermine, Fort Norman, and Aklavik, etc.

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28436. CANADIAN AVIATION: The case of the Ungava airlift. (Canadian aviation, Dec. 1951. v. 24, p. 15)

Editorial, summarizing the results of the Ungava airlift. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28437. CANADIAN AVIATION. Survival in the Arctic. (Canadian aviation, Aug. 1950. v. 23, p. 16-17, 51, illus.)

Brief summary of the Arctic cook book (copy not seen) of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) which describes the edible plants and animals of the Arctic. About 30 edible plants and more than 50 different animals, birds, and fish are described, together with the methods of preparation for eating.

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28438. CANADIAN AVIATION. Ungava airlift. (Canadian aviation, Dec. 1951. v. 24, p. 22-24, 54, 56, illus. incl. map)

Describes the operations of the airlift between Seven Islands on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Knob Lake iron ore region on the Quebec Labrador boundary, 320 miles to the north. A railroad is being built through the wilderness and supplies are flown to the construction sites by the Hollinger Ungava Air Transport. Types of aircraft and loads, tonnage, landing facilities, etc. are noted.

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28439. CANADIAN AVIATION's annual airport directory. (Canadian aviation, May 1948. v. 21, p. 39-62)

Airports in each province, Northwest Territories (p. 43), and Yukon Territory (p. 61-62) are listed with location and facilities noted. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28440. CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL. Iron Ore Company of Canada. (Canadian mining journal, Apr. 1952. v. 73, p. 152)

Summarizes development in 1951 at the Company's iron ore property in Labrador-Quebec. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28441. CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL. Mining activity in the Northwest Territories. (Canadian mining journal, Feb. 1952. v. 73, p. 79-80, illus.)

Describes mining developments in 1951. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28442. CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL. Moving a town 165 miles northward. (Canadian mining journal, Mar. 1952. v. 73, p. 77-80, illus.)

Contains account of the winter moving of a whole town from the now exhausted copper-zinc mines of Sherritt Gordon mines, Ltd., at Sherridon to a new nickel-copper mine of that company at Lynn Lake, Manitoba, by the Patricia Transportation Co. of Winnipeg. The tractor trains, route, reestablishment of dwellings on the new site is described.

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28443. CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL. Sherritt Gordon Mines. (Canadian mining journal, June 1952. v. 73, p. 112, 116, 118, 120)

Contains extended discussion of operations at the Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. in 1951, and a description of transfer of the company's operations to Lynn Lake, Manitoba; from the annual report of the company. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28444. CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL. Unique communication system. (Canadian mining journal, June 1953. v. 74, no. 6, p. 68)

Contains note on the communication system to be used on the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway between Seven Islands and Knob Lake. Switching, ore dumping, and other operations will be done by remote control, and electronic communication facilities will be provided for communities along the railway. Problems of design, installation, and maintenance are discussed.

Copy seen: DGS.

CANAVERO, G., see Bugliari, G., and G. Canavero. Sindromi neuroartralgiche da perfrigerazione. 1940. No. 28369.

28445. CANELLA, C. Esiste nell'emoglobinuria parossistica "a frigore" una

resistenza al freddo delle emazie? Contributo clinico e rilievi biologici. (Minerva medica, June 23, 1947. anno 38, v. 1, n. 25, p. 571-77, chart) **Title tr.:** Possibility of resistance to cold of erythrocytes in paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria; a clinical contribution and biological study.

Contains a case presentation of a soldier, aged 38, including extensive laboratory tests. This is followed by an account of earlier studies of the syndrome, a discussion of the present findings and presentation of additional investigations on the case, including hematological and serological tests; studies of the urine, kidney, spleen, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28446. CANTLEY, J. G. The 1952 Eastern Arctic Patrol. (Arctic circular, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 8-10)

Contains a brief account of the 30th annual patrol, June-Sept., carrying supplies and personnel to posts in the Canadian Eastern Arctic. The itinerary of the C. D. Howe (Captain Paul Fournier) and posts visited are indicated: westward to Churchill, north to Cornwallis Island, southern Ellesmere, and Baffin Island posts. Administrative and health work conducted, hydrographic work; Eskimo handiwork project are noted.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

28447. CANTY, THOMAS JOHN, 1906-, and A. G. SHARF. Frostbite resulting in amputations. (Annals of surgery, July 1953. v. 138, no. 1, p. 65-72, illus.) 14 refs.

Contains a comparative study of 15 cases of frostbite with major tissue necrosis in military personnel, including data on circumstances of exposure and initial symptoms. A conservative treatment, which gave maximum preservation of extremities, is outlined and recommended.

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28448. CAPELLE, KENNETH J. A revision of the genus *Loxocera* in North America with a study of geographical variation in *L. cylindrica*. (Diptera, Psilidae). (Entomological Society of America. Annals, 1953. v. 46, no. 1, p. 99-114, illus., text map)

Contains a description of dipterous genus *Loxocera*, a key to the species, and a systematic list of five species (one described as new). Includes *L. microps* collected at Willow, (61°45' N. 150°04' W.), in 1948. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28449. CARDER, DEAN SAMUEL, 1897- . Storm microseisms and storms. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1524)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the March 1953 meeting of the Society, Stanford Univ., Calif. Heavy microseisms which disturb the Sitka Seismograph Station intermittently during the winter are undoubtedly associated with storms off the Alaska coast. Evidence indicates that the microseisms are generated by ocean swell which travels at a slower rate than the storm front.

Copy seen: DGS.

CARDON, PHILIP VINCENT, 1889- . Interest of American public in agricultural research in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28450. CARDON, PHILIPPE VINCENT, Jr., 1922- , and **D. S. LUKAS.** Changes in cardiac output during the cold pressor test: comparison of low frequency ballistocardiograph and direct Fick methods. (Journal of clinical investigation. June 1953. v. 32, no. 6, p. 559)

Contains a summary of tests performed on three hypertensive and five normotensive subjects. Simultaneous determinations were performed before during and after the cold pressor reaction, with the two methods. **Copy seen:** DSG.

CARDOT, H., see Desgrez, A., and others. Action climats l'organisme sain et pathologique. 1934. No. 28741.

28451. CARLES, L. MARCEL, 1903- . Climatologie de l'inlandis Groenlandais. (La presse thermale et climatique, Mar.-Apr. 1953. no. 3-4, p. 1-14) **Title tr.:** Climatology of the inland ice of Greenland.

Contains a discussion of the climate of the Greenland icecap and its effect on man. Climatological observations were made during the first winter, 1949-1950, at the Central Station of Expeditions Polaires Françaises (P.-É. Victor); physiological observations were made over a period of two years on about forty persons in the expedition. The physical features of the icecap are noted. Temperature, atmospheric circulation, humidity, and electricity are discussed and observation data cited. The climate is characterized by habitually low temperatures subject to rapid changes often

of wide range, by frequency of storms, and by the alteration of a long winter night and long summer day. Pathological cases due directly to climate were rare. This is believed to be the result of atmospheric dryness and electricity, freedom from bacteria, and the quality of solar radiation. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28452. CARLES, L. MARCEL, 1903- . Rapport médical général. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 153-55) **Title tr.:** General medical report.

Three doctors accompanied the summer 1951 expedition to the Greenland inland ice, R. Gressard with seismic group "Blue," M. Carles with seismic group "Red," and P. Chanclu at the Central Station. Medical equipment and services during the voyage to Greenland and on the inland ice are briefly described. Valuable equipment was returned to France at the close of the season, the rest stocked at Camp I. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

CARLES, L. MARCEL, 1903- , see also Bramante. Medici d. N. 1951. No. 28280.

28453. CARLGREN, OSKAR HENDRIK, 1865- . Actinaria from Alaska and arctic waters. (Washington Academy of Sciences. Journal, Jan. 1940. v. 30, no. 1, p. 21-27, illus.)

Contains account of five species of actinians collected by the MS *Stranger* in 1937 on the coast of Alaska and north of Bering Sound [sic]. Two of the species seem to be new; one of them, *Epiactis polaris*, n. sp., develops its embryos in a circular broad chamber, located in the uppermost part of the body, a way hitherto unknown from the Arctic. A bathypelagic species from the Sea of Japan is also included.

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28454. CARLSON, HARRY, and M. S. KERSTEN. Calculation of depth of freezing and thawing under pavements (In: National Research Council. Highway Research Board. Bulletin 71, 1953, Soil temperature and ground freezing, p. 81-98, 3 diagrs., 8 graphs, 6 tables) 3 refs.

"Several years' measurements of ground temperatures beneath paved runways at three sites in Alaska [Northway Airfield, 230 mi. southeast of Fairbanks; Eielson

Air Force Base, 26 mi. southeast of Fairbanks; and Fairbanks Research Area, two and one-half mi. northeast of Fairbanks] were utilized to determine depths and rates of penetration of frost and thaw. A theoretical method . . . is given for calculating frost and thaw penetration . . . Computed results are compared with the thermocouple measurements. The depth of frost and thaw penetration may be computed within an accuracy of 1-3 ft. where actual penetration is 6-15 ft., provided adequate soil and air temperature data are available."—SIPRE. Discussion by H. P. Aldrich, Jr., and H. M. Paynter, p. 95-98. *Copy seen:* DGS.

28455. CARLSON, HARRY, and L. A. NEES. Discussion of pile foundations for large towers on permafrost. (American Society of Civil Engineers. Proceedings, 1952. v. 78, separate No. D-103, 3 p.)

"Tests and studies on pile foundations design for sites in arctic and subarctic regions are discussed. Inquiries into the reported failure of tests involving a steel pipe are made. The effects of the diam. and depth of imbedment of the pile specimen in the frozen ground on the unit adhesive force are discussed. For a given temperature differential and length of pile, a steel pipe would transmit to the ground about 75 times more heat than a wooden pile. An anchorage to resist uplift in the annual frost zone is discussed. Anchors with a diam. of at least 3 times the pile diam. are suggested for steamed-in piles. An increase of the pile length of drilled-in pipes to counteract probable forces developed by surface freezing is recommended."—SIPRE.

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28456. CARLSON, HARRY. Stability of foundations on permanently frozen ground. (International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, 2d. Proceedings, 1948. v. 4, p. 51-62, illus., graphs; v. 6, p. 115-17, illus., graphs, diags.)

"Tests were conducted near Fairbanks (Alaska) to determine methods for erecting stable structures in permafrost. Tests indicate that less thawing occurs under a natural vegetative cover than in partially or wholly denuded areas. Artificial insulating materials and deep sand-gravel fills do not appreciably reduce heat transfer into the subgrade. The erection of buildings on piles anchored

in permafrost and the inclusion of an air space under the structure are considered optimum measures for preventing heat transfer into the subgrade and the maintaining of foundation stability. Seven problems peculiar to permafrost are illustrated and briefly discussed by J. D. Lewin."—SIPRE. *Copy seen:* DA.

CARLSON, LOREN DANIEL, 1915- Acclimatization to the cold—physiological mechanisms. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28457. CARLSON, LOREN DANIEL, 1915- , and others. Adaptive changes during exposure to cold. (Journal of applied physiology, May 1953. v. 5, no. 11, p. 672-76, illus.) 23 refs. Other authors: H. L. Burns, T. H. Holmes, and P. P. Webb.

Contains a study of six normal, young males, who lived outdoors in temperatures ranging from -5° to -17° C., spending only 4-6 hours daily indoors. Their skin and body temperature patterns seem to confirm the hypothesis, that adapted persons keep extremities warmer and increase the 'shell' participating in heat loss. This permits the adapted subject to endure cold with less discomfort and loss of manipulatory efficiency and, if able to rewarm periodically, with less demand on metabolism in response to cold. *Copy seen:* DSG.

28458. CARLSON, LUCILE. Luleå and Narvik: Swedish ore ports. (Journal of geography, Jan. 1953. v. 53, no. 1, p. 1-13, illus., 4 text maps, graph, 2 tables) 12 refs.

Contains a general discussion of the problems of iron ore transport from the mines at Kiruna and Gällivare in Norrbotten, Sweden, and description of the port of Narvik ($68^{\circ}22'$ N., $17^{\circ}25'$ E., in Norway). A brief historical summary is given of the building of the "Ore Railroad" from Boden railway center in Sweden to Narvik. The latter, situated on a fjord that reaches within five miles of Sweden, exists only for ore shipment. Before World War II, its population numbered about 10,000. Destroyed as a port by June 1940, it has now been completely reconstructed. Statistics are given for shipping and tonnage of ore carried 1930-1950.

Copy seen: DGS; DLC.

28459. CARLSTEDT, R. Pilotballong-observationer i Abisko 1914 och 1915. (Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademien. Meteorologiska iakttagelser i Sverige, 1916. v. 57, 2B, p. 15-59) In Swedish and French. *Title tr.*: Pilot balloon observations at Abisko, 1914-1915.

"Continuation of work commenced by Funke . . . in 1913. [*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 5435]. Results of 212 individual ascents made between Feb. 1914 and Oct. 1915 tabulated and over 90 ascents exceeded 5 km. Some reached 10-14 km. Results not summarized."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 617.

Copy seen: DLC.

CARMICHAEL, E. ARNOLD, *see* Uprus, V., and others. Vasodilatation & vasoconstriction cooling body. 1936. No. 32644.

28460. CARPENTER, EDMUND S. Witch-fear among the Aivilik Eskimos. (American journal of psychiatry, Sept. 1953. v. 110, no. 3, p. 194-199.)

Contains a study based on field work June-Nov. 1950, Nov. 1951-Jan. 1952, sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America and the University of Toronto. Deals with: witch-fear and witchcraft in the past and present; their causes and forms; witchcraft in relation to empirical knowledge, disease and death; schizophrenia and witch-fear (with description of three cases); genetic, social and economic factors in this fear. The Aivilik Eskimos are a branch of the Iglulik and live along Roes Welcome Sound, north of Hudson Bay.

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28461. CARR, F. S. New arctic Coleoptera. (Canadian entomologist, Aug. 1932. v. 64, p. 191-92)

Contains descriptions of two new beetles collected by O. Bryant, 1929-30: (1) *Bembidion bryanti*, n. sp. from the Mackenzie River near Fort Norman, and (2) *Phyllodecta aklaviki*, n. sp. from Aklavik at the mouth of the River. Differential characteristics are also discussed. Holotypes are in the National Museum of Canada.

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28462. CARRIGHAR, SALLY. Icebound summer. N. Y., Alfred A. Knopf, 1953. xi, 262 p. illus. text map.

Contains a narrative description of animal, bird, and Eskimo life on the west

and northwest coasts of Alaska, where the author lived for three years, part of the time in the Eskimo village of Unalakleet on Norton Sound. She also visited the villages of Kotzebue on Kotzebue Sound, Shishmaref and Wales on Seward Peninsula, the Point Barrow area, and Gambell on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea, and traveled inland by dog sledge and bush plane. Chapters describe the habits of lemmings (including one on a lemming migration), seals, foxes, polar bears, beluga, killer and hump-back whales, walrus, loons, terns, jaegers, and golden plovers. Descriptions of Eskimo life and hunting are included. *Map* shows the limit of permanent polar ice pack, approximate southern limit of sea ice in winter, and approximate southern limit of permafrost. Illustrated with black-and-white drawings by Henry B. Kane.

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CARSCALLEN, HOWARD BETHEL, 1910-, *see* Buck, C. W., and others. Temp. reg. schizophrenia. 1950. No. 28358.

28463. CARSON, Mrs. H. W. Unusual weather at Port Harrison. (Arctic circular, March-May 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 33)

Contains note on unusually warm weather and lack of snow experienced at Port Harrison, northern Quebec, from Sept. through early Dec. 1952. Normal weather prevailed Jan. and Feb. 1953. Temperature and sunshine data are given for Sept. 1952 through Feb. 1953.

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CARTER, W. K., *see* American antiquity. Notes and news: Arctic. 1952. No. 27772.

28464. CARY, CHARLES OSWALD, 1917-. Winter maintenance in Alaska. (Aviation, Sept. 1944. v. 43, no. 9, p. 160-61, 244-45, illus.)

"Preheating methods for arctic aircraft maintenance include the blowtorch, the firepot, and the jeep heater. A conventional cart placed on a small sled is used to haul the starting batteries. It is common practice to plow one runway and leave the other as is, or roll it, to accommodate both wheel and ski landing equipment. Winter emergency equipment is placed aboard all aircraft operating in Alaska."—SIPRE.

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28465. CASANOWICZ, I. M. Shamanism of the natives of Siberia. (Smithsonian Institution. Annual report, 1924, pub. 1925. p. 415-34, 2 plates)

Contains an account based on literature (particularly V. V. Radlov's *Aus Siberien*, 1884, v. 2) of the area of the shamanistic cult; cosmogony and shamanists' world view; the shaman's call to office, his initiation, consecration, appearance, and outfit, his functions, mental attitude and influence. The Siberian shaman is briefly contrasted with the American medicine man, and shamanism with fetishism. Reference is made chiefly to shamanism among the Buryats, Tungus, and Yakuts. **Copy seen:** DLC.

CASHEN, WILLIAM R., *see* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

CASTAGNI, ALDO, *see* Spacciabello, R., and A. Castagni. Contrib. studio terapia congelamenti. 1942. No. 32198.

28465A. CASTELLANETA, VINCENZO. Gli accidenti da freddo negli eserciti con speciale riguardo all'ultima grand guerra. (Giornale di medicina militare, Aug. 1939. anno 87, fasc. 8, p. 815-37) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** Cold injuries in armies, with special consideration of the last great war.

Contains a review of earlier accounts on military losses caused by cold, beginning with Xenophon's narrative in the *Anabasis*; frostbite and trench foot in World War I, with statistical data and information on etiology, pathogenesis, symptoms, prophylaxis.

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CASTELLANETA, VINCENZO, *see also* Cignolini, P., and V. Castellaneta. Rendiconto clinico studi criopatul. 1939. No. 28560.

CASTELLI, CARLO, *see* Giugni, F., and C. Castelli. Congelamenti sistema nervoso. 1943. No. 29279.

CASTEN, D. F., *see* Betcher, A. M., and others. Continuous procaine block ganglions. 1953. No. 28117.

28466. CASTRÉN, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, 1813-1852. Grundzüge einer tungusischen Sprachlehre nebst kurzem Wörterverzeichnis, herausgegeben von Anton Schiefner. St. Petersburg, K. Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1856. xvi, 139 p. (*In his: Nordische Reisen*

und Forschungen. Bd. 9) **Title tr.:** Main features of the Tungus language with a brief dictionary, edited by Anton Schiefner.

Contains an introduction by the editor (p. v-xvi); phonetics and elements of the language of the Tungus (Evenki) inhabiting eastern Siberia between Yenisey River and Okhotsk Sea (p. 1-67); Tungus-German dictionary (p. 69-96); German-Tungus dictionary (p. 97-115). **Supplement:** a list of Tungus words compiled by Middendorff, Spasskii and Gerstfeld with conversational examples (p. 117-36); and (p. 137-39) texts of three folksongs taken from Middendorff. Castrén came into touch with the Tungusian language quite by accident: when a sickness forced him to remain in the Chita village near Nerchinsk in 1840, he made several grammatical and lexical notes from two closely related Tungusian dialects (both, however, strongly influenced by the Buryat language). From these notes this first Tungusian grammar was arranged. This work is discussed by W. Schott, q. v. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

CASTRÉN, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, 1813-1852, *see also* Karjalainen, K. F. Über Castrén's Transkription Ostjakischen. 1904. No. 29938.

CASTRÉN, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, 1813-1852, *see also* Lewy, E. Zum Jenissei-Ostjakischen. 1933. No. 30454.

CASTRÉN, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, 1813-1852, *see also* Prokof'ev, G. N. Materialien z. Ostyak-Samojedischen Sprache. 1931. No. 31490.

28467. CATALOGUS INSECTORUM SUECIAE. Additamenta ad partes I-X. (Opuseula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, Häft. 1-2, p. 69-88; Häft. 3-4, p. 89-109) **Title tr.:** Insect catalog of Sweden. Additions to parts I-X.

Contains supplements to the first ten numbers of *Catalogus* . . . listed in *Arctic Bibliography*, vol. 4, p. 185. Each of the following appears in this volume under its author's name:

I. TJEDER, B. Neuroptera et Mecoptera. No. 32492.

II. FORSSLUND, K. H. Trichoptera. No. 29072.

III. NORDSTRÖM, F. Macrolepidoptera. No. 31004.

IV. ANDER, K. E. V. Odonata. No. 27782.

V. ANDER, K. E. V. Orthoptera

(Dermaptera, Blattoidea, Saltatoria). No. 27783.

VI. BENANDER, P. Microlepidoptera. No. 28064.

VII. OSSIANILSSON, F. Hemiptera Heteroptera. No. 31130.

VIII. OSSIANILSSON, F. Hemiptera Homoptera Auchenorrhyncha. No. 31131.

IX. Anoplura: no additional records.

X. BRINCK, P. Plecoptera. No. 28301.

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28468. CATZ, BORIS, and others. Activity of thyroid of cold-exposed rats evaluated by I^{131} uptake and histometric studies. (American journal of physiology, July 1953. v. 174, no. 1, p. 29-32, illus., table) 15 refs. *Other authors:* Ihsan el Rawi and Ernest Geiger.

In animals exposed to cold ($3^{\circ}\text{C}.$) as well as in controls kept at 24° - $26^{\circ}\text{C}.$, an inverse relationship between the daily amount of dietary iodine intake and the collection of I^{131} tracer by the thyroid, has been established. The mean acinar cell height was not altered if the daily iodine intake was at least 1.5-2 gamma; 24-hour collection values for I^{131} were the same in cold-exposed, as in control animals.

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28469. CAVINA, GIOVANNI. Intorno alle congelazioni dei piedi. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 186-88) *Title tr.:* On frostbite of the feet.

Contains notes on 196 cases of all degrees of frostbite treated, by short-wave therapy, sympathetic block, and (in third-degree frostbite) by amputation.

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28470. CAVINA, GIOVANNI. Intorno alle congelazioni dei piedi in patologia di guerra. (Minerva medica, Jan. 27, 1942. anno 33, v. 1, p. 121-25, 9 illus.) *Title tr.:* On frozen feet in war pathology.

Contains an account based on experience in World War I and the early Italian campaigns of World War II, with information on degrees of frostbite; therapeutic methods, old and new; vascular pathology; gangrene; amputation.

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28471. CEDERBERG, O.-E. Beiträge zur Kenntnis über das Vorkommen von Echinokokkus-Fällen in Finnland. (Acta chirurgica scandinavica, 1946. v. 93, p. 111-30) 45 refs. *Title tr.:* Con-

tributions to the knowledge of occurrence of echinococcus cases in Finland.

Contains an introductory part dealing with the biology of the parasite, hosts and carriers, types of infection, occurrence in Scandinavia, etc. This is followed by a presentation of two cases of reindeer-breeding Lapps, from Sodankylä, with discussion, etc.

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28472. CEDERSTROM, DAGFIN JOHN, 1908-, and others. Occurrence and development of ground water in permafrost regions. Washington, D. C., 1953. 30 p. illus., 2 text maps, diags. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 275) 132 refs. *Other authors:* P. M. Johnston, and S. Subitzky.

Ground water occurrence is discussed in general and with relation to unconsolidated stream-laid and glacial deposits, the main water-bearing formations in the Arctic. The geographical limits of permafrost in Alaska, Canada, and the U.S.S.R. are noted; and the ways in which ground water may occur in permafrost regions is discussed in some detail and illustrated by diagrams. Methods of investigation are outlined, stressing geologic and topographic studies, climatological data, and observations of plant and animal life. Recovery of water in permafrost regions is described; drilling equipment and methods, advantages and disadvantages of cable-tool, rotary, jet-drive, and diamond drilling are noted. Water distribution methods in Alaskan and Canadian communities, available literature on ground water and permafrost, methods of geophysical prospecting, and research problems are outlined.

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28473. CEDERSTROM, DAGFIN JOHN, 1908-. Test well at Kotzebue, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1406)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto, Canada. A test well for ground water was drilled to 325 ft. in summers of 1949-50. Permafrost extended to 238 ft. Difficulties in drilling are noted, and possible investigation of the development of a shallow water zone is discussed.

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28474. CÉLICE, and others. Engelures: vitamines B_1 et acide nicotinique. (Presse médicale, Oct. 10, 1942. v. 50, no. 45, p. 627-28) *Other authors:* Duchesnay and

Pélicier. *Title tr.*: Frostbite: vitamin B₁ and nicotinic acid.

Contains an article dealing with the occurrence, symptoms and pathology of frostbite; the role of proper nutrition and vitamins in susceptibility and resistance to cold injuries; vitamins in therapy; results of administration of vitamin B₁ with nicotinic acid in 70 cases of mild cold injuries, some with ulcerations; the combined treatment resulted in amelioration of lesions and of circulatory deficiencies. *Copy seen*: DSG.

28475. CENDRON, JEAN. Souvenirs médicaux de Terre Adélie. Paris, Masson et Cie., 1953. 24 p., 7 illus. "Extrait de La Press Médicale, 61^e Année, no. 6, Jan. 28, 1953, p. 121-124." *Title tr.*: Medical recollections from Adélie Land.

Contains account of the author's experiences as doctor with the Antarctic Expedition 1950-52 of the French Polar Expeditions organized by Paul-Émile Victor. The voyage on the *Commandant-Charcot*, arriving at the base, Port Martin, in Jan. 1951; the debarkation, supplies, medicines, and quarters are described. Treatment of intestinal disorders (food poisoning), dental work, surgery (intestinal), veterinary work on the sledge dogs are discussed and illustrated.

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CHABRUN, see Ribadeau-Dumas, L., and others. Note clinique froid nourrisson. 1940. N9. 31612.

28476. CHALIKOV, B. G. O roli rybnogo pitaniia ostiakov Kazym'skogo Priob'ia. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1931. god 7, kniga 5-6, p. 219-23, text tables) *Title tr.*: On the role of fish as food among the Ostyaks of Kazym near the Ob'.

Statistical data of 1926 on the food consumption of the Ostyak population (approx. 1000) of 14 villages are presented and discussed. The importance of fish among their foods is demonstrated, but its consumption could be greatly increased. *Copy seen*: DLC.

28477. CHAMBERLAIN, ALEXANDER FRANCIS, 1865-1914. The Eskimo race, their origin and relations. (Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto. Proceedings, 1887-88, pub. 1889. ser. 3, v. 6, p. 261-337) about 50 refs.

The Eskimo habitat is described, and various theories on the origin of Eskimos and their migrations in prehistoric time

are discussed, author favoring a modified theory of F. Boas. The Eskimo language is illustrated by vocabularies (from various sources) of some twenty Eskimo dialects (p. 294-318). The connection between Eskimo dialects and the languages of various Indian stocks is also demonstrated by comparative vocabularies. Another (Eskimo-Turanian), of over 250 words, is offered to show the relation between the Turanian (Ural-Altaic) languages of northeastern Asia and Eskimo, in support of the view that these languages had a common origin, and that the Eskimos were representative of the parent stock. Archeological, craniological, historical and topographic arguments are also put forward which supposedly favor this theory.

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28478. CHAMBERS, CHARLES E. The Aeronautical Chart and Information Center. (In: Alaskan Science Conference, 3d. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. pub. in Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 193-95) 2 refs.

The Aeronautical Chart and Information Center of the U. S. Air Force plans, finances, and helps to compile aeronautical charts of Alaska on relatively large scales. It produces air information publications such as Radio Facility charts and Pilot's Handbooks to supplement maps and charts of the civil agencies who, supported by the Air Force, handle most of the production. Some of the methods of compilation and the sources used are noted. Emphasis is placed on a new Approach Chart series published by the Center and expected to cover the Alaskan coasts by Jan. 1954.

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28479. CHAMPY, CHRISTIAN, 1885-, and others. La gelure des pieds et le rôle de la carence B dans cette affection. (Académie de Médecine, Paris. Bulletin, Mar. 5, 1940, t. 123, p. 185-92) 20 refs. *Other authors*: A. Giroud and R. Coujard. *Title tr.*: Frostbite of the feet and the role of vitamin B deficiency in this affliction.

Contains an account of observations on chickens and pigeons made vitamin B₁ deficient and subsequently having their feet exposed to temperatures of 0° to -8°C. A description of neuritis of the feet, evoked by the cold and the deficiency is given, with details of histological

changes especially those in the nerves. Similarities with conditions in man are discussed.

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28480. CHANCLU, PIERRE. Rapport médical du groupe central. (*In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 160-67, diags.*) **Title tr.:** Medical report of the central group.

Contains observations on medical equipment and activities during May-Oct. 1951 on the Greenland inland ice. The writer was doctor at the Central Station, July 16-Aug. 23. Desirable medical equipment is also noted. Surgical instruments and conditions for use are discussed in more detail. Health of the group at the Central Station is described, with comments on poisoning caused by exhaust fumes from the weasels, cardiac ailments, and various pains relieved by vitamin B complex. Method of collecting glacial sediments from cryoconite holes, to be tested for bacterial content is described.

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28481. CHANG, MIN CHUEH. Resumption of heartbeat in the rabbit embryo after exposure to low temperature. (*Science*, Nov. 6, 1953. v. 118, no. 3071, p. 550-52, table) 8 refs.

Contains a report on preliminary experiments with ten-day-old rabbit embryos removed from the uterus. Treated with glycerol prior to being frozen to -10° C. or -75° C., they resumed heartbeat after being thawed. Not all embryos resumed heartbeat even under the most favorable conditions, but some maintained it two-three days after freezing.

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CHANNELL, G. D., see Ungley, C. C., and others. Immersion foot syndrome. 1945. No. 32583.

28482. CHAPMAN, L. J. The climate of northern Ontario. (*Canadian journal of agricultural science, formerly Scientific agriculture*, Jan.-Feb. 1953. v. 33, no. 1, p. 41-73, maps, tables) 10 refs.

Contains a study based on sources of the Meteorological Service of Canada covering 45 stations with long term records and information from Port Nelson, Churchill, etc. The purpose of the analysis is "to define those characteristics of the climate that have a bearing on the

fauna and flora of the region, and on the nature of its soils and their cultivation . . . on human living conditions, and the construction and maintenance of buildings and roads." As the longest weather records show only a small rise of the average temperatures during the past century, the present normals are expected to approximate the future climate of the province.

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28483. CHAPMAN, SYDNEY, 1888- The geometry of radio echoes from aurorae. (*Journal of atmospheric and terrestrial physics*, 1952. v. 3, p. 1-29, diags., graphs, 3 tables) 9 refs. *Also pub. as:* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. Contributions, series A, no. 5.

"It is shown that the points P on auroral rays, whence a radio beam from a station Q can be reflected back to Q, lie on a cubic surface (the echo surface). If the auroral rays are taken to lie along the lines of geomagnetic force, and the earth's field is treated as a centered dipole field. There is an echo surface for each point Q. The nature of the surface is examined in detail, for guidance in the planning of auroral observation by radio reflexions.

"So far as purely geometrical considerations are concerned, a northern station Q can receive echoes not only from the aurora borealis, but also, from above the atmosphere, from the stream of particles descending to the Southern Hemisphere to produce the aurora australis. But it is uncertain whether these streams of solar particles will have sufficient electron density to give observable trans-equatorial (or extra-terrestrial) echoes."—Author's abstract.

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28484. CHAPPUIS, P. A. Die harpacticoiden Copepoden der europäischen Binnengewässer. (*Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, 1944. Neue Folge. Bd. 12, Heft 3-4, p. 351-433, illus.) 68 refs. **Title tr.:** Copepoda Harpacticoida of European continental waters.

Contains a critical revision of harpacticoids of fresh-water basins of Europe; a key to the families and species, and descriptions of 144 species and subspecies in 20 genera, with data on habitat, ecology and geographic distribution. Includes a few species native to Greenland, Vestspitsbergen, Bear Island and northern Scandinavia and Russia.

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28485. CHARLES, D'ARCY H. Operations in Ungava Bay. (Arctic circular, Feb. 1953., v. 6, no. 2, p. 12-13)

During summer 1952 (to Oct. 12), a Canadian Hydrographic Survey party in the *Algerine* charted areas in Ungava Bay and investigated possible ore-loading ports. Four projects were carried out: (1) an approach channel to the Koksoak River was sounded and the river charted for eight miles upstream; (2) a preliminary survey of Leaf Bay and Leaf Lake was made and a provisional chart prepared; (3) track soundings were plotted up the west coast of Ungava Bay; and (4) to the head of Diana Bay, Hudson Strait, and a provisional chart prepared.

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28486. CHARLES, LUCILE HOERR. Drama in shaman exorcism. (Journal of American folklore, Apr.-June 1953, v. 66, no. 260, p. 95-122) about 130 refs.

Contains a cross-cultural study investigating the exorcism of demons by a shaman to cure the sick, with the purpose of gaining some insight into the psychology of this remarkable form of drama and of human behavior. Dramatic techniques and accessories involved in exorcism, how these dramatic factors function, what are the psychological reactions of the patient, his family and neighbors as audience and of the shaman himself, etc. are investigated. The study is based on literature, and on examination of over a hundred cultures in the Human Relations Area Files, Inc. in the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University. Material concerning Chukchis and Yakuts (among others) are frequently cited.

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28487. CHASSIN, JAMESON LEWIS. 1922- , and others. Effect of stress upon the healing of wounds in rats. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Aug.-Sept. 1953, v. 83, no. 4, p. 798-801, tables) 11 refs. *Other authors:* Hector A. McDougall, Malcolm McKay, and S. Arthur Localio.

Contains a study on the effect of various types of stress, including exposure to cold (4°-6°C.) for four days, upon the bursting pressure of standard laparotomy wounds. With exception of mild stress (skin incisions, single turpentine injection), in each case a depression of bursting pressure of wounds was observed, accompanied by an increase in

the weight of the adrenal glands. The duration of this depression in healing appeared to vary with the magnitude and nature of the stress.

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28488. CHATELAIN, EDWARD F. Winter range problems of moose in the Sunitna valley. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 343-47)

Contains a description of this valley in south-central Alaska, at present probably the most productive moose habitat in the Territory. Winter food of the animal, winter feeding areas and their utilization, food shortages and their effects are reported. The animal's over-utilization of willow, and the ecological succession in the valley threaten to reduce its value as a moose habitat.

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28489. CHATFIELD, PAUL OAKES. 1917- , and others. Physiological adaptation to cold of peripheral nerve in the leg of the herring gull, *Larus argentatus*. (American journal of physiology, Mar. 1953, v. 172, no. 3, p. 639-44, illus., table) 13 refs. *Other authors:* Charles P. Lyman, and L. Irving.

Contains a study on conductivity and resistance to cooling of nerves excised from the tibial and metatarsal portions of the leg, with three groups of gulls used: (1) cold-adapted, kept before killing at -1° to 6°C.; (2) warm-adapted, kept at 26°-30°C.; and (3) heat-adapted, kept at 24°-35°C.; in addition, the temperature of the water in which the birds were wading was altered from that of the air, in some experiments. Results are compared with those in the domestic hen and conditions in other species discussed.

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28490. CHAUCHON, ROBERT. Journal de route du groupe gravimétrique. (*In:* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 127-30, tables) **Title tr.:** Route journal of the gravimetric group.

Contains in tabular form, an outline of work accomplished, vehicles used, personnel, mileage, tonnage, incidents en route, etc., during 14 trips made by members of a six-man (number varied) group during June 1-Aug. 29, 1951, on the Greenland inland ice. A general

account of the gravimetric program is given separately by P. Stahl, q. v.

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28491. CHAUDOIR, MAXIMILIEN de, Baron, 1817-1881. Essai monographique sur le groupe des Pogonides. Société entomologique de Belgique. Annales, 1870-71, pub. 1870, t. 14, p. 21-61) **Title tr.:** A monographic essay on the group of Pogonidae.

Contains a monographic treatment of the beetles of the fam. Pogonidae, Patrobidae and Deltomeridae, with keys to the genera, descriptions of the families, genera, and about 60 species, also synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution. Includes some species native to the northern regions of Europe, Asia and North America.

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CHAUSOV, A. K., see Gomonov, K. A., and others. Gidrol. materialy poberezh'ia. 1937. No. 29322.

28492. CHAVANIER, C. Diagrams for completion of Arctic Polar Chart No. 5965. (International hydrographic review, Nov. 1952. v. 29, no. 2, p. 35-42, diag.)

Contains a discussion and examples of a trans-polar navigation method using a stereographic projection of the Arctic Basin and outline of bordering continents. Through the use of tracing diagrams, the chart may be used as a navigation instrument, eliminating computation. Three problems are given, illustrating the use of chart and diagrams. A similar method is discussed by T. C. Lyon, *Transpolar celestial* . . . 1952, q. v.

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28493. CHEBOKSAROV, N. N. Antropologicheskoe izuchenie komi. (Moskva. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut i muzei antropologii. Kratkie soobshcheniia o nauchnykh rabotakh, 1938-39, pub. 1941. p. 11-67, table 18 on p. 71) **Title tr.:** Anthropological investigations of the Komi.

Contains an account of recent investigations undertaken by the Anthropological Institute among the Zyryans and Perimians: in 1931 studies were made in the basin of the In'va River (headed by M. A. Gremitskii) in 1934 the writer and G. F. Debečs investigated the population of the Vychegda River and its tributaries, the Luza and Letka; in 1938-39 the Anthropological Museum organized a survey

of Zyryans in the districts of Udorsk, Izhma, Zhyuzdinsk, and Cherdinsk (headed by the writer). Among the northern Zyryans of Udorsk, Mezen' and Pechora regions, the fair and tall, mesocephalic type of the Nordic race prevails; in the Zhyuzdinsk region (on the upper Kama) a small, dark and brachycephalic stock of the Sub-Laponoid or Viatka-Kama type is found; between these two regions (i. e. on the Vym', Vychegda and Sysola), there is a mixture of Nordic (or East Baltic) and Sub-Laponoid races; among Zyryans of the In'va and Yaz'va, an admixture of the dark and mesocephalic East Mediterranean race can be observed.

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28494. CHEBOKSAROV, N. N., and T. A. TROFIMOVA. Antropologicheskoe izuchenie mansi. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 28-37, tables) **Title tr.:** Anthropological investigation of the Voguls.

Contains an attempt to sketch the anthropological type of the Voguls, based on material previously published and on new anthropological data collected by the Severo-Ural'skaii ekspeditsiia in 1939. Field work was done on three groups of Voguls (213 males and 187 females): the strongly Russified cross-breeds of Ust'-Ulsa and upper Vychegda, the Voguls of the Ivdel'sk region (on the upper Lozva and its tributaries), and those of the lower Pelmya and Vagilya in the region of Garinsk. The material on males only is evaluated. The Voguls of Ivdel'sk show a great similarity with the Yeniseians. There are also Vogulian types who have strong affinities with the European or Uralian, and Lapponoid races. Several theories are discussed which might provide explanation of these racial affinities. One fact is certain: the Voguls do not form a single anthropological type.

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28495. CHEBOKSAROV, N. N. Ètnogenez komi v svete antropologicheskikh dannykh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 54-48) **Title tr.:** The ethnic origin of the Komi from the viewpoint of anthropological data.

Contains a supplement to the paper of M. V. Taliiskii (q. v.). In recent years, the Anthropological Institute of the

Moscow State University has undertaken a systematic survey of the Zyryans, and 21 local groups have been thoroughly investigated. Three anthropological types are apparent: (1) the transitory type between European and Mongolian forms, termed in the literature the Lapponoid or Uralic type, which is found on the Upper Kama and in the Zhyuzdinsk region; (2) the fair Europoid type of the Baltic cycle with two subdivisions, Nordic and East Baltic, akin to the Scandinavians, which is common mostly in the region of Udorsk, but also found on the upper Mezen', the Vym', Lower Vycheгда, and Pechora Rivers; (3) the dark Europoid type of the East-Mediterranean cycle, found in the basin of the In'va River. Anthropological characteristics of all three types are given and mean measurements for each are presented on a table (p. 57). The author further divides the Zyryan population into northwestern and south-eastern branches, and mentions the migration of the Zyryan people in late historical times, the 16th to 18th centuries.

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28496. CHEBOKSAROV, N. N. Russkie severa Evropelskoj chasti SSSR. (Moskva. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skij institut i muzej antropologii. Kratkie soobshcheniia o nauchnykh rabotakh, 1938-39, pub. 1941. p. 65-66, table 17 on p. 70) *Title tr.:* Russians in the northern European part of the U.S.S.R.

Contains an account on results of anthropological investigations, undertaken by the Anthropological Institute and Museum of Moscow University in 1938-39, and directed by the writer. Racial structure of the Russian population in the regions of Leningrad, Arkhangel'sk, Kirov, and the Komi A.S.S.R. was investigated and anthropometric data taken from about 1134 persons. In racial characteristics of Russians on the middle Mezen' and lower Pechora, the influence of Samoyeds is obvious. The Zyryan influence is noted among the Russians of Zhyuzdinsk region (district of Kirov). A summary of anthropometrical data is given on table 17. *Copy seen:* NN; microfilm in DLC.

28497. CHEKIN, V. ĪA. K voprosu o vliianii meteorologicheskikh faktorov na sosudistyĭ tonus. (Terapevticheskiĭ arkhiv, Jan.-Feb. 1953. t. 25, vyp. 1, p. 71-73) *Title tr.:* Contribution to the

problem of the effect of meteorological factors on vascular tonus.

Contains a report of observations on arterial blood pressure, made in a northern area during a period of large barometric fluctuations on over 500 male subjects. Changes in blood pressure were observed during barometric fluctuations; falling barometric pressure was accompanied by rising arterial, especially diastolic pressure. Hypertonic cases are also briefly discussed.

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CHEPEGA, K. L., see Selianinov, G. T., and others. Mirovol agro-klimat. spravochnik. 1937. No. 18176.

28498. CHERPURKOVSKIĬ, E. M. Geograficheskoe raspredelenie formy golovy i fsvetnosti krest'ianskago naseleniia preimushchestvenno Velikorossii v sviazi s kolonizatsiei eia slavianami. Materialy dlia antropologii Rossii. Moskva, 1913. v, 106 p., tables, map. (Obshchestvo ljubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, t. 124, vyp. 2, Trudy antropologicheskago otdela, t. 28, vyp. 2) *Title tr.:* The geographic distribution of the form of skull and color of hair and eyes among the Great-Russian peasants in connection with the Slavonic colonization. Materials for the anthropology of Russia.

Includes data on the Russians in the northern regions: the governments of Arkhangel'sk and Olonefs. Map shows distribution of cephalic index in European Russia. The work is based on head measurements of 10,000 peasants of both sexes. Summary in French.

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28499. CHEREVATSKIĬ, M. L. Stroitel'stvo vneshnikh setel vodoprovoda i kanalizatsii v zimnee vremia. (Sbornik materialov o novoi tekhnike i peredovom opyte v stroitel'stve, 1953. god 15, vyp. 4, p. 9-12, diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Construction of ditches for water-supply and canalization lines in winter.

"The excavation of frozen ground and tests of water supply lines in winter are described. Frozen ground is excavated by explosives, steam jets, and battering-rams depending on the depth of frost penetration and width of excavations. The most frequent technique consists of a battering-ram weighing 1,000-1,200 kg. being dropped from a height of 5-6 m. at 50-60 cm. intervals. Pipes were welded in portable huts at air tempera-

tures of -30° C. Cast iron pipe joints were beaded using a dry snow-asbestos-cement mixture. The snow melts gradually and reacts with the cement on heating. Pipes were tested for defects with NH_4OH and the escape of NH_3 was detected with a phenolphthalein solution."—SIPRE.

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28500. CHEREVKO, P. V. Razvitie rechnykh portov v piätoï piätiletke. (Rechnoï transport, Jan.-Feb. 1953. t. 13, no. 1, p. 1-4) **Title tr.:** River ports development in the fifth five-year plan.

General survey of the Soviet achievements since 1945 in this field and plans to 1955, with emphasis on progress in mechanization of loading and unloading. Fragmentary and relative statistical data on equipment, capacity and work are given to indicate percentage of increase over 1940 or 1945. Plans for construction and reconstruction of ports in Kotlas and on the Pechora River are mentioned.

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28501. CHERNETSOV, VALERII NIKOLAEVICH, 1905- . Komandirovka v Berezoṣskii ralon Ostäko-Vogul'skogo okruga, 1935 g. (Sovetskaiä arkheologiya, 1937. no. 3, p. 254-56) **Title tr.:** A mission to the Berezoṣ region of the Ostyak-Vogul district in 1935.

Contains a report on author's archeological and ethnographic investigations, Sept. 8-Nov. 19, 1935, in localities on the Severnaya Sos'va and Lyapin Rivers. Several ancient hill strongholds (*gorodishche*) and burial places were investigated and numerous artifacts (pots, sherds, stone and bone implements, etc.) were secured to a total weight of about 90 kg. The settlements belonged to the Voguls, according to the author, who reconstructs four periods of Vogul settlement, ranging from the first centuries A. D. to the 18th, and extending from the stone to iron age, the bronze age being attributed to the second period. Characteristics of each period are given. In the oldest or the pre-*gorodishche* period, large cave dwellings were used, supposedly inhabited by many families under matrilineal organization and with communal economy.

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28502. CHERNETSOV, VALERII NIKOLAEVICH, 1905- , and I. I. A. CHERNETSOVA. Kratkiï mansiiskorusskiï slovar', s prilozheniem grammaticheskogo ocherka. Moskva-Lenin-

grad, Uchpedgiz, 1936. 115 p. (Institut Narodov Severa. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaiä assotsiatsiia) **Title tr.:** A short Vogul-Russian dictionary, with a supplementary sketch of the grammar.

Contains an introductory characterization of the Vogul language and its dialects (p. 3-10); followed by a grammar (p. 11-60); and a short Vogulian-Russian dictionary (p. 61-109). A list of international words and their Vogulian equivalents is added (p. 110-14). The Vogul words are printed in the Latin alphabet.

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28503. CHERNETSOV, VALERII NIKOLAEVICH, 1905- . Mansiiskii (vogul'skii) äzyk. (In: Äzyk i pis'mennost' narodov Severa, 1937. chast' 1, p. 163-92, illus.) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** The Mansi (Vogulian) language.

Contains a short grammar (phonetics, morphology and lexical notes) of the Vogulian language, based on the Sos'va dialect, with a general introduction on the language and its four chief dialects. The Voguls (6311 in 1926) live chiefly in the districts of Berezoṣ and Konda, and on the lower Loz'va. The southern Voguls are under strong Russian and Tatar influence, and most of them have lost their native language. Vogul pictographs are illustrated and described (p. 168). The literature is noted as: two editions of Matthew's Gospel (1868 and 1882), and an elementary reading book (1908) published by the missionaries; five elementary text books and four other books for children (tales, etc.) published in 1933-35 in the new "northern alphabet" introduced in 1931.

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28504. CHERNETSOV, VALERII NIKOLAEVICH, 1905- , O rabotakh Mangazelskoi äkspeditsii. (Akademiä nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1947. vyp. 21, p. 159-62, fig.) **Title tr.:** The work of the Mangazeya Expedition.

Contains the story of a settlement of Russian traders and others which flourished for some 75 years (about 1600-1675), then disappeared. Known by a Samoyedic name, Mangazeya, and situated on the River Taz about 300 km. from the mouth, and a few km. above the Arctic Circle, it was a Siberian fur-trade center which developed rapidly into a port and attracted foreign ships. A dangerous competitor to Tobol'sk, it was denounced to the Tsar, forbidden to

trade with foreigners, soon abandoned by the population, then overrun by the taiga. In 1946 an expedition of the author and three women, excavated the site, reconstructed the plan of the town (p. 159) and unearthed remains which reveal its former prosperity and wide commercial relations. Among the finds were ceramics, objects of silver, bronze and iron, pieces of European glass and chinaware, Russian and foreign coins, bones of domestic animals (cows and pigs), the remains of work sites, etc.

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28505. CHERNETSOV, VALERII NIKOLAEVICH, 1905- . Ocherk étnogeneza obskikh ñugrov. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noĭ kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniâ, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 18-28, 2 fig.) *Title tr.:* Outline of the ethnic origin of the Ob'-Ugrians.

Contains a review of recent archeological excavations in the region of the lower Ob'. Description is given of neolithic cave dwellings on the upper course of the Lyapin River, a tributary of the Severnaya Sos'va (one cave was excavated by the author in 1935), and at the mouth of Khulyum-Sunt River. These large and deep caves served as winter dwellings for a large matriarchal community and may be as early as about 2000 B. C. On Cape Tiutye-sal (Morzhov), a group of three cave dwellings was unearthed which may be dated about 1000 A. D. They belong to the "arctic neolithic" well-known from northern Europe. Characteristics of this culture are given. Its bearers were physically close to the Paleo-Siberians although they had also some obvious Mongoloid traits. Sites discovered at the mouth of the Poluy River produced about 12,000 artifacts of bone, stone and bronze. Two different cultures met there: with the hunting and fishing culture of the arctic type are mingled elements of a southern steppe culture of the Scythian-Sarmatian type. The author is inclined to believe that the Ugrians belonged to the Scytho-Sarmatian cultural world. Once in the North, they abandoned horse-breeding and adopted the material life of hunters and fishers; their folklore, art and customs, however, preserved remnants of their former acquaintance with the horse; and they brought with them the use of metals (animal figures on metal plates, etc.). About 500 A. D. the Ugrians separated into two peoples, Ostyaks and

Voguls. Their matriarchal culture was succeeded by a patriarchal one, the villages were fortified and the presence of pieces of armor indicates their war-like activity. From about 500 A. D., Voguls and Ostyaks traded with remote southern countries getting ware (mostly silver vessels used for their religious ceremonies) from Iran and Khorezm in exchange for their furs, mammoth ivory and "fish teeth" (walrus tusks?). Relations of the Ob'-Ugrians with Yeniseians and Samoyeds are discussed; shortly after 1000 A. D., the northern Ugrians learned reindeer breeding from the Samoyeds.

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28506. CHERNETSOV, VALERII NIKOLAEVICH, 1905- . Zelenaya gorka bliz Salekharda. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noĭ kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniâ, 1949. vyp. 25, p. 67-74, 4 illus.) *Title tr.:* Zelenaya Gorka near Salekhard.

Contains a description of excavations made in 1946 at Mys Zelenaya Gorka (Cape Green Hill) on the River Poluy, 5 km. below Salekhard (Obdorsk). The cultural layer was excavated in two places, two well preserved cave dwellings and remnants of three others were discovered, and several objects found: arrowheads made of bone, reindeer horn and iron, two copper sheets probably used as scrapers, ornaments of bronze, iron knives similar to those used till the present time by Ostyaks and Voguls, etc. A layer of bronze and copper scoria shows that Zelenaya Gorka was once a place for the melting and forging of metals. The site can be dated as approximately 1000 A. D.

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CHERNETSOVA, I. IĀ. *see* Chernetsov, V. N., and I. IĀ. Chernetsova. Kratkiĭ mansilsko-russkiĭ 'slovar'. 1936. No. 28502.

28507. CHERNIĀKOV, Z. E. Karta rasprostraneniâ űazykov narodov Severa SSSR. (*In:* űazyk i pis'mennost' narodov Severa, 1937. chast' 1, p. 229-32) *Title tr.:* Distribution map of languages among the peoples of the northern U.S.S.R.

Contains explanatory notes on a linguistic map (which is not included with this publication) compiled by the writer with help of several other authorities in northern linguistics and ethnography. The map was based on the census of 1926 and indicated 26 nationalities. The

names of the peoples, their numbers and chief dialects are listed in this paper (dialects were not marked on the map). Thirteen peoples have their own literature language, based on one of their chief dialects: the Lapps (1,717 persons), Voguls (5,754), Ostyaks (22,306), Yurak-Samoyeds (17,560), Ostyak-Samoyeds (1,630), Tungus (39,487), Lamuts (2,044), Gold (6,745), Udé (2,003), Chukehis (12,331), Koryaks (7,438), Gilyaks (4,076), and Asiatic Eskimos (1,292). Elementary reading books were also published in the Yeniseian and Kamchadal languages. The following peoples have abandoned their native language and adopted that of a neighbor, they still know their origin, however, though only a few old persons, if any, know their original tongue: The Tawgi-Samoyeds (1,000 persons) and Yenisey-Samoyeds (250) have given up their own languages for Yurak-Samoyed; Orochis (646), for Udé; Kamchadals (4,217), for Russian and partly Koryak; Yukaghirs (443), for Chukehi; Chuvantsy (704), for Russian and Chukehi; Aleuts (353), for Russian; Yeniseians (1,428), for Russian; Dolgans (655), for Yakut; Negidalsy (683) for Tungus; Karagas (415) for Russian; and Soyots (299), for the Buryat language.

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CHERNIAKOVSKIĬ, P. See Tcherniakofsky, Paul.

CHERNIAVSKIĬ, IŮ. K., see Gorbunov, P. P. Nabliŭd. nad narvalom. 1940. No. 29334.

28508. CHERNIGIN, N. F. Kamchat-skil rybonasos KRCh (Kamch. rybonasos, Chernigina). (Rybnoe khoziaŭstvo. Feb. 1951. t. 27, no. 2, p. 8-12, 3 diagrs. *Title tr.:* The Kamchatka fish-pump KRCh (Chernigin's Kamchatka fish-pump).

Contains detailed description of a pump invented by the author to mechanize the unloading of fish from ships. It has a working capacity 60 tons per hour, and was tried out successfully by the Ozerovsk fishing combine in Kamchatka.

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28509. CHERNIGOVSKIĬ, N. T. O shehelochnom rezerve morskogo l'da proliwa Borisa Vil'kitskogo. (Problemy arktiki, 1939. no. 7-8, p. 123-25, tables, graph) *Title tr.:* The alkalinity of sea ice in the Boris Vilkitskiy Strait.

"Analyses of samples from Vilkitskiy

Strait [between Laptev and Kara Seas] indicate that the relative carbonate contents in sea ice remain fairly constant. The coefficient of alkalinity (the ratio between the alkalinity and the chloride content of the ice) varied due to changes in the chloride content and reached a maximum in ice over 5 years old. Absolute alkalinity values during the fall of 1936 were relatively high. Some samples had a mg. equivalent of 0.831 to 0.901. Maximum alkalinity values were attained during the winter and spring in upper and lower layers."—SIPRE.

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28510. CHERNIGOVSKIĬ, N. T. U poliŭsa nedostupnosti. (Priroda, 1943. t. 32, no. 5, p. 33-38, table) 4 refs. *Title tr.:* At the pole of inaccessibility.

"Astronomic, magnetic, meteorological and actinometric observations were made in April 1941 in a region of the Central Polar Basin (83°50' N. lat; 165° W. long.). Sea water temperatures, ice pack movement and salt distribution were measured. Sea water had a temperature of 0°C. and a 3.47 percent salt content at a depth of 295 m., an average wind velocity of 3.6 m./sec. and an average daily temperature amplitude of 5°C. The following actinometric values were recorded: average solar radiation on bright clear days, 406 gm. cal./sq. cm.; direct solar radiation, 291 gm. cal./sq. cm., or 78.5 percent of the theoretically possible 370 gm. cal./sq. cm. About 7 percent of solar radiation is transmitted through a 7-cm. snow layer; 19 percent through a 25-cm. ice layer. Ice less than one year old transmits twice as much solar radiation as old ice."—SIPRE.

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28511. CHERNOBROVIN, V. S. Vazhnelshie poleznyie iskopaemye Kol'skogo poluoostrova. (Razvedka nedr, 1933. no. 16, p. 32-35, 2 illus.) *Title tr.:* The most important mineral deposits of the Kola Peninsula.

Contains a general review of various deposits. Apatite-nepheline ore extraction was started in 1930; two concentration plants will produce 30,000 and 750,000 tons annually; ore resources are estimated 1.5 billion tons, and ore reserve with high percentage of phosphoric anhydride content estimated 250 million tons. Iron ores with 34-39 percent of Fe content are prospected near Murmansk and Shonguy, Olen'ya and Loparskaya railroad stations; iron ore resources of

the peninsula generally are estimated at 427 million tons. Some data on non-ferrous, rare earth metals, mica, pyrrhotite and other mineral deposits are given.

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28512. CHERNOV, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH, 1877- Ugle-nosnye raiony basseina Kos'-fu v Pechorskoy krae po issledovaniyam 1924. Leningrad, 1925. 55 p. map. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Materialy po obshchey i prikladnoy geologii, vyp. 119) **Title tr.:** Coal-bearing districts of the Kos-yu River basin in the Pechora region in the light of the investigations in 1924.

Contains the results of the investigations in search of coal carried out in the valley of the Kos-yu (66°18'N. 50°53'E., left tributary of the Usa) in 1924. Two groups of coal deposits, one belonging to the Lower Permian (Artinsk age) and another to Upper Permian, are described according to the rivers: Necha, Kozhim and Bol'shaya Inta, with data on stratigraphy, tectonics, plant and animal remains, coal analyses and evaluation of reserves. Summary in French, p. 53-55.

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28513. CHERNOV, G. A. Arkheologicheskie nakhodki na reke Shchuch'ef. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noy kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniya, 1951. vyp. 40, p. 96-104, 3 illus., sketch map) **Title tr.:** Archeological findings on the River Shchuch'ya.

Contains an account of excavations made by the author in 1949 on the banks of the upper Shchuch'ya and the shores of some small lakes in the same region (about 68° N., 67° E.). Nine old sites were unearthed, numerous potsherds covered with hole-comb decoration, and one stone ax were found. Material, shape and technique of making this earthenware are described and the ornamentation investigated. These finds show that the region was inhabited by man since about 2000-1000 B. C. Some old Samoyedic burial places were also excavated and several objects found: brass and bronze plates, pendants in the shape of animals (bear, cat, bird), copper handle of a dagger with engraved figures of men and animals, glass beads, iron knife and ring, etc. In addition, two Samoyedic sacrificial places were investigated which had been in use practically to the present time: reindeer skulls and horns were heaped in piles alongside

wooden idols; several objects were found there: shamanistic drum and bell, a plate of brass and one of bronze, iron grids, etc. Most of these objects are of recent date, e. g. 18th or 19th century, and some quite recent, e. g. bottles and silver coins of 1923 and 1927. Some of the objects however, are obviously much older, e. g. a pendant with a figure of a bear which may be dated as early as the 10th to 12th century A. D.

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28514. CHERNOV, G. A. Novye dannye po geologii i tektonike zapadnogo sklona Pripoliarnogo Urala. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady 1948. nov. ser., t. 61, no. 5, p. 887) **Title tr.:** New data on the geology and tectonics of the western slope of Polar Ural.

"New data on the stratigraphy and structure of the western slope of the Polar Urals in the Vangyr River basin area, Komi A.S.S.R. The area comprises two principal anticlines and is composed of Cambrian and Ordovician formations overlain by Quaternary deposits of at least two glacial periods."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and Index of Geology*, 1951, v. 16, p. 53.

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28515. CHERNOV, G. A. Petrushinskaya stofanka na Srednel' Pechore. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noy kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniya, 1951. vyp. 39, p. 81-83, illus.) **Title tr.:** The site of Petrushino on the Middle Pechora.

Contains description of a stone age site, discovered by the author in 1942 near the village of Petrushino. At this place the Pechora's bank is formed of five terraces, and on the fourth, were found three stone scrapers and 50 potsherds, the latter once having formed two clay pots each about 30 cm. in diameter. The potsherds with hole-comb decoration, were similar to those unearthed in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

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28516. CHERNOV, G. A. Stofanki drevnego cheloveka na r. Kolva, Kolva-Vis i Sandibet-fu v Bol'shezemel'skoy tundre. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noy kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniya, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 101-111, 5 illus., incl. sketch map) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Sites of ancient man on the Rivers Kolva, Kolva-Vis, and Sandibey-yu in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Contains a report on the archeological excavations made by the author in 1939 on the River Kolva and its two tributaries. In the 28 sites excavated, a great quantity of stone implements, decorated potsherds (covered with hole-comb pattern) and a few artifacts of bronze, brass and iron were found. The objects discovered are here classified, described and (49) figured. Many of the artifacts (ceramics, etc.) are similar to those found along the White Sea, but some new features are present, e. g. the drawing of the human face. The sites belong to several cultural periods.

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28517. CHERNOV, G. A. Stofānki drevnego cheloveka v bassejne reki Pechory. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noĭ kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniā, 1948. vyp. 23, p. 50-59, 7 illus., incl. sketch map) **Title tr.:** Sites of ancient man in the Pechora River basin.

Contains a report on excavations made by the author in 1940 at the mouth of Pechora River near town of Nar'yan-Mar (about 67° N., 52°-53° E.) on the banks of small rivulets and lakes. Detailed descriptions are given of the 14 sites excavated; the objects found are characterized and 40 are figured: stone tools (arrowheads, scrapers), some iron objects and potsherds (mostly with hole-comb decoration, similar to those on potsherds of the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra). The stone objects belong to the third stage of the northern neolithic, according to V. I. Smirnov's classification. Site no. 5, where iron objects and undecorated pottery was found, is only about 300-350 years old; other sites belong to the neolithic period. These discoveries show once more that the far North was inhabited by man very early. The inhabitants of these sites were fishers and hunters.

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28518. CHERNOV, G. A. Stofānki drevnego cheloveka v severnoi chasti Bol'shezemel'skoi tundry. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noĭ kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniā, 1951. vyp. 36, p. 96-114, 6 illus., sketch map, tables) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** Sites of ancient man in the northern part of the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Contains description of archeological excavations made by author in 1947 between town of Nar'yan-Mar and Khaypudyrskaya Guba, on the banks of three small rivers, about 67°-68° N.

and 52°-60° E. (map p. 97). The author was supported on his field work by M. I. Shevyrenkova and V. G. Chernov, all members of the geological expedition to the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra in 1947, led by the author. Twenty-nine sites were excavated, about 150 flint implements and 432 potsherds, belonging to some 30 vessels were found. Detailed descriptions are given of excavations on the rivulets Kuya (14 sites), Chernaya (8 sites) and Kheybide-Pedara (7 sites) and objects found are sketched, viz. neolithic arrowheads, knives and scrapers of flint, stone ax, and potsherds with hole-comb decoration. Conclusions are drawn that prehistoric man of this region lived on banks of small rivers which served as communication routes; he was a hunter, a catcher of wild geese (on the River Chernaya), but not a fisherman, and he lived around 2000-1000 B. C.

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28519. CHERNOV, G. A. Zhertvennoe mesto v severnoi chasti Bol'shezemel'skoi tundry. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noĭ kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniā, 1951. vyp. 39, p. 84-88, 2 illus., sketch map) **Title tr.:** A sacrificial place in the northern part of Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Contains a short description of a mound excavated by the author in 1947 on the River Kheybide-Pedara (about 68° N. 60° E.). The cultural layer of the mound contained reindeer skulls and horns (hence, the conclusion that it had been a sacrificial place); numerous potsherds and objects of bronze, iron, and silver, also silver-plated and gold-plated artifacts were discovered: bronze pendants in the shape of animal or bird, women's ornaments (bronze bracelets, beads and pendants, silver pins, etc.), iron knives, javelins, also some coins. The cultural layer was about one meter in depth and may be divided into three levels of different date between 1000 B. C. to 1100 A. D. Pottery of the lowest level has hole-comb ornamentation and is of the same type as that found elsewhere in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra; the ornamentation on pottery from the uppermost level is quite different, being more elaborate and found here for the first time in this region.

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28520. CHERNOVA, O. A. Novyi vid i rod shiroko rasprostranennoi podenki severnoi poloviny SSSR (Ephemeroptera,

Ephoronidae). (Akademii nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1934. nov. ser., t. 4, no. 4, p. 240-43, illus.) **Title tr.:** A new ephemerid genus and species widely distributed in the northern regions of the U.S.S.R.

Contains descriptions of Eopolymitar-cys n. gen. and E. nigradorsum n. sp., occurring in Arkhangel'sk province (mouth of Northern Dvina River) and in the Yenisey River valley; and comparison with related genus Polymitar-cys. Summary in German.

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28521. CHERNYSHEV, M. Teplovot raschet vodoprovodov v zmerzlykh grun-takh. (Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', 1930. t. 8, vyp. 2, p. 183-84, diagr.) **Title tr.:** Thermal calculation of water supply lines in frozen grounds.

"An attempt is made to express mathematically the course of thermal processes in water pipes laid 3 m. deep in permafrost. The coefficient of heat loss is formulated as a ratio of heat discharge in cal./hr. by water pipes and the ground around the pipes. The temperature changes of water in pipes along their length in a given time is illustrated diagrammatically. Calculations of thermal régime of water supply lines are suggested."—SIPRE.

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28522. CHERNYSHEV, M. Vodopro-vody v rafonakh vechnoi merzloty. (Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', 1928. t. 6, vyp. 10, p. 721-23, tables, diagrs.) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Water supply line in a permafrost region.

"Heat losses from water pipes in frozen ground with sand insulation were studied experimentally on 2 railroad water supply installations in eastern Siberia. Air and soil temperatures at depths from 0.40-3.20 m. were measured during the yr. The permafrost temperature at a depth of 3 m. varied from -3.5° to -5.5° C. Heat losses varied from 19.7-423 cal./sq. m./hr. Factors affecting heat loss include pipe length, flow velocity, heat conductivity of the ground, and difference of water-ground temperature. These complex relations are not expressed mathematically."—SIPRE.

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CHERSKIĬ, IVAN DEMENT'EVICH, 1845-1892, see Popov, IŬ. N. O sovremennom oledenienii sev.-vost. Azii. 1947. No. 31436.

CHESLEY, ELIZABETH R., see Chesley, L. C., and E. R. Chesley. Cold pressor test pregnancy. 1939. No. 28523.

28523. CHESLEY, LEON CAREY, 1909- , and E. R. CHESLEY. The cold pressor test in pregnancy. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, 1939. v. 69, no. 4, p. 436-40, fig., 3 tables) 8 refs.

Contains a summary of the literature on this particular problem and a report on tests performed on 517 women during pregnancy and six or more weeks post-partum. The response to the cold test was inconstant, some subjects giving reproducible rises in blood-pressure, some highly variable ones. The response was independent of age, weight, gravidity, etc., and of family history of cardiovascular and renal disease or diabetes. The predictive value for toxemia is also doubtful.

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CHESSHIRE, R. H., see Robertson, E. C., and others. Improving nutrition Hudson's Bay Co. N. posts. 1953. No. 31648.

28524. CHEUSOV, N. P. Komi näd-kyvjae. (Komi mu, 1928. god 5, no. 7, p. 40-44) **Title tr.:** Zyryan riddles.

Contains 175 texts of riddles, without translation or comments.

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28525. CHEUSOV, N. P. Komi vazh jözlön shuömkyvjae. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 4-5, p. 68-71; no. 8, p. 44-46)

Contains 412 Zyryan proverbs and popular sayings, texts only, without translation, comments or references.

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28526. CHIAROLANZA, RAFFAELE. Sul trattamento chirurgico dei piedi congelati. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 224-27, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** On the surgical treatment of frozen feet.

Contains an outline of general considerations in amputation, including those of a proper, serviceable stump, followed by an outline of the method applied by the author in amputation of the fore foot.

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28527. CHIDICHIMO, GUIDO. Contributo allo studio e alla terapia degli esiti di congelamento. (Polielinico. Sezione pratica, Oct. 1944. anno 51, num. 9-10, p. 185-98, 9 illus.) 47 refs.

Title tr.: A contribution to the study and therapy of frostbite sequels.

Contains a study of the effects of periarterial and perineural sympathectomy (seven cases) and of arteriectomy (two cases) on ulcerous sequels of third-degree frostbite in the lower extremities. Both operations always caused disappearance of pain, and cicatrization of ulcers in 80 percent of the cases. This condition was observed one- to two years after the cold injuries. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28528. CHIDICHIMO, GUIDO. Contributo allo studio e alla terapia degli esiti ulcerosi dei congelamenti. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943, p. 241-42) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the study and therapy of ulcerous sequels of frostbite.

Deals with the appearance and pathological anatomy of frostbite ulcerations and their therapy. Sympathectomy (seven cases) and arteriectomy (two cases) brought quick recovery. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28529. CHINAGLIA, ALCIDE. Il blocco anestetico del simpatico lombare nella cura dei congelati di guerra; tecnica e casistica. (Gazzetta medica italiana, Nov. 1941. Anno 100, n. 11, p. 329-30, 333-34, 337-38, 341-42, 345-46, 349, 6 illus.) **Title tr.:** Anesthetic block of the lumbar sympathetic in the treatment of frostbite of war; technique and case histories.

Contains a study of 56 cases of frostbite treated by posterior infiltration of the second lumbar sympathetic ganglion with novocain without adrenalin. The detailed technique is presented as well as general outlines and case histories of the lesions (first-third degree). Immediate effects and final results are described in detail, the latter consisting in disappearance of cold sensation, pain and swelling from the affected area; quick healing of ulcerations; reduction of gangrene to a minimum, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

CHINN, HERMAN ISAAC, 1913-, see Milch, L. J., and others. Changes in acetylcholine content of the brain during ... cold. 1951. No. 30799.

28530. CHIRKIN, G. F. Ocherk kolonizatsii Sibiri vtoroi poloviny 19 i nachala 20 veka. (In: Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Komitet Severa i Severnaia kolonizatsionnaia ekspeditsiia. Ocherki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri, 1922. vyp. 2, p. 83-136) **Title tr.:** Sketch of Siberia's colonization in the second half of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

Contains a study of the colonial and demographic situation in Siberia in the pre-Soviet period. The steps taken by Russian authorities to encourage colonization and the results are discussed. The native population of Asiatic Russia decreased, and the Russian population increased from 30.6 percent in 1897 to 50.1 percent in 1911. In the northern Turukhansk territory, the Russians increased from 7.7 percent of the entire population in 1897 to 33.1 percent in 1911; but decreased in the Yakutsk territory from 11.2 to 6.5 percent. The Russian claim to be historically a conquering and colonizing people is exemplified. **Copy seen:** DA.

28531. CHIRKOVA, A. O mlekopitaushchikh na Pechore. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 3, p. 34-38) **Title tr.:** On the mammals of Pechora.

Contains an account of the animals, mostly rodents, living in the district of Pechora. The author participated in the Zoological Expedition to the Pechora in the summer of 1925, which collected 250 specimens of mammals, 80 of birds, 70 fishes, and about 2,500 insects. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28532. CHIRVINSKIĬ, PETR NIKOLAEVICH, 1880-1949. Kolichestvennaia khimiko-petrograficheskaiia kharakteristika evdialitovykh pegmatitov iz Vavnbed v Lovozerskoi tundre. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1936, vyp. 7-8, p. 39-46, illus. tables) **Title tr.:** A quantitative chemico-petrographical characterization of the eudialyte pegmatite of Vavnbed in the Lovozero Tundra.

Contains mineralogical and chemical analyses of seven samples from this locality (approx. 67°50' N. 35° E.) in central Kola Peninsula. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28533. CHIRVINSKIĬ, PETR NIKOLAEVICH, 1880-1949. Kolichestvennaia khimiko-petrograficheskaiia kharakteristika sfenosoderzhashchikh porod Loparskoi doliny v Khibinskoi tundre. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1936, vyp. 7-8, p. 31-38, illus. tables) **Title tr.:** Quantitative chemico-petrographic characteristics of

the spheniferous rocks of the Loparskiy valley of the Khibiny tundra.

Seven rock specimens from Mt. Yukspor (central Kola Peninsula) were studied. Their quantitative mineralogical content of apatite, sphene, ilmenite, biatite, aegirite, lamprophyllite and nephelite is given (table 1); and results of chemical analyses incorporated in tables 2 and 3. Summary in English.

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28534. CHIRVINSKIĬ, PETR NIKOLAEVICH, 1880-1949. Noveishie uspekhi v izuchenii mineralov Khibinskiikh i Lovozerskikh tundur. (Priroda, 1936, no. 8, p. 90-96, illus.) *Title tr.:* Recent advances in the study of minerals of the Khibiny and Lovozero tundras.

Contains a review of (then) recent progress in the mineralogical study of Kola Peninsula, especially the regions named; with chemical analyses of erikite, knopite, lamprophyllite, titanomagnetite, and some other rare or useful minerals.

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28535. CHIRVINSKIĬ, PETR NIKOLAEVICH, 1880-1949. Opyt opredeleniia lavinopasnykh zon po nabludeniim v khibinskiikh tundrach. (Zemlevedenie, novaiia seriia, 1948. v. 2, p. 221-36, illus., map, diagrs., graphs) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* Snow-avalanche danger zones in the Khibiny tundras.

"The avalanche studies of 1937-1939 are analyzed and discussed. Snow accumulates on slopes with grades of 25°-42° but the deposit is an unstable state of equilibrium. The stability of a snow deposit increases if the slopes are terraced and wooded. Peat cover and low bushes increase avalanche danger because of poor cohesion between the upper and lower snow layers. The 1934-1938 avalanche records indicate the importance of shock in avalanche release."—SIPRE.

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28536. CHIRVINSKIĬ, PETR NIKOLAEVICH, 1880-1949. Redkie zemli i ikh mineraly. (Priroda, 1937, no. 4, p. 30-33) *Title tr.:* Rare earths and their minerals.

Contains notes on the history of the study and on uses of rare earths; chemical analyses of lovorhorrite, loparite, and steenstrupine, native to Khibiny and Lovozero Tundras, and euxenite from Greenland.

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28537. CHIRVINSKIĬ, PETR NIKOLAEVICH, 1880-1949. Sneg kak indikator rel'efa. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1940, t. 72, no. 6, p. 855-66) *Title tr.:* Snow as an indicator of relief.

"Observations in the Kirovsk region [central Kola Peninsula] indicate that snowfall in northern mountainous areas tends to emphasize certain terrain features which otherwise would remain unnoticed. The scarcity of snow coupled with relatively high wind velocities tends to accumulate the available snow in valleys, depressions, and crevices leaving slopes and hills outlined against the white snow."—SIPRE.

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28538. CHIURCO, GIORGIO ALBERTO, 1896- . Precisazioni sulla terapia biologica vitaminica per la riparazione dei tessuti nelle lesioni di guerra e da congelamento. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti, May 4, 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, p. 170-92, fasc. 4, 28 illus.) *Title tr.:* Precise description of the biological vitamin therapy in tissue repair from battle wounds and frostbite.

Contains an account of the development of the method and its use by other scientists and in other injuries; the process of "aseptic reactivation" by local application of vitamins (mainly A and D) alone, or in combination with other means; epithelial reparation as benefited by this method.

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28539. CHMUTOVA, A. P. Osobennosti razvitiia i razmnozheniia ptits (seriia vorona) v razlichnykh geograficheskikh zonakh SSSR. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo, ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten'. Otd. biol., nov. seriia, 1953. t. 58, vyp. 6, p. 27-34, diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Peculiarities in the development and propagation of birds (grey crow) in various geographic zones in the U.S.S.R.

Contains a study of the life cycle of *Corvus cornix* in various zones, including that of northern European Russia (Arkhangel'sk province), with data on weight and dimensions of the adult bird, on the number and weight of the eggs, and number of the young in the various zones. The period of propagation in the North is shorter and the rate of growth is higher than in the southern regions.

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CHOR, HERMANN, 1904- , see Pollock, L. J., and others. Reflexes evoked by cold stimuli spinal cord. 1951. No. 31408.

28540. CHOZHMOÖR. Izbrannedes o zyřnakh (sgrenakh). (Komi mu, 1928. god 5, no. 1, p. 36-39) *Title tr.:* Izbrannedes on the Zyryans.

Contains comments on the travel diary of Eberhard Izbrannedes, who was sent by the Russian Tsar from Moscow to China in 1692, and passed en route, through some places inhabited by Zyryans.

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28541. CHRISTENSEN, K. N. Jordbundsundersøgelser i Grønland. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1952, p. 56-64) *Title tr.:* Soil investigations in Greenland.

Contains tabulated data (1951) on phosphoric acid and calcium content of soils at several localities in Julianehaab and Godthaab Districts. The investigation shows need of compaction to further the capillarity. The soil temperature was lower in Godthaab than in Julianehaab, and permafrost was encountered 30-40 cm. below the insulating moss cover. Godthaab localities favor reindeer breeding rather than sheep farming. Julianehaab has more and better grazing lands, though the soil requires artificial fertilizer to compensate for lack of nitrogen in the interest of sheep-farming.

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28542. CHRISTENSEN, K. N. Narssaq, fremtidens by. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1952, p. 111-15) *Title tr.:* Narssaq, the city of the future.

Industrial developments at Narssaq (60°54' N. 46° W.) in Julianehaab Distrikt are described: construction of the canning factory, which started operation Mar. 1, 1952, and produced 250,000 tins of shrimp in five months; processing of halibut and other fish products, meat (lamb) canning etc. New housing, full employment and high wages are noted. The town provides good prospects for craftsmen (carpenters, bakers, shoemakers, etc.) willing to settle there.

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28543. CHRISTENSEN, K. N. Tabet af får i Sydgrønland vinteren 1948-49. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1950, p. 109-118, illus.) *Title tr.:* The loss of sheep in South Greenland in the winter of 1948-49.

Contains discussion by a sheep breeder of the conditions of sheep farming generally with stress on measures against loss of stock, and on its recent development in Greenland. The loss of 10,500 head of sheep or 50 percent of the total stock in Julianehaab Distrikt was due to unusually severe conditions in the winter of 1948-49. The main problem is providing fodder for the winter season, and various means planned to improve the situation are discussed. Sheep farmers still paying off their government loans should not keep more sheep than they have winter fodder for. Extension of grazing land and increased yields of hay are essential. Barns and stables ought to be built.

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28544. CHRISTENSEN, LAURENT A. Besøg på Diomededøen, og i paelebyen på King Island. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1951, p. 124-31, illus.) *Title tr.:* Visit to [Little] Diomed Island, and the pile dwellings on King Island.

Contains a popular description of the Eskimos' villages, their economy, customs, etc.

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28545. CHRISTIAN, PAUL J. A revision of the North American species of *Typhlocyba* and its allies (Homoptera, Cicadellidae). (Kansas. University. Science bulletin, 1953, v. 35, no. 6, p. 1103-1277, plates 83-92) 44 refs.

Contains a critical revision of grasshoppers of *Typhlocyba* complex inhabiting the North America, preceded by historical notes. In the systematic account (p. 1114-1228) are keys to the genera and species, descriptions of all known North American species, including diagnoses of 22 new ones, with synonyms, illustrations, host records and data on distribution. Four species native to Alaska are recorded; a glossary of terms is appended.

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28546. CHRISTIANSEN, REIDAR THORALF, 1886- . Ecstasy and arctic religion. (Studia septentrionalia, 1953. v. 4, pt. 1, p. 19-92)

Contains a study on the "inspired" form of shamanism among arctic peoples, chiefly Eskimos and Lapps, with numerous references to the Paleo-Siberians (Chukchis, Koryaks, Yukaghirs, and others). Arctic religion in general is dealt with, as well as the angekok of the Eskimos, the shamans of the Paleo-Siberians, the shaman in action, his

message, drum and costume. Bibliographical footnotes. **Copy seen:** InU.

28547. CHRISTIE, ARCHIBALD MOWATT, 1914- . Geology of the northern coast of Labrador, from Grenfell Sound to Port Manvers, Newfoundland (report and map). Ottawa, 1952. 16 p. 2 fold. maps. Mimeographed. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-22) 20 refs.

The maps (scale 1 in.: 4 mi.) cover an area between 56°50' N. and 60° N. Topography is described in some detail, and the Precambrian bedrock discussed. Oldest are the paragneisses, granitoid gneisses, gabbro-anorthosites, and intermediate rocks, all of which are intruded by narrow gabbro dikes. On these Archean rocks rest unconformably the Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Deposits of molybdenite, copper and nickel, graphite, iron sulfides, and magnetite are briefly described.

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28548. CHRISTIE, ARCHIBALD MOWATT, 1914- . Geology of the southern coast of Labrador from Forteau Bay to Cape Poreupine, Newfoundland (report and map). Ottawa, 1951. 19 p. fold. map, 2 tables. Mimeographed. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 51-13) 12 refs.

Contains a description of topography, followed by a more detailed discussion of bedrock geology. Rocks range in age from Early Precambrian (Archean metamorphic and intrusive rocks) to Lower Cambrian (sediments and basalt flows), the most abundant rocks being granites and granitoid gneisses. No mines or active prospects now exist, but further exploration for mica, ilmenite, magnetite, and titaniferous magnetite is suggested.

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28549. CHRISTIE, ARCHIBALD MOWATT, 1914- , and others. Preliminary map central Labrador coast, Newfoundland (descriptive notes). Ottawa, 1953. 3 p. fold. map. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 53-14) 3 refs. Other authors: S. M. Roscoe, and W. F. Fahrig.

Contains geologic map and text describing large sections of Labrador between 53°-57° N. lat. and east of 63° W. long., including the Lake Melville region. The area is divided into three sections, northern, western, and eastern, which are discussed in turn. Text is concerned mainly with petrology. Many native

copper and copper sulfide deposits have been found and are being intensively explored.

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CHUBATY, WALTER, *see* Lepp, E., and others. Effect phenylindanedione & dicumarol experimental frostbite. 1953. No. 30402.

CHUBRIK, G. K., *see* Kuznetsov, V. V., and G. K. Chubrik. Vliianie zarazhenosti lichinkami. 1950. No. 30292.

28550. CHUGREEV, A. V. Splav lesa v plotakh-sigarakh na Belom more. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Mar. 1953. t. 13, no. 3, p. 24-26, illus., diags.) **Title tr.:** Cigar-raft timber floating in the White Sea.

Contains description, with technical details of the construction of peculiar cigar-shaped rafts for floating timber a short distance on the sea. The capacity of a single raft is about 1,300 cu. m. timber. This method is used on Kandalaksha Bay by the Umba Forest Combine (Kola Peninsula) for the transportation of 45-50 thousand cu. m. of timber annually.

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28551. CHUGUNOV, S. M. Material dlia osteologii ostyakov. (Tomsk. Universitet. Izvestiia, 1893. kn. 6, otdel 2, p. 176-234, 6 fig., tables) **Title tr.:** Material on the osteology of the Ostyaks.

Contains description, anthropological measurements, indexes and comparative investigation of 23 Ostyak skulls, two full skeletons and some individual bones, excavated by the author in 1890 in a recent burial place on the left bank of the Ob' River, 15 versts from Surgut (61°15' N. 73°25' E.).

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CHUGUNOVA, M. N., *see* Beliaev, G. M., and M. N. Chugunova. Fiziol. razlichia mezhdu midiiami. 1952. No. 28040.

28552. CHURCH, JAMES EDWARD, 1869- . Report of the Committee on Snow, 1937-38. (American Geophysical Union. Transactions, Aug. 1938. v. 19, p. 281-314) about 500 refs.

"Regional reports from Newfoundland, New England, N. Y., Alta., Colo. River watershed, B. C., Oreg., Calif., and the polar regions are presented. Snow removal equipment and snow surveying apparatus are discussed. The development of snow survey conferences is reported. The research problems suggested include snowfall, relation of snow cover

to run-off ground water or pre-snowpack storage, evaporation of snow, snow cover on highways, mine drainage, snow cover and health, snow friction and ski sports, and biological research. Reviews of *The Snow-terminology of ski-runners and Cryologia maris* are presented."—SIPIRE.

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28553. CHURCH, PHIL EDWARDS, 1902- . Micrometeorological problems important to Alaska. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 283-87) 5 refs.

Standard micrometeorological problems are noted, with emphasis on those encountered in high latitudes. Problems mentioned (summer and winter) include heating and cooling processes of the surface (which include little-known radiative processes from snow and ice), temperature inversions, air movement with relation to local topography, moisture gradients, and origin and composition of ice fog.

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CHURIN, PETR VASIL'EVICH, d. 1913, see Mashkovtsev, S. F., and P. V. Churin. Materialy k geol. Kamchatki. 1931. No. 30708.

28554. CHUZHIMOV, V. P. Novye zapisi bylin v Pomor'e. (Sovetskii fol'klor, 1935, pub. 1936, no. 2-3, p. 119-51) **Title tr.:** The new notations of epic songs in the Pomor'ye region.

Contains introductory notes and texts of the Russian epic songs (byliny) written down in 1934 from the Russian population of Zimnyaya Zolotitsa on the White Sea coast near Arkhangel'sk.

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28555. CHWALLA, RUDOLF. Erkältungskrankheiten in der Urologie. (Chirurg, Aug. 1947. Jahrg. 17-18, Heft 11, p. 513-20) **Title tr.:** Urologic diseases due to cold.

Contains a review of the role of cold in the etiology of urological diseases. Cold affecting the lower extremities, cold baths, cold drinks, but especially, cold feet as factors in these diseases are analyzed and critically discussed. A section on therapy is also included.

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28556. CIGNOLINI, PIETRO. Fondamenti sperimentali e risultati clinici della marconiterapia nelle lesioni da freddo. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, no. 50, p. 579-86,

8 illus.) **Title tr.:** Experimental basis and clinical results of marconiterapy in cold injuries.

Contains an account of experimental and clinical studies conducted since 1937, on short-wave therapy in frostbite of all degrees. Includes information on the way of action of short-waves and their effect on the irradiated area; earlier work with this method; author's experience in military cases; apparatus and techniques applied; case histories and comments.

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28557. CIGNOLINI, PIETRO. Impiego della marconiterapia negli assideramenti e nelle ipotermie traumatiche nell'esercito in guerra. (Giornale di medicina militare, July 1939. anno 87, fasc. 7, p. 676-86) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Use of marconiterapy in cold injuries in traumatic hypothermia in the army during wartime.

Contains an account of the way of action and physiological effects of short-wave therapy; installation and therapeutic methods; results in animal experiments; use in hypothermia from shell shock, cranial or abdominal injuries, etc. (traumatic hypothermia).

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28558. CIGNOLINI, PIETRO. Kurzwellentherapie der Erfrierungen, der Erstarrungen und der Traumahypothermien. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Jan. 9, 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 2, p. 63-68) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** Short wave therapy of frostbite, and of general and traumatic hypothermias.

Contains an account based on observations and experiments conducted by the author since 1936. Includes information on distribution of the generated heat in the tissues; its effect on the vegetative nervous system and on circulation; methods applied in various forms of cold injury; therapeutic effects; etc.

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28559. CIGNOLINI, PIETRO. Possibilità e limiti della marconiterapia nei congelamenti nel servizio di guerra. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 184-86) **Title tr.:** Possibilities and limits of marconiterapy in wartime frostbite.

Contains a discussion of indications for short-wave therapy, in first, second, and third degree frostbite; nature and modifi-

ications of technique; contra-indications of short-wave treatment.

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28560. CIGNOLINI, PIETRO, and V. CASTELLANETA. Rendiconto clinico del centro di studi di criopatologia, inverno 1937-38. (Giornale di medicina militare, Apr. 1939. anno 87, fasc. 4, p. 367-82, 9 illus.) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Clinical report from the center of cryopathological studies, winter 1937-38.

Contains a study of two clinical cases of frostbite in military personnel, with routine and special examinations. The clinical course, pathogenesis and especially therapy are also outlined.

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28561. CIRENEL, ANACLETO. Note clinico-terapeutiche sui congelati in cura nell'ospedale militare di Roma. (Giornale di medicina militare, Jan. 1942. anno 90, fasc. 1, p. 55-66, 2 tables) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Clinical-therapeutic notes on frostbite cases treated at the military hospital in Rome.

Contains an account of observations on 118 cases of frostbite from the western and Greek fronts, classified and discussed according to degree of severity (first-third) and the body system(s) affected by the injury. Treatment included: short waves; local physio-hydrotherapy, sympathectomy and sympathetic anesthesia.

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28562. CIVIL ENGINEERING. Four papers cover wide range of subjects before Highway Division. (Civil engineering, Aug. 1947. v. 17, no. 8, p. 448-50)

Among the papers presented was *Alaska permafrost investigation*, by J. J. Manger. Mr. Manger pointed out that construction difficulties arise in permafrost areas when vegetation, a natural insulator, is removed and the ground thaws rapidly. Brief mention is made of the feasibility of using air photography for the identification of permafrost areas.—SIPRE.

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CLAIBORNE, THOMAS STERLING, 1908-, see Boland, F. K., and others. Trench foot. 1945. No. 28236.

28563. CLAMANN, H. G., and H. HARTMANN. Die Abkühlung des Aortenblutes bei Beatmung mit Kaltluft und deren Einfluss auf das Sauerstoffbindungsvermögen. (Luftfahrtmedizin, 1937. Bd. 1, Heft 4, p. 292-300, 8 illus.)

16 refs. **Title tr.:** Cooling of the aortic blood during inhalation of cold air and its effect on the oxygen-binding capacity.

Contains an account of experiments with rabbits. Inhalation of cold air (down to -20°C .) caused a cooling of aortic blood, while the temperature of the venous blood remained unchanged. The thus increased oxygen-binding capacity of the arterial blood at small partial pressures of O_2 is explained, and the effect on altitude-resistance discussed.

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28564. CLARK, AUSTIN HOBART, 1880-. The crinoids of the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. (U. S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1913, pub. 1912. v. 43, no. 1937, p. 381-410)

Contains annotated list of 68 species of crinoids deposited at the Museum of Natural History in Berlin, of which two species are described as new to science. *Heliometra glacialis* native to the Kara Sea, Svalbard and Greenland waters, and *Hathrometra proliza* from Svalbard waters are included.

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28565. CLARK, EINA M., and A. J. RHODES. Poliomyelitis in Canadian Eskimos; Laboratory studies, II. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, Aug. 1951. v. 29, p. 216-35, tables)

Contains an account of further laboratory investigations on the immunological aspects of the polio epidemic in the Canadian Eastern Arctic, winter 1948-49. None of the three virus strains recovered from the Eskimos was pathogenic to cotton rats or mice and no Cossackie strains were recovered. Sera from 40 persons (34 Eskimos) involved in the outbreak were examined for the presence of neutralizing antibody to Lansing poliomyelitis virus: antibody was found in the acute phase serum of two out of three patients, and in the convalescent phase serum of about half of those tested. The serum of six of eight healthy Eskimos and five of six white contacts also contained antibody. This paper and the item following, previously listed as No. 21227-21228, are included here for coordination with related material. The first paper in this series was listed as No. 25514.

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28565A. CLARK, EINA M., and A. J. RHODES. Poliomyelitis in Canadian Eskimos; laboratory studies, III. Lansing antibody levels in Baffin Island Eskimos.

(Canadian journal of medical sciences, Oct. 1952. v. 30, no. 5, p. 390-402, illus., text map, tables) 10 refs.

Sera of 24 Eskimos from Lake Harbour and of 99 from Pangnirtung (both on Baffin Island) have been tested for poliomyelitis antibody, by the Lansing virus neutralization method. Poliomyelitis occurred in Lake Harbour in 1943, but has not been recorded in Pangnirtung. Eighteen of the 24 sera from the first locality contained antibody, but only ten of the 99 from the second place. Data are compared with earlier findings of the authors and others in American Eskimos. The evidence suggests that polio virus has a world-wide distribution.

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CLARK, EINA M., *see also* Wood, W., and others. Polio. Can. Eskimos 4, Antigenic typing virus strains. 1953. No. 32963.

CLARK, G. C., *see also* Brown, M., and others. Some remarks ageing Eskimos. 1947. No. 28334.

CLARK, G. C., *see also* Sinclair, R. G., and others. Tolerance Eskimos pemmican & starvation. 1947. No. 32067.

CLARK, LELAND CHARLES, 1918-, *see* Kaplan, S., and others. Hypothermia, cardiovascular anomalies. 1953. No. 29968.

28566. CLARK, LOIS, 1884- . *Porella cordaeana*. (Bryologist, Dec. 1953. v. 56, no. 4, p. 292-96, illus.)

Contains a morphological and morphometric description of the liverwort *Porella cordaeana* (Hueben.) Evans, based on extensive material from America and Europe. In this hemisphere it is recorded from New Mexico, Texas, and as far west as Shumagin Islands, Alaska.

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28567. CLARK, RANDOLPH LEE, 1906-, and A. R. SHANDS, Jr. Remarks on a few surgical problems in aviation medicine. (Annals of surgery, May 1945. v. 121, no. 5, p. 564-72, chart) 15 refs.

Contains an account on the etiology, prevention and treatment of aviation casualties. "High altitude frostbite" (a result of low environmental temperature and anoxia) is discussed in regard to the pathology and degrees of severity. The treatment of frostbite is also briefly discussed. Abstracted by Stanford Cade

in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Mar. 1946, v. 6, no. 7, p. 335. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28568. CLARKE, ROBERT. Electric whaling. (Nature, May 24, 1952. v. 169, no. 4308, p. 859-60) 10 refs.

Contains an account of the origin of electric harpooning (1852); its history and development till World War II; the success of the Weber harpoon; post-war research and advances in electric whaling; its advantages. **Copy seen:** DSG.

CLARKE, ROBERT WATKINS, 1897-, *see* Talso, P. J., and others. Effects cold pressor test plasma flow. 1948. No. 32368.

CLAWSON, MARION, 1905-, *see* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950 1950. No. 32610.

28569. CLAY, THERESA. Species of the genus *Saemundssonina* (Mallophaga) from the Sterninae. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. American Museum novitates, 1949, no. 1409, p. 1-25, illus.)

Contains a critical study of bird-lice of this genus, with a key to the species (p. 4) descriptions of nine species, (two new to science), tables of measurements (p. 1-7), and a list of species discussed with type hosts (p. 25). *S. locklyi* n. sp., male and female, parasitic on *Sterna vittata georgiae*, native to East Greenland and Spitsbergen, is included.

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CLEMEDSON, CARL-JOHAN, *see* Adams-Ray, J., and C.-J. Clemedson, On first aid, in cases of injury by cold. 1944. No. 27650.

28570. CLEMENTS, FORREST EDWARD, 1900-. Primitive concepts of disease. (California. University. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology, 1932. v. 32, no. 2, p. 185-252, 6 tables, 4 maps) 229 refs.

Contains classification of disease concepts among primitive peoples and geographical distribution of those concepts, also certain conclusions as to their relative antiquity, probable origin, and historical connections. Five principal concepts as to the cause of a disease are described and discussed: (1) sorcery, (2) breach of taboo, (3) disease-object intrusion, (4) spirit intrusion, and (5) soul loss. Occurrence of these concepts over the world, including regions in-

habited by Eskimos, American Indians, and Siberian peoples are tabulated (p. 193-201), with specific reference to the literature. Geographic distribution of concepts 2 to 5 as shown on maps, includes arctic Eurasia and arctic America. The order of relative age is suggested as 3, 5, 4, 2; the generic idea of concept 1 may be extremely old, but its various forms may prove to be unequal in age. The concept of soul loss traces to a single Old World origin, possibly in Siberia. The Arctic and Northwest Coast occurrences of spirit-intrusion concept are continuous with the Old World distribution. The latest concept, breach of taboo, probably originated independently in Mexico, in the arctic region, and in southern Asia.

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28571. CLENDENAN, E. F. Canadian visitor impressed by coastal flying in Norway. (Canadian aviation, Apr. 1951. v. 24, p. 48, illus.)

Describes the Norwegian coastal flying operations of the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) from Oslo north along the coast and around Nordkap to Kirkenes.

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28572. CLENDENAN, E. F. Mountain hoppers. Canadian aviation, July 1950. v. 23, p. 16-18, 37, illus.)

Describes the use of helicopters by the Okanagan Air Services, Vancouver, Canada, in mountain peak freighting and reconnaissance surveying in Alaska, Yukon Territory, and British Columbia.

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28573. CLUZET, JOSEPH, 1870-, and **T. KOFMAN.** Effets des agents météorologiques et chimiques. (In: Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 606-644) **Title tr.:** Effects of meteorological and chemical agents.

Contains a study on the effects of atmospheric temperature, pressure, humidity, movements (winds) and chemical components on the physiology of the health and sick organism. Included are sections on the physiological effects of low temperature, its medical aspects (indications and counter-indications), temperature regulation, etc. (p. 607-615); humidity and low temperature, snow (p. 628-29), etc.

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28574. CNOSSEN, T. Canada, land van vrijheid, ruimte en ontplooiing. Wageningen, Gebr. Zomer en Keuning, 1950. 215 p. illus., ports., maps on lining

papers. **Title tr.:** Canada, land of freedom, space and development.

Contains an account of the geography and economy of the land, with sections of general description; nature and occupations; agriculture and industry; hunting; communications and trade; religion, education and culture; social conditions; population, migration, life span, etc. Chap. 9 deals with the various provinces, and (p. 146-52) Yukon and Northwest Territories, giving data on area, population, natural resources and economy, climate, settlements, etc. Notes are included on settlers and recent immigrants from the Netherlands.

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28575. COATS, ROBERT ROY, 1910- . Geology of Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 26 p. illus., maps. (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 989-A) 18 refs.

Contains a summary of the physical geography of the island with special emphasis on vegetation, and a detailed description of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, structural and historical geology, and petrography of the volcanic rocks, with tables and diagrams showing analyses. Field work was done by a survey party of two, July 19-22, 1947. The small volcanic island lies in the western Aleutians between Kiska and Shemya and is the westernmost of Aleutian volcanoes active in late Quaternary to Recent times. A large bird population was found including some species not seen nesting elsewhere. Plants were collected and a flora compiled and listed. The limited number of species suggests relative youthfulness of the island.

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COATS, ROBERT ROY, 1910-, see also Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

COBB, EDWARD HUNTINGTON, 1916-, see Flint, G. M., and E. H. Cobb. Gypsum deposits Iyoukeen Cave, S. E. Alaska. 1953. No. 29053.

28576. COCKFIELD, WILLIAM EGBERT, 1890- . Structural features of the Canadian Cordilleran region. (In: Pacific Science Congress. 7th, New Zealand, 1949. Proceedings, v. 2, Geology, pub. 1953, p. 115-28, 3 text maps, cross-section) 14 refs.

The Cordillera is divided into two geologic provinces. In the Yukon and

Northwest Territories, the St. Elias Mts., Yukon Plateau, Pelly, and Ogilvie Mts. are included in the western province; the eastern province includes the Mackenzie, Franklin, and Richardson Mts. Structurally complex sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the western province range in age from Precambrian to Recent and have been invaded by batholiths whose cores are now exposed by erosion. The eastern province consists of folded and faulted sedimentary strata. In the north, folding predominates, in contrast to the primarily faulted Rockies of British Columbia and Alberta. The orogenic history and major faults of each region are discussed in some detail.

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28577. CODY, W. J. *Phyllodoce coerulea* in North America. (Canadian field-naturalist, July-Sept. 1953. v. 67, no. 3, p. 131-34, 3 text maps) *Also pub. as:* Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Contribution no. 1200. 9 refs.

Contains a brief discussion of Hultén's division of arctic and boreal plants into "rigid" and "plastic" types, rigid plants being those which, once removed from large areas by Pleistocene glaciation, lost the power to spread and repopulate those areas; plastic plants did not lose this power. A map by Hultén shows the major elementary areas of circumpolar plants from which rigid species have not spread since the last glaciation. *Phyllodoce coerulea*, occupying almost all these areas, was considered a good example of a rigid species, but recent collections have shown it widely distributed in formerly glaciated areas of North America. Its present arctic distribution from western Alaska, to East Greenland is indicated.

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28578. CODY, W. J. A plant collection from the west side of Boothia Isthmus, N. W. T., Canada. (Canadian field-naturalist, Jan.-Mar. 1953. v. 67, no. 1, p. 40-43) *Also pub. as:* Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. Division of Botany and Plant Pathology. Contribution no. 1181. 2 refs.

Contains annotated list of 70 species (in 19 families) of plants representative of the area in the vicinity of Spence Bay (69°25' N. 94° W.). The specimens were collected by J. G. Chillecott, May 18-Aug. 16, 1951. The area is little known and was excluded from Polunin's *Botany of the Canadian Eastern Arctic*,

1940 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 13670, 13671). Notes on frequency and habit of each species are included.

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28579. COHLAN, SIDNEY QUEUX, 1915- . Excessive intake of vitamin A as a cause of congenital anomalies in the rat. (Science, May 15, 1953. v. 117, no. 3046, p. 535-36, illus., table) 13 refs.

Animals fed 35,000 I. U. of vitamin A daily from the second, third, or fourth to the 16th day of gestation, carried litter to term in ten per cent of cases, against 88 per cent in controls. More than half of the litters of the hypervitaminosed animals showed gross anomalies in the development of the skull and brain, with most of the forebrain extruded to the surface ("exencephaly"). Some experiments on minimal vitamin A intake, and the critical time of administration, are also briefly reported.

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28580. COHLAN, SIDNEY QUEUX, 1915- . Excessive intake of vitamin A during pregnancy as a cause of congenital anomalies in the rat. (American journal of diseases of children, Sept. 1953. v. 86, no. 3, p. 348-49) *Abstract.*

Excessive intake of vitamin A from the 2nd, 3d, or 4th to the 16th day of gestation caused a marked reduction in the number of litters carried to term and characteristic malformations among the surviving young.

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28581. COLBERT, EDWIN HARRIS, 1905- . The Pleistocene mammals of North America and their relations to Eurasian forms. (*In:* International Symposium on Early Man. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1937. Early man, p. 173-84, 2 plates, sketch map).

Contains a study of mammals contemporaneous with early man in North America and Eurasia, their origins, migrations and mutual relations. The significance in this process of the Bering Land bridge is stressed as well as the similarities and dissimilarities of the Palaearctic and Nearctic faunas.

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COLE, J., *see* Cairns, H., and others. Temp. depression cortical function. 1953. No. 28420.

28582. COLE, ROBERT O. The Yukon River breakup of 1952. (Weatherwise, Aug. 1952. v. 5, no. 4, p. 88-89, illus.)

Contains a brief popular account of the late break-up of May 1952. Factors contributing to break-up of river ice are noted and a summary given of meteorological conditions in the Yukon valley during April and May. *Copy seen:* CaMAI.

28583. COLEMAN, L. C. Mineralogy of the Yellowknife Bay area, N. W. T. (American mineralogist, May-June 1953. v. 38, no. 5-6, p. 506-527, illus., table) 12 refs.

Contains description of minerals found in gold ores of this area on Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie District. Studies were made of 119 polished sections of ores from eight gold properties. The gold ores (gold closely associated with antimony) "represent a type quite different from those found elsewhere in the Precambrian Shield of Canada, if not in all other parts of the world." The geology and general mineralogy of the region are characterized, and descriptions given of the various minerals: pyrite, arsenopyrite, gudmundite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, stannite, galena, stibnite, the sulphosalts, gold, aurostibite, lead, antimony, and secondary mineralization. "The formation of the ores is believed to have taken place during several distinct periods by filling of zones of dilation accompanied by some metasomatic replacement. Each period was marked by the introduction of an ore-forming fluid of a composition dissimilar to those introduced during other periods." The solutions producing mineralization are discussed.

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28584. COLLINDER, BJÖRN, 1894- Les Lapons. (Nord, 1942. v. 5, no. 4, p. 293-315) *Title tr.:* The Lapps.

Contains a summary description of the Lapp people and their present-day cultural status. Their facility in adopting cultural achievements of other peoples is noted, from the remote past when they borrowed some 3000 words from Scandinavians, to the present when they utilize such Western inventions as binoculars, sewing machines, hunting guns and boat motors, etc., in their daily life. Theories on the origin of Lapp language are discussed, a sketch of the ancient religion and shamanism is given, and the reindeer breeding as an essential feature of Lapp culture is outlined. The mentality of present-day Lapps, their folk songs and folk art are characterized. Information is given on the national Lapp literature, their native authors,

more recent books and magazines. The Lapps are not dying out, but their native language has been superseded by Swedish or Norwegian among the settled Lapps in two generations.

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28585. COLLINDER, BJÖRN, 1894- Lappische Sprachproben aus Härjedalen, nach Nils Axman, Torkel Larsson, Lars Renfelt, Elisabeth Rensberg und Nils Rutfjäll; aufgezeichnet von Björn Collinder, mit einem Abriss der Nominal- und Verbalbeugung. Uppsala, Almqvist & Wiksell [1942] x, 104 p. 3 illus., sketch map. (Arbeten utgivna med understöd av Vilhelm Ekmans Universitetsfond, Uppsala, 50) *Title tr.:* Specimens of the Lappish language of Härjedalen, from the accounts of Nils Axman . . . ; noted down by Björn Collinder, with a sketch of noun declension and verb conjugation.

Contains texts of 24 narratives and 183 single sentences in Lappish and German, noted down by the author in 1941 from the Härjedal Lapps in the region of Mittådalen and Tännäs in Sweden. This is a southern Lappish dialect, near extinction, because used by only a few persons, all of whom also speak Swedish. The texts are photographically reproduced from handwritten ms. of great phonetic precision. Previous works and literature on this dialect are discussed in the introduction. The texts consist of biographical jokes, reminiscences of youth, adventures in hunting and wanderings, narratives from the past, five folk tales, four accounts of reindeer breeding, and a reconstruction of an interesting song with mythological background. Reindeer ear-marks are also described and sketched (p. 39-40).

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COLLINDER, BJÖRN, 1894- , *see also* Bouda, K. E. Jukagirisch u. Uralisch. 1941. No. 28267.

28586. COLLINS, ARTHUR. High flying helicopters aid mapping in Yukon. (Canadian aviation, Jan. 1951. v. 24, p. 16-18, 42, 44, illus., table)

Describes mapping with helicopters in Yukon Territory: in the Mayo district by the Canadian Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, and along the Alaska Highway from Whitehorse to the Alaska boundary by the Dept. of National Defense. The purpose of both operations was the establishment of ground

controls for the mapping from photographs taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

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28587. COLLINS, GEORGE L., and L. SUMNER. Northeast Arctic: the last great wilderness. (Sierra Club bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 38, no. 8, p. 13-28, 14 illus., text map)

Contains results of a geographical study in summer 1952, of northeastern Alaska and adjacent Yukon Territory, from the Beaufort Sea southward almost to the Arctic Circle, and from 146° to 137° W. long. Scenery of the Brooks Range, foothills, and arctic coastal plain is described in popular style, land and sea birds and mammals seen, and ecological research projects of the Arctic Research Laboratory (Barrow) are listed. History, recreational opportunities, and the future of the region (with emphasis on wildlife conservation) are briefly discussed. Future research problems are outlined.

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28588. COLLINS, GEORGE L. A survey of the recreation resources of Alaska. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 201-208)

Contains a summary of subjects considered by the U. S. National Park Service in preparing a survey of Alaska's recreation resources, to follow a similar survey on the Alaska Highway in 1944 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18379). Alaskan history, wildlife, geology, business, products, tourism, and town recreation for youth are briefly considered. The U. S. National Park Service cooperates with the Alaska Development Board, the Alaska Visitors Association, the University of Washington Bureau of Business Research, and other private and government organizations.

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COLLINS, GEORGE L., *see also* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

28589. COLLINS, HENRY BASCOM, Jr., 1899- . On the origin and relationships of the Old Bering Sea culture. (*In:* Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 297-98)

Contains résumé of a study of the oldest stage of Eskimo culture in Alaska; its successors there, in Canada and Green-

land. While the immediate origin of the Old Bering Sea culture is to be sought in northeastern Siberia, its ultimate roots extend even deeper into the Old World.

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28590. COLLINS, HENRY BASCOM, Jr., 1899- . Radiocarbon dating in the Arctic. (*American antiquity*, Jan. 1953. v. 18, no. 3, p. 197-203) 30 refs.

Discussion of the results of radiocarbon dating of prehistoric Eskimo and pre-Eskimo sites in Alaska, which author thinks are consistent with the archeological evidence but not with Larsen's and Rainey's theory of Ipiutak as the basic Eskimo culture. Several points of the Ipiutak theory are criticized; the significance and age of Giddings' Denbigh Flint Complex (*see Arctic Bibliography*, No. 5711, 22102) are discussed. This culture, the earliest known from the American Arctic, the author believes to be post-Mankato and at most not more than 8,000 years old. Though the Denbigh culture is much older than the earliest known Eskimo cultures, close resemblances in stone implements indicate a relationship with Eskimo, as well as the Mesolithic of Eurasia, and thus lend support to the author's hypothesis of the Mesolithic origin of Eskimo culture (*see Arctic Bibliography*, No. 3338). Yuma and Folsom-like blades at the Denbigh site may be relics from an earlier period and thus do not show contemporaneity between Denbigh and Folsom-Yuma. The Eskimos' continued use of typical Mesolithic forms of burins, bird and fish spears, and side-bladed arrows and lances points to the significance of the Arctic as a marginal area: "the pattern and development of Eskimo culture are the result of a combination of geographical, ecological, and cultural factors that are truly unique. Culturally as well as geographically, the Arctic has always been a marginal area, a refuge area or reservoir where cultural traits and life patterns inherited from earlier times have persisted long after they have been discontinued elsewhere. Thus, in the isolation of the Arctic the Eskimos have continued what is basically a Mesolithic way of life up to the beginning of the present century. . . . This applies not only to the general configuration of their culture—a hunting and fishing economy that utilized with equal facility the resources of land and sea—but also to specific Mesolithic culture traits. . . ."

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28591. COLLINS, HENRY BASCOM, Jr., 1899- . Recent developments in the Dorset Culture area. (In: *Asia and North America, trans-Pacific contacts*, pub. as: Society for American archeology. Memoirs, no. 9; supplement to American antiquity, Jan. 1953, v. 18, no. 3, pt. 2, p. 32-39, illus.)

Contains review of investigations of the Eskimo Dorset culture, first described by Jenness in 1925 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 8045). Dorset remains have subsequently been found at many sites in the eastern Arctic from Newfoundland in the south along the coasts of Labrador and the northern Canadian Islands to Inglefield Land in northwest Greenland. "While recent excavations . . . [have added little to] knowledge of the origin of Dorset culture or the role it played in the eastern Arctic, some of the earlier evidence, if reexamined and reappraised is seen to have important implications in connection with recent discoveries in Alaska." Author summarizes present knowledge of Dorset culture and discusses several aspects of the Dorset problem: its relation to Thule and the possibility of the Sadlermiut of Southampton Island being a Dorset-Thule remnant; recent excavations and reinterpretation of earlier work which indicate presence of Dorset culture in all parts of Greenland. Solberg's "Stone age" (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 16444), previously largely ignored or identified with Thule, is considered by author to be Dorset or closely related thereto. Dorset tools are of chipped stone whereas even the earliest Thule Eskimos in Greenland used little stone of any kind, but non-meteoritic iron apparently of Norse origin; therefore the use of meteoritic iron by the Polar Eskimos was not in substitution for stone (which their ancestors did not possess) but for forged iron formerly obtained from the Norse. The absence of perishable materials in the Dorset-"stone age" middens, in contrast to those of the Thule culture, indicates that the former accumulated during some early warm period when the ground thawed during the summer. "Stone age" implements formerly regarded as drill points or boot-sole creasers, are shown to be burins; these, with lamellar flakes and polyhedral cores, connect with the Canadian Dorset culture and were derived from the ancient Denbigh Flint Complex of Alaska. Related forms of burins, of stone and iron,

are shown to have been used by later prehistoric and modern Eskimos, a striking example of the perpetuation of a Mesolithic tradition.

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COLLINS, HENRY BASCOM, Jr., 1899- , *see also* Jenness, D. Prehistoric culture waves from Asia to America. 1940. No. 29863.

28592. COLLINS, OLIVER C. Astro ranges in Arctica. (Institute of Navigation, London. Journal, Apr. 1952. v.5, no. 2, p. 131-38, diagr.) 8 refs.

Contains a discussion of "celestial navigation within the Arctic Circle by the use of great-circle position lines. Application of this method in this area is indicated by: (1) the freedom from need to correct for atmospheric refraction; (2) the lack of dependence on either D. R. [dead reckoning] or assumed position; (3) the simplicity of drawing the great circle position line; (4) the freedom from need for making instrumental scale readings and corrections thereto, other than in respect to the time of the observation. The adequacy of available stars is examined."—Author's abstract.

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28593. COMITA, GABRIEL W., and W. T. EDMONDSON. Some aspects of the limnology of an arctic lake. (In: Wiggins, I. L., and others. Current biological research in the Alaskan Arctic, 1953, p. 7-13, diagr., table) 7 refs.

Contains report on part of a study of shallow arctic lakes within 100-mile radius of Point Barrow, northern Alaska. Some aspects of a study of photosynthesis made in summer 1952, on Imikpuk (fresh-water lake) near the coast, are presented. Data on population efficiency, temperature and transparency are given and compared with conditions in some other lakes. Data on the ecology and development of *Limnocalanus johanseni*, Marsh, a locally common copepod, are also discussed.

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COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH IN ARCTIC ETHNOLOGY, *see* Birket-Smith, K. Report Com. Internat. Research Arctic Ethnol. 1939. No. 28146.

28594. COMPRESSED AIR MAGAZINE. Ships made of ice. (Compressed air magazine, Aug. 1946. v. 51, p. 224)

"The construction of floating airplane bases of ice (Project Habbakuk)

was considered during the war. Each iceberg carrier was to be 2,000 ft. long, 300 ft. wide, and 150 ft. from deck to keel, displacing 2,000,000 tons, and was to be equipped with diesel-engine plants. The ice was to be reinforced by mixing 86 percent water with 14 percent wood pulp and freezing the mixture to a tough, plastic material of a compressive strength of 1,100 lb., and a tensile strength of 700 lb./sq. in. This mixture, called Pykrete, was produced by rolling the pulp on a flat surface to a uniform thickness of 0.375 in. and freezing it with a cold air blast. Pykrete is highly shock resistant and its bomb resistance is 40 percent that of concrete. An exterior insulating skin with brine-circulating pipes behind it was contemplated. Tests were conducted to determine the effect of heavy waves on the structure."—SIPRE.

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28595. CONFORTI, GIUSEPPE. Contributo allo studio delle congelazioni. (Giornale di medicina militare, 1920. anno 68, fasc. 2, p. 132-38) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Contribution to the study of frostbite.

Contains an account of earlier concepts on the pathology of frostbite; earlier experimental work; author's observations on over 400 cases, giving symptoms, and clinical course as well as some laboratory findings. Sequels and therapy are also briefly treated.

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28596. CONGDON, RUSSELL T. Nesting of the Hudsonian godwit at Churchill, Manitoba. (Condor, 1952. v. 54, no. 5, p. 290-91, illus.)

Contains description and photographs of a nest of this rare bird (*Limosa haemastica*) with two downy young, found in the tundra a few miles outside Churchill in summer 1951. Only one other nest of the godwit has been found in recent years (in 1947 cf. *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 4556).

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28597. CONHEIM, JULIUS FRIEDRICH. Neue Untersuchungen über die Entzündung. Berlin, Verlag A. Hirschwald 1873. 85 p. Bibliographical footnotes. **Title tr.:** New investigations on inflammation.

Contains one of the first modern studies of inflammation, with a section on inflammation following frostbite or burns (p. 52-60). Frogs and rabbits (ears) are used in experimental frostbite. Macro- and microscopical changes are described.

Three types of reactions are reported: (1) edema, following exposure to $-7^{\circ}\text{C}.$; (2) inflammation, after exposure to -7° to $-16^{\circ}\text{C}.$; and (3) necrosis, following freezing to $-17^{\circ}\text{C}.$

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CONSOLAZIO, C. FRANK, see Bly, C. G., and others. Survival in cold. 1950. No. 28189.

CONSOLAZIO, C. FRANK, see also Gray, E. Le B., and others. Nutritional requirements men at work. 1951. No. 29376.

28598. CONSTANTINIDES, PARIS. An immediate kidney response to acute stress. (Endocrinology, Oct. 1951. v. 49, no. 4, p. 512-21, illus., tables) 11 refs.

Acute stress, including exposure to 2° - $4^{\circ}\text{C}.$ for 24 hrs., caused immediate enlargement of the kidney in rats. The enlargement is due to mitotic proliferation of the cells of the proximal convoluted tubules. Adrenalectomy largely prevented enlargement and completely inhibited the proliferative process. The renal enlargement is a linear function of the concomitant enlargement of the adrenal. A high protein diet causes a similar kidney enlargement without visibly stimulating the adrenals.

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CONSTANTINIDES, PARIS, see also Fortier, C., and others. Comp. study changes adrenals. 1950. No. 29075.

28599. CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT. Big top speeds job during winter months in frigid Alaska. (Construction methods and equipment, May 1953. v. 35, no. 5, p. 80-81, 84, 86, illus.)

A 200 x 250-ft. area was excavated to a depth of 15 ft. and the underlying permafrost thawed to 20 ft. below the excavation. The thawing water was heated in a heat exchanger to $90^{\circ}\text{F}.$ and circulated through wellpoint pipes thrust into the ground on 8-ft. centers. The excess water coming to the surface was drained by a 4-in. jet pump. The thawed area was compacted with a 5-ton weight, resulting in an average settling of 3-6 in. A reinforced concrete slab, 3 ft. thick, was placed on the thawed ground. The work was continued during the winter under a 240 x 360-ft. canvas tent kept at $45^{\circ}\text{F}.$ by 18 heating units. Holes resulting from thawed ice pockets in the permafrost were refilled

before construction began."—SIPRE. The work was done by Lytle-Green-Birch construction companies, for an extension to the power plant of the Ladd Air Force Base near Fairbanks.

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28600. CONSTRUCTOR. Alaska's construction boom attracts many contractors. (Constructor, Dec. 1950. v. 32, p. 27-29, illus.)

Notes housing, highway, railroad, airport, public works construction planned or in progress, for civilian and military agencies.

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28601. CONSTRUCTOR. Bath house in trailer in caravan to Alaska. (Constructor, Aug. 1950. v. 32, p. 35, illus.)

Describes auto caravan of 19 Fords which made trip from Des Moines, Ia., to Anchorage, Alaska, in 15 days in 1950. Kitchen, bathhouse and machine-shop trailers, also other special vehicles are described. They were used by crews for construction of International Express Airport at Anchorage.

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28602. CONSTRUCTOR. Engineers survey Alaska's resources. (Constructor, May 1949. v. 31, p. 68)

Outlines plans for a comprehensive survey of Alaska recently initiated by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. Under supervision of Col. Theron D. Weaver, it is to cover the entire Territory and plan for development to meet needs for power, flood control, navigation and other water uses.

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28603. CONSTRUCTOR. Temporary arctic shelter designed by engineers. (Constructor, Aug. 1947. v. 29, p. 53, illus.)

Describes shelter with floors, walls, and roof of insulated metal panels now in the design stage by the U. S. Army Engineers. It is of light-weight material, simple construction, strong enough to withstand 125-mile-an-hour winds, and adjustable in size.

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28604. COOCH, GRAHAM. A preliminary study of the blue and lesser snow goose on Southampton Island. (Arctic circular, Feb. 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 14-17) 4 refs.

Contains results of observations made May 18-Aug. 5, 1952 at the mouth of Boas River, Southampton Island. Flock counts and nesting observations deter-

mined that the ratio of snow to blue geese was 4:1. Cross-mating, relation of spring break-up to breeding success, number of eggs per nest, incubation data, growth rate of goslings, and migration routes are briefly discussed. Five thousand geese were banded.

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28605. COOCH, GRAHAM. Techniques for mass capture of flightless blue and lesser snow geese. (Journal of wildlife management, Oct. 1953. v. 17, no. 4, p. 460-65, 7 illus., & diagrs.)

Contains a description of mass corraling of these geese as carried out by the author in summer 1952, at the mouth of the Boas River, Southampton Island, for the purpose of banding. Some 15,000 birds were brought into control quickly, by a simple method similar to that of the Eskimos' goose drive. The latter is also described. Knowledge of the driving technique among natives on Southampton Island is now limited to one family.

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28606. COOK, JAMES, 1728-1779. The method taken for preserving the health of the crew of His Majesty's ship the *Resolution* during her late voyage round the world. (Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions, 1777. v. 66, pt. 2, p. 402-406) A condensed version was pub. in the Society's Philosophical transactions abridged, v. 14, 1776-1780. pub. 1809, p. 58-60.

Contains an account of measures taken to prevent scurvy and generally to insure health. These include providing of "sweet-wort" (a malt infusion); "sour krout;" orange and lemon "roe" (thickened juice); "portable soup or broth," fresh-cooked vegetables and sugar, all considered by the author to have antiscorbutic properties. Hygiene included keeping clothing, bedding and quarters clean and dry; "airing" or "smoking" the ship with fire or gunpowder; abundant fresh water. Only one life is reported lost through disease on this three-year (1772-1775) voyage to the Antarctic and South Pacific. For this paper Cook was awarded the Royal Society's Copley Gold medal.

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COOK, JAMES, 1728-1779, see also Pezzi, G. *Igiene e medicina navi di Cook.* 1951. No. 31288.

28607. COOK, SHERBURNE FRIEND. 1896- , and others. Oxygen consumption

of liver slices from animals in shock. (American journal of physiology, May 1953. v. 173, no. 2, p. 253-58, illus., tables) 14 refs. Other authors: David Jensen and Frank E. South.

Contains an *in vitro* study of liver slices of rats in shock from ischemia, burn, or frostbite. In all three conditions, the oxygen consumption of liver rose 10-25 percent when suspended in Krebs-Ringer-phosphate solution. These findings are supported by another type of experiment presented. It is suggested that in all these cases a trace substance is operative, which accelerates cell oxidation in the liver tissue.

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COOK, WILLIAM HARRISON, 1903-, see Lusena, C. V., and W. H. Cook. Ice propagation in systems of biological interest. 1. Effect of membranes . . . cell system. 1953. No. 30560.

28608. COOKMAN, AUBREY O., Jr. Ice-cube airport. (Popular mechanics, Sept. 1952. v. 97, p. 134-38, 260, illus., map)

Describes the three known massive ice islands, of great potential scientific and military importance, drifting at variable rates in the Arctic Ocean. They are apparently of fresh-water glacier origin, possibly coming from the north coast of Ellesmere Island. One of the islands is 20 miles wide and equally long; the ice is 200 or more ft. thick; and the sides of the islands rise 30 to 50 ft. above the surrounding ice pack. The first ice island was discovered in 1946, and the other two in 1950. The first landing on one was made in 1952. Studies of ice floes and ice islands as possible air bases by Russians and Americans are also noted.

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28609. COOPER, J. P., and A. F. MONEY-KYRLE. Inflorescence development in *Lolium* during the arctic summer. (Nature, Jan. 26, 1952. v. 169, no. 4291, p. 158, table) ref.

Contains an account of observations on growth of three species of these grasses under arctic summer conditions (at Børsely, Finnmark, 70°20' N. lat.), under conditions of continuous artificial light (indoors), and of natural day length (greenhouse), in Wales. Plants growing under the three different conditions are compared as to leaf number, ear emergence, etc., and the possible role of light

and temperature in these processes, discussed.

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28610. COOPER, JOHN COBB, 1887- . Airspace rights over the Arctic. (Air affairs, 1950. v. 3, no. 3, p. 517-40) 58 refs.

Survey prepared for *Encyclopedia Arctica* of problem of the "third dimension" of national territory in the Arctic. Its significance in view of the advance of long-range arctic flights is stressed, as is its development in connection with the problem of legal status of arctic regions. Views of Canada, U. S. S. R., Norway, and U. S. surface and airspace sovereignty in the Arctic are presented and documented, particularly in relation to the so-called "sector principle." The conclusion is reached that this principle, by which arctic border states claim exclusive rights to the arctic sea north of their limits and to its airspace, is not a part of international law and cannot affect the freedom of all nations to navigate in airspace above the Arctic Ocean.

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28611. COOPER, JOHN MONTGOMERY, 1881- . The culture of the northeastern Indian hunters: a reconstructive interpretation. (In: Johnson, F., ed. Man in northeastern North America, 1946, p. 272-305)

Contains an attempt to reconstruct the early migrational and cultural history of the northeastern North American hunting peoples, exclusive of the Eskimo, based chiefly upon the ethnological evidence. Author deals with migration of the Montagnais-Naskapi, Cree, and other Algonkin and Athapaskan tribes. The ecological approach (food and clothing, hunting economy, use of snowshoes and spruce-bark canoes), the distributional approach (northeastern and North American taiga phenomena, the Eurasiatic and other cultural phenomena) are considered. The author proposes term "taiga economy" for the ecologically-conditioned subsistence system common to the northeastern hunters, which had its origin probably in the Eurasiatic taiga two to four thousand or more years ago, and spread to the limits of the Eurasian and North American taiga. He concludes that "the hypothesis of more recent arrival of the Athabaskans from Asia, as compared with the Algonquians, must await settlement of more fundamental problems by the linguists; the more ancient genetic interrelations

of Algonquian (-Athabaskan) and Eskimo cultures will have to be determined, if ever, by the archeologists."

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28612. COOPER, JOHN MONTGOMERY, 1881- . Northern Algonkian serying and scapulimancy. (*In: Festschrift, publication d'hommage offerte au P. W. Schmidt.* Wien, 1928, p. 205-217, sketch map)

Contains description of two kinds of divination having a wide dissemination. Serying is a divination by gazing into basin filled with water, and scapulimancy is divining from marks or cracks that appear on shoulder blades or other flat bones when held against a fire. Both kinds of divination were found among the Cree and Montagnais Indians living in a large area around James Bay extending eastward to Lake St. John and west to the sources of the Albany River (see map on p. 207). The author visited these Algonkian bands in 1916 and 1927, and this paper is based on his field notes with numerous references to the literature. Scapulimancy, he notes, is known also in northern Asia, especially among Chukchis. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28613. COOPER, S. C. Difficulties overcome in building far-north railway line. (Roads and engineering construction, Feb. 1952. v. 91, p. 101-107, illus., incl. map)

Describes the building of a 145-mile railway line by the Canadian National Railways from Sherridon to the Lynn Lake mining field in northern Manitoba.

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COOTE, ROBERT K., *see* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

28614. COOVER, MULLEN O., and others. Effect of cold, adrenocorticotrophic and thyroid hormones on urinary excretion of pentose in the rat. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, 1950. v. 74, no. 1, p. 146-47, table) 6 refs. *Other authors:* O. Mullen, L. J. Feinberg, and J. H. Roe.

Contains a report on experiments with rats kept at low (-1°C.) temperature and at such of 31°C. Low temperature increased significantly the urinary excretion of pentose; administration of ACTH abolished this increase. Administration of thyroid powder with the diet of rats kept in warm environment

also increased urinary excretion of pentose.

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28615. COPENHAGEN. NATIONAL-MUSEET. ETNOGRAFISKE SAM-LING. Arctic peoples and American Indians. Copenhagen, 1941. 112 p., 33 illus., plan. (Guides to the National Museum)

Contains descriptive catalog and selected illustrations of the Museum's rich ethnographic collections with an introductory characterization of each people: the Lapps, Samoyeds, Ostyaks, Yakuts, Tungus, Gilyaks, Paleo-Siberians, and a particularly large section (rooms 7-22) on various branches of Eskimos. Room 18 contains a comparative arctic collection. The cultures of Northwest Indians (Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian), and northern woodland Indians (Chipewyan, Cree, Algonkin and Naskapi) are also represented.

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28616. COPP, STANLEY S. Two water systems in northern Canada. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 538-39) *Also pub. in:* Water works engineering, Feb. 1954. v. 107, no. 2, p. 130, under title: Successful operation of water works in the frozen North . . .

Contains note on two successful all-weather underground water supply systems installed at Yellowknife (Great Slave Lake) and at Fort Smith, 175 miles to the south. At Yellowknife, water is heated from Nov. through May. Heating equipment, pipes, and insulation are briefly described for each location, and temperatures of the water on entering and leaving the pipes are given. This is summary of a report presented before the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952.

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28617. CORBEL, JEAN. Karsts et glaciers en Laponie. (Revue de géographie jointe au Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise, 1952. v. 27, no. 3, p. 257-68, illus., sketch map) 10 refs. *Title tr.:* Karsts and glaciers in Lapland.

Contains a study of erosion of three limestone areas in glaciated and periglacial regions: (1) Abisko in northern Sweden ($68^{\circ}20'\text{N. } 19^{\circ}\text{E.}$); (2) Sulitjelma ($67^{\circ}10'\text{N. } 16^{\circ}15'\text{E.}$); and (3) Svartisen ($66^{\circ}30'\text{N. } 14^{\circ}\text{E.}$) in northern Norway. In the first, a cold dry region, frost shattering of the limestone is important.

In the latter two regions, with cold humid climates, erosion is due to water proceeding from or circulating under the glaciers. *Copy seen:* DGS.

28618. CORBEL, JEAN. Problèmes de morphologie périglacière au Spitzberg. (Revue de géographie jointe au Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise, 1953. v. 28, no. 3, p. 262-68, 3 plates, 8 diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Problems of periglacial morphology in Spitsbergen.

Contains a discussion of the appearance of the landscape and explanations suggested for some of the periglacial forms seen. A general description of climate and landscape in east and west Spitsbergen is followed by a brief discussion of frost and snow as agents of erosion and their different effect on granite and limestone regions. Underground circulation in limestone regions under periglacial conditions is described. Down to 20 m. below the surface, some water may be found in the fissures; below 20 m. small underground glaciers comparable to surface ones occupy some of the fissures made by underground waters in a warmer era. Various relief forms, including limestone coasts, marine terraces, periglacial valleys, and patterned ground, are discussed with various explanations for their origin. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28619. CORBEL, JEAN. Une région karstique de haute-Laponie, Navnløsfjell: la montagne-qui-a-perdu-son-nom. (Revue de géographie jointe au Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise, 1953. v. 28, no. 4, p. 329-44, illus., 8 plates, 4 text maps) 2 refs. *Title tr.:* A karst region of northern Lapland, Navnløsfjell: the mountain-which-lost-its-name.

Contains description of a limestone plateau in the Svartisen region of northern Norway (approx. 66°30' N., 14° E.), part of a larger karst region. The area is treeless and underlain by permafrost, and until recently was covered by the Svartisen Glacier. The effects of the glaciation and periglacial conditions upon limestone, granite, and schist of the region are compared, and the development of the karst topography is outlined. Difficulties of obtaining continuous water supply are briefly noted.

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CORBETT, H. V., *see* Goldstone, B. W., and H. V. Corbett. Aetiology immersion foot. 1944. No. 29315.

28620. CORNELIUS, CARL G. Die Amerikafahrten der Wikinger. (Erdball, 1928. Jahrg. 2, no. 1, p. 21-25, text map) *Title tr.:* The voyages of Vikings to America.

Contains popular account of Norse voyages to Greenland and Vinland, based on sagas: the voyage of Eric the Red to Greenland in 984, that of his son Leif to America in 1000, and Thorfinn Karlsevni's voyage in 1002. The Norsemen called the land they discovered Vinland, Helluland, and Markland, probably the present-day Labrador, Newfoundland, or Nova Scotia. *Copy seen:* DSG.

28621. CORNELL, J. H. Airborne aids to oil development in Canada. (World petroleum, Apr. 1951. v. 22, p. 56-57, illus.)

Contains a description of the use of helicopters in surveying operations in Yukon Territory by the Topographical Survey branch of the Canadian Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, as air-lifts for observation parties.

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CORNWELL, SAM, *see* Brown, I. A., and others. Polio. 8: temp. reg. 1953. No. 28330.

CORRIGAN, CAMERON, *see* Matas, M., and C. Corrigan. Brucellosis in Eskimo. 1953. No. 30716.

28622. CORSI, GUISEPPE. Le amputazioni parziali del piede negli esiti di congelamento. (Archivio di ortopedia, July-Aug. 1942. v. 57, fasc. 4-5, p. 341-78, 38 illus.) 32 refs. *Title tr.:* Partial amputations of the foot in sequels of frostbite.

Contains an introductory note on the general principles and aims of this kind of amputation, followed by an extensive study based on 345 cases. Consecutive sections deal with amputation and disarticulation of toes; amputations in the region of the metatarsus; Lisfranc amputation; Chopart disarticulation. The various methods are evaluated in relation to function; care of the sole and of the balance of muscle power is particularly stressed. Summary in German.

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28623. CORSI, GUISEPPE. Indikation und Resultate der Amputation Lisfranc bei den Heilergebnissen nach Erfrierungen des Vorderfusses. (Deutsche Militärarzt, Aug. 1942. Jahrg. 7, Heft 8, p. 496-99, 7 fig.) *Title tr.:* Indication and results

of the Lisfranc amputation in the treatment of frostbite of the feet.

Contains a criticism of current therapy in frostbite of the third degree. In 174 such cases of the foot, the author found the Lisfranc amputation most advisable, particularly when combined with tendon transposition, recently introduced by Seaglietti.

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28624. CORT, J. H., and R. A. McCANCE. The neural control of shivering in the pig. (Journal of physiology, Apr. 1953. v. 120, no. 1-2, p. 115-21, illus.) 8 refs.

Lightly anesthetized piglets made to shiver at normal or sub-normal temperature by introduction of cold air into the trachea, were studied. The first inspiration of cold air produced a brief shiver interrupted by the expiratory rest. In time shivering increased in amplitude and lost its respiratory rhythm. Admission of warm air into the trachea did not abolish shivering which lasted until body temperature increased. Bilateral cutting of the vagus obliterated the rhythmic response. Conditions in deep anesthesia are briefly noted.

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28625. CORTI, ARNOLD. Studien über die Gattung *Agrotis* O. (Lep.) IV. (Entomologische Mitteilungen, 1925. Bd. 14, no. 3-4, p. 212-33, illus., plate 1) *Title tr.:* Studies on the genus *Agrotis* O. (Lep.) IV.

Contains a critical revision of three species and a few varieties of lepidopterous genus *Agrotis*, including *A. septentrionalis*, native to Labrador; another butterfly *A. cinerea* var. *fusca*, also from Labrador, is reduced to a synonym.

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28626. CORTSEN, EILER. Skibsværftet i Holsteinsborg 1931-1943. (Grønlandsposten, 1943. Aarg. 2, nr. 6, p. 61-65) *Title tr.:* The ship-yard in Holsteinsborg 1931-1943.

Contains information on the events that led to the establishment of the shipyard, and on its development from 1931 to 1943. The importance of the yard to navigation in Greenland waters is noted. Repairs and even new construction are carried on at considerable economy: 49-83 days were formerly required to take vessels from Greenland to Denmark for repair.

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28627. COSBY, STANLEY WALLACE, 1890- . Capability and need of Alaska

agricultural land. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 80-85)

Contains a discussion of land classification surveys, initiated in 1948 (by the Alaska Soil Conservation Board), which to 1951 had covered 800,000 acres on the Kenai Peninsula, Anchorage — Matanuska area, and Fairbanks region. Soil problems include thin surface soil layer low humus content, subsurface ice or permafrost in some areas, and rapid wind and water erosion due to high silt and fine sand content of most Alaskan soils. Setting up a land capability classification for the Kenai Peninsula is briefly described and the ten classes of land outlined. Future development is discussed.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

28628. COTTAM, CLARENCE, 1899- , and P. KNAPPEN. Food of some uncommon North America birds. (Auk, 1939. v. 56, no. 2, p. 138-69) 44 refs.

Contains information on the food of 47 species of birds, based on analysis of the stomach contents of 239 specimens at the Food Habit laboratory of the U. S. Biological Survey. Some representatives of the northern regions are included, such as *Gavia adamsi* (arctic coast of Alaska), *Diomedea nigripes* (Aleutian Islands), *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Bering Sea, Sitka) and some other species.

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COUJARD, ROGER, see Champy, C., and others. Gelure d. pieds et rôle carence B. 1940. No. 28479.

COURT, ARNOLD, 1914- . Climate, insects, and man in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28629. COURTNEY, MARVIN DALE, 1917- . Recent navy aero-medical equipment developments. (Journal of aviation medicine, Dec. 1951. v. 22, no. 6, p. 540-43)

Includes (p. 542) a description of a new flying suit (MK III) intended to replace the earlier immersion or exposure suits. It can withstand a water pressure of 4 lb. per sq. in. while retaining about 65 percent of its vapor-transmitting capacity. Insulating liners offer thermal protection during long immersion and at high altitude bailouts.

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28630. COURVOISIER, L. G. Einige neue oder wenig bekannte *Lycaniden-*

Formen. (Deutsche entomologische Zeitschrift Iris, 1911. Bd. 25, Heft 9, p. 103-109, plate) **Title tr.:** Some new or little known forms of Lycaenidae.

Contains description of 18 species of butterflies from various regions, including *Chrysophanus phlaeas polaris* n. var. native to northern Norway and Lapland.

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COVINO, BENJAMIN G., see Sullivan, B. J., and B. G. Covino. Periferal vascular responses frostbite, alcohol. 1953. No. 32302.

28631. COWAN, IAN McTAGGART, 1910- . Plant succession and wildlife management. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 322-27) 3 refs.

Four major vegetational areas of Canada and Alaska are noted. The considerable ability of the prairie and tundra to support game as compared with the limited taiga is discussed and explained. Population changes are further analyzed as caused by changes in vegetation, by forest fires or felling. Qualitative changes, including changes in the nutritive value of the plants and their effects on the animal population in general and on some common, economically valuable animals are also analyzed and the conclusions referred to wildlife management.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

28632. COWAN, IAN McTAGGART, 1910- . Rabies as a possible population control of arctic Canidae. (Journal of mammalogy, 1949. v. 30, no. 4, p. 396-98, diagrs.)

Contains an account of facts strongly suggesting an epidemic of rabies among the population of foxes (*Vulpes fulva*) in the Northwest Territories during the winter 1944-45. Observations are also quoted, indicating a close association with this epidemic, of rabies observed in the same area among wolves and dogs. The significance of this epidemic in the decline of the fox population, and the possible role of epidemics in animal number fluctuations, are discussed.

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COWEN, JOHN, see Osborne, J. W., and J. Cowen. Psychiatric factors vasoneuropathy after chilling. 1945. No. 31128.

COWIE, J. W., see Adams, P. J., and J. W. Cowie. Geol. reconn. Danmarks

Fjord northeast Greenland. 1953. No. 27648.

28633. CRAIG, HENRY K. Frostbites and the effects on the human body. (Journal of nervous and mental disease, Mar. 1945. v. 101, p. 272-76)

General article on the problem of frostbite, especially its pathology. Reference is made to recent findings in Russia which revolutionize established ideas on the ultimate causes of frostbite; the nervous system is especially emphasized.

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CRAIGHEAD, FRANK COOPER, 1916- , see V-Five Association of America. How to survive. 1951. No. 32670A.

CRAIGHEAD, JOHN JOHNSON, 1916- , see V-Five Association of America. How to survive. 1951. No. 32670A.

28634. CRAIN, KENNETH C. U. S. hospitals bringing health to native Indians, Eskimos; government institutions surmount hardships to achieve great work. (Hospital management, Apr. 1942. v. 53, p. 18-19, 66, 68, illus.)

Contains an account of the activities of the Health Division, Office of Indian Affairs, among the native population of Alaska and Indians of continental U. S. A. Includes data on the number of hospitals, beds, etc., vital statistics, maternity care, hospital organization and costs, medical personnel, etc.

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CRANLEY, JOHN J., Jr., see Buchanan, J. L., and others. Observ. effect cold blood vessels. 1952. No. 28357.

28635. CRARY, ALBERT P. Annual variations of upper air winds and temperature in Alaska from acoustical measurements. (Journal of meteorology, Oct. 1953. v. 10, no. 5, p. 380-89, text map, graph, diagrs., 3 tables) 7 refs.

Contains a discussion of monthly acoustical tests made to obtain data on upper air winds and temperatures and their variation during an entire season. Test sites in interior Alaska included Fairbanks, McGrath, Northway, Bettles, Fort Yukon, Minchumina, Johnson River, and Robertson River. Wind and temperature data are given.

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28636. CREMER, H.-D., and others. Über die chemischen Veränderungen des

Blutes während der allgemeinen Auskühlung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, p. 210-12, 2 fig., 3 tables) 20 refs. *Other authors:* K. Kramer and H. Reichel. *Title tr.:* On the chemical changes in blood during general cooling.

Contains a study of the carbohydrates and fat in the blood of dogs exposed to low temperature. With the increase of O₂ consumption, there was an increase of blood sugar content, reaching a peak in the second stage of cooling and returning to normal in the third and fourth stage. Correspondingly there is a fall in liver- and muscle-glycogen. No change in the lipid components of the blood was found. Some observations on blood protein, hematocrit, etc., are included. *Copy seen:* DSG.

CREMER, H.-D., *see also* Balke, B., and others. *Untersuch. z. Kälteanpassung.* 1944. No. 27952.

28637. CRICHTON, CLARKE, Jr. Frozen in! The adventures of the *Nanuk's* cabin boy north of Siberia. New York, Putnam's Sons, 1930. vii, 148 p. 23 plates, maps on lining-papers.

Contains account of the youthful author's experiences in 1929 aboard the *Nanuk*, a trading vessel of the Swenson Fur Co. of Seattle. The voyage to Nome, Alaska, thence to Nizhne-Kolymsk is described, trading (for arctic fox skins) with the Chukchis at North Cape (Mys Shmidta), where the *Nanuk* became frozen-in and the cargo was taken off by aircraft (Frank Dorbandt and Ben Eielsen). Anecdotes of Eielsen, his death while making a second flight to the *Nanuk*; life among the Chukchis; fate of other trading ships, etc.

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28638. CRITCHLEY, MACDONALD. Effects of climatic extremes. (British journal of industrial medicine, July 1947. v. 4, no. 3, p. 164-90, 2 tables) 57 refs.

Contains a comprehensive account on the effects of arctic and tropical climate on the white man, his efficiency and chances of survival. Consecutive sections (exclusive of tropical problems) deal with measurements of environmental conditions; thermal comfort; psychological efficiency in cold; physiological responses to cold; acclimatization; morbid effects of cold, including psychological effects; effects of sudden change from one climatic extreme to another; selec-

tion of personnel for arctic (and tropical) duty. *Copy seen:* DSG.

28639. CRITCHLEY, MACDONALD. Problems of naval warfare under climatic extremes. Croonian lectures I & II. (British medical journal, Aug. 4, 11, 18, 1945. p. 145-48; 173-77; 208-211) 61 refs.

Contains text of the Croonian Lectures, delivered in July 1945, and dealing with the way medical research has aided the Royal Navy in its function in every type of climate. Three aspects are discussed in consecutive sections: (1) naval construction, including air conditioning, heating, (2) clothing; and (3) efficiency. The problem of arctic clothing research and its practical application is dealt with (p. 172-73), with special reference to work done in the U. S. The psychological effects of long service in the Arctic and scientific leads to selection of personnel likely to acclimatize in the Arctic (p. 209-210) are also discussed. Abstracted by F. P. Ellis in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Jan. 1946. v. 6, no. 5, p. 255-56.

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28640. CRITCHLEY, MACDONALD. Remarks on acclimatization. (Royal Naval Medical Service, London. Journal, Oct. 1945. v. 31, no. 4, p. 245-48) 9 refs.

Contains part of the Croonian Lecture on "Naval warfare under climatic extremes", delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, July 1945. Includes information on the differences between cold- and heat-acclimatization with respect to speed, nature and stability of the process; specificity of acclimatization to certain regions; rapid transition from one climatic extreme to another; artificial acclimatization, etc. *Copy seen:* DSG.

CRONK, LAWSON BRUCE, 1923- *see* Brown, M., and others. Some remarks ageing Eskimos. 1947. No. 28334.

CRONK, LAWSON BRUCE, 1923- *see also* Sinclair, R. G., and others. Tolerance Eskimos pemmican & starvation. 1947. No. 32067.

28641. CRONKWRIGHT, A. B. Water supply problems of the Arctic. (Public works, Aug. 1947. v. 78, p. 18-20, illus.)

"The difficulties of procuring water in arctic regions at temperatures of -40° F. and below are discussed. Hauling water from rivers or lakes is often difficult. The operation of snow-melting machines

is expensive and is advisable only where the supply of fuel oil is abundant. The possibilities of drilling for underground sources of water below permafrost should be investigated; high speed rock drills may be suitable. The distribution of water by pipe line for short distances is feasible. One such installation in a sub-arctic army camp is described. The 2,500 ft. long distribution main was encased in a Kimsul-packed box to keep it from freezing, and a smaller steam line was placed in the box alongside of the main as an added protection."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

CROSLEY, ARCHER P., Jr., see Talso, P. J., and others. Effects cold pressor test plasma flow. 1948. No. 32368.

28642. CROSS, GEORGE C. Yukon annual review. (Canadian mining journal, Feb. 1952. v. 73, p. 75-76, illus.)

Describes mining developments in Yukon Territory in 1951.

Copy seen: DLC.

28643. CROSSLEY, A. F. Significance of mean contour charts. (Meteorological magazine, Aug. 1952. v. 81, no. 962, p. 229-31) 2 refs.

"An expression is derived for the geostrophic departure of the true mean wind from the mean geostrophic wind in the free air. Over Britain and the Aleutian Islands the departure is about 10 percent of geostrophic wind."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Aug. 1952. v. 81, no. 962, p. 229-31.

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CROSSMAN, LYMAN WEEKS, see Allen, F. M., and others. Reduced temp. treatment burns & frostbite. 1943. No. 27754.

28644. CUPPINI, RENATO. Osservazione sulla morfologia; concentrazione proteica e cloruri del sangue dei congelati di guerra. (Giornale di medicina militare, Aug. 1942. anno 90, fasc. 8, p. 585-87) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Some morphological observations; protein concentration and chlorides of the blood in frostbite cases of the war.

Contains a report on examinations conducted on three groups of frostbitten soldiers from the Greek front, including blood-morphology, and protein and chloride content of the serum. Median values indicate a reduction in both chlorides and protein, proportional to the degree of injury.

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28645. CURRAN, CHARLES HOWARD. 1894—. New species of Canadian Syrphidae (Diptera) pt. 1. (Canadian entomologist, 1922, v. 53, no. 12, p. 275-76)

Contains descriptions of three new species of Canadian syrphid flies of the genus *Melanostoma*. *M. lata* n. sp. collected at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, by A. P. Hawes, July-Aug. 1920, is included.

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28646. CURTIS, EDWARD S., 1868- The Alaskan Eskimo. Cambridge, Mass., The University Press, 1930. xvii, 320 p., text illus., 76 plates, col. front., col. map. (In: The North American Indian, v. 20; and its portfolio 20, plates no. 688-722, 60 x 50 cm.)

Contains brief introductory sketch and texts (in English) of myths of the following West Alaskan Eskimo groups: Nunivak (p. 5-96, 20 myths); Eskimo of Hooper Bay (p. 97-98); King Island (p. 99-110, 7 myths); Little Diomed Island (p. 111-34, 8 myths); Cape Prince of Wales (p. 135-60, 8 myths); Kotzebue (p. 161-92, 9 myths); Noatak (p. 193-206, 9 myths); Kobuk (p. 207-224, 7 myths); and Selawik (p. 225-40, 6 myths). The author spent the summer of 1927 among Eskimos of the West Alaskan coast and islands. His field research was supported by J. Pierpont Morgan. The sketch of the Nunivak Islanders (p. 5-74) deals extensively with their social customs, warfare and ceremonies; the social customs on Little Diomed (p. 119-24), and the life of Kotzebue Eskimos (p. 161-77) is also described in some detail; the general introductions on other groups are short. Appendix (p. 343-77) contains a general summary of the material and spiritual culture, 24 additional legends (p. 245-63), and a vocabulary of Nunivak, Little Diomed and Kotzebue dialects (p. 264-77). A subject index is appended. Data (social status, etc.) on the narrators of the myths and legends, are lacking, and the place they were recorded seldom given. Photographic illus. in vol. and portfolio are excellent in depicting the anthropological types and material culture.

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28647. CURTIS, EDWARD S., 1868- The Haida. (In: The North American Indian. Cambridge, Mass., 1907-30. v. 11, pub. 1916, p. 115-210, plates, music notes; and its portfolio 11, plates no. 397-400, 60 x 50 cm.)

Contains general description of the Haida Indians on the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia, and the south end of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, their culture, mythology and legends. A list of Haida villages (p. 188-91), melodies of dancing songs (p. 123-24, 191-93), and a vocabulary (p. 204-210) are given.

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CURWEN, E., *see* Duckworth, W. L. H. Notes crania Esquimaux. 1896. No. 28828.

28648. CZAPLICKA, MARIE ANTOINETTE, d. 1921. The influence of environment upon the religious ideas and practices of the aborigines of northern Asia. (Folk-Lore, 1914. v. 25, p. 34-54)

Contains a physical characterization of the area: (1) the northern tundra and taiga with truly arctic climate, and (2) the southern or "sub-arctic" area with steppes, fertile valleys, and mountains. The natives are grouped as: Paleo-Siberians (Chukchis, Koryaks, Kamchadals, Ainu, Gilyaks, Asiatic Eskimos, Aleuts, Yukaghirs, and Yenisei-Ostyaks or Yeniseians), and Neo-Siberians (Ostyaks and Voguls, Samoyeds, Yakuts, Tungus, Buryats and other smaller Turco-Tataric and Mongolian tribes). A cultural scale is indicated with Reindeer Lapps highest, then the Greenland Eskimos, Chukchis, etc., and the Samoyeds lowest. Ceremonials, shamanism, animistic and pre-animistic ideas, mythology and belief in gods are described among the two major groups. Shamanism is differentiated by the influence of environment into "northern" and "southern" types. Among the Paleo-Siberians, family shamanism is more important and the shamanistic apparatus poor due to the lack of light and suitable materials: e. g. the shamanistic coat and cap so significant among the Neo-Siberians are unnecessary in the dark and confined quarters of the Paleo-Siberians' underground houses. Among the latter pre-animism is dominant, with no differentiation between natural and supernatural, animate and inanimate objects. Neo-Siberian mythology is less animistic, with either a strictly dualistic division into good and bad spirits, or the good spirits predominant, and among some tribes, e. g. the Yakuts, a monotheistic tendency. The Neo-Siberians, amid varied scenery of open country and mountains, came to

worship the sky and heavenly bodies. Religious practices are observed to change when the people move into another region of different environment, e. g., the kumiss festival loses importance among the Yakuts as they move from the land of the horse to that of the reindeer. This paper is based on literature, extensively cited in footnotes.

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28649. CZERNY, ABT LEANDER. Monographie der Helomyziden (Dipteren). Wien, Verlag d. Zool.-bot. Gesellsch., 1924. 166 p plate 1. (Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna. Abhandlungen, Bd. 15, Heft 1) **Title tr.:** A monograph of the Helomyzidae (Diptera).

Contains a monographic treatment of dipterous fam. Helomyzidae, with tables for the determination of subfamilies, genera and species and descriptions of about 180 species (23 described as new). Includes at least 15 species native to Lapland, three from northern regions of America (Alaska, Northwest Territories) and two from northern Siberia and Novaya Zemlya. For additions and corrections see the author's *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, 1928, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21330. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28650. DADYKIN, VSEVOLOD P. Igarka. (Geograficheskoe shkole, 1938, no. 3, p. 15-21, illus.)

Igarka (67°30' N. 86°35' E.) is situated on the right bank of the Yenisey River, and never flooded. Its harbor is used by large vessels during the short navigation season. The town had 12,000 inhabitants in 1935 and continues to grow, has ten schools, 30 shops, theater, clubs, and a radio station. Permafrost begins 30-50 cm. below the surface of the ground, is 35-40 m. deep, and has a temperature of -1° C. rarely -3° C. Kolkhoz imeni Kirova at the Staraya (old) Igarka settlement is on the left bank of the river. It has 500 workers, 200 head of reindeer, a few horses and cows; carries on fishing and, in winter, hunting of fur-bearers.

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28651. DADYKIN, VSEVOLOD P. O biologicheskikh osobennostyakh rastenii kholodnykh poelch. (Priroda, 1950. no. 5, p. 21-29, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the biological peculiarities of the plants of cold soils.

"Three types of plants growing in permafrost regions are differentiated ac-

according to soil penetration of the root systems. Field experiments in permafrost were made (in 1947 and 1948) at 67°27' N. lat. with eleven wild-growing (trees, shrubs, herbs) and cultivated plants (oats, barley, potatoes). The active layer measured 2-3 m. The temperatures in the higher soil horizons were -0.5° to -0.8° C., seldom lower than -1.5° C. Roots of cloudberry, sedge and horsetail were found to penetrate into the frozen ground to a depth of 90 cm. and remain viable. These tests tend to indicate that various plants in permafrost regions utilized different ways of adaptation to low soil temperatures. The result of root penetration of oats and potatoes in frozen ground and harvest yields are tabulated. Tests showed that the value of transpiration decreased under low temperatures and the osmosis increased. Results of similar laboratory studies are given."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

28652. DADYKIN, VSEVOLOD P., and V. G. GRIGOR'EVA. O fotosintezе u rastenii Zapol'ar'ia pri kruglosutochnom osveshchenii. (Akademiia nauk. Doklady, 1951. nov. seria, t. 80, no. 2, p. 261-63) **Title tr.:** Photosynthesis of plants under continuous arctic light.

Results of a study carried out in the summer (July-Aug.) 1948 in an unidentified arctic region, on the birch (*Betula pubescens*) and potato, are tabulated. The photosynthesis in the birch was continuous (lower at night) and stomata were half-opened all the time; the assimilation activity of the potato stopped in the night time and stomata were closed.

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28653. DADYKIN, VSEVOLOD P. O vodnom rezhime i pitanii rastenii na kholodnykh pochvakh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. ser., t. 70, no. 6, p. 1073-76) **Title tr.:** On the water regime and nutrition of plants growing on cold soils.

Contains summary of results of experimental study of transpiration and nutrition: the transpiration of the plants under changing soil temperature is indicated (table 1); the influence of low temperature of the nutritive solution on the growth of barley and oat sprouts is also shown (table 2-5). It is concluded that low temperature causes poor assimilation of nitrogen by plants and the retardation of their growth.

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28654. DADYKIN, VSEVOLOD P. Osobennosti povedeniia rastenii na kholodnykh pochvakh. Moskva, 1952. 279 p. 63 illus., 70 tables. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia). 450 refs. **Title tr.:** Peculiarities of plant behavior in cold soils.

Basic work on the relationship of permafrost to agriculture in arctic regions. The biological importance of permanently frozen ground and the history of the agrobiological study of permafrost are outlined. Agriculture is claimed to have expanded northward during the Soviet regime from 63°-65° N. to 69° N. in European U.S.S.R. and to 71° N. lat. in Siberia. Salient factors of plant development in cold soils are discussed, such as loss of sun heat for melting of the ground ice, excessive humidity in the section of soil overlaying permafrost, low nitrification of cold soils, etc. The root systems of wild-growing and cultivated plants (trees, shrubs, vegetables, grain crops, grasses, etc.) water regime of plants, peculiar features of root function and growth, and plant development are dealt with. The chief factor in the slow development of such plants is not the "physiological dryness" of such soils, but difficulties in the assimilation of nitrogen. This can be relieved by the spraying of plants with a nitrogen-containing solution.

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28655. DADYKIN, VSEVOLOD P. Problemy osevereniia zemledeliia. (Priroda, 1953, no. 4, p. 38-46) **Title tr.:** The problem of the extension of agriculture northward.

Contains historical notes on the progress of northern agriculture during the Soviet regime; data on cultivation of various crops (oats, barley, rye, wheat), vegetables (cabbage, beets, carrots, etc.), and forage grasses, based mostly on experience of the Khibiny Agricultural Station on Kola Peninsula. Features of agriculture peculiar to northern regions, such as cold and short summer, abundance of light in summer, insufficient precipitation, long and cold winter, cold soil, need of large amounts of organic and mineral fertilizers, etc., are discussed.

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28656. D'AGOSTINO, FRANCESCO. Particolari di tecnica sul trattamento chirurgico dei congelati. (Giornale di medicina militare, Feb. 1942. anno 90, fasc. 2, p. 147) **Title tr.:** Particulars of

the technique of surgical treatment in frostbite.

Contains summary of a report on 3,077 cases of frostbite entered in the reserve hospital at Imola, with a breakdown according to degree of injury and information on therapy, surgical treatment, and plastic surgery.

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28657. DAHL, EILIF, 1916- . On the relation between summer temperature and the distribution of alpine vascular plants in the lowlands of Fennoscandia. (*Oikos*, 1951. v. 3, fasc. 1, p. 22-53, text maps)

Contains a study on the relation between high summer temperatures and the absence of many of these plants from the lowlands, based on data of 1932-46. Maximum summer temperatures in Fennoscandia and Denmark, the relation of plant distribution and peak summer temperatures, physiologic basis for this relation, summer temperature and the history of the alpine flora in Fennoscandia, are discussed. It is concluded that many alpine forms are prevented from spreading into the plains by the high summer temperature of the latter, a fact also confirmed by observations in botanical gardens and greenhouses. The study includes the arctic region of this general area.

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DAHLSTROM, ARTHUR WILLIAM, 1890- , see DeLien, H., and A. W. Dahlstrom. Tuberculosis control American Indians. 1950. No. 28705.

28658. DAINELLI, MAURIZIO. Considerazioni su 67 casi di resezione dei metatarsi eseguita negli esiti di congelamento del piede. (Polielinico. Sezione pratica, Aug., Oct. 1944. anno 51, num. 7-8, p. 149-68; num. 9-10, p. 206-224, 17 illus.) 35 refs. *Title tr.*: Consideration of 67 cases of resection of the metatarsals following frostbite of the feet.

Contains an extensive study of 67 operations performed on 46 frostbite casualties of the Greek campaign of 1940-41. A general part (p. 149-64) deals with the treatment of the cases, sequels, late symptoms, defects, deformities, and surgical techniques applied. This is followed by case histories of all the patients, discussion of the results obtained and orthopedic means applied.

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DALL, WILLIAM HEALY, 1845-1927, see Andree, K. Alte Wohnungen Unalaschka. 1873. No. 27787.

DALLENBACH, KARL M., 1887- , see Edes, B., and K. M. Dallenbach. Adaptation pain cold. 1936. No. 28863.

DALTON, ALBERT JOSEPH, 1905- , see Dosne, C., and A. J. Dalton. Changes lipid content of the adrenal gland. 1941. No. 28795.

28659. D'AMATO, H. E., and A. H. HEGNAUER. Blood volume in the hypothermic dog. (*American journal of physiology*, Apr. 1953. v. 173, no. 1, p. 100-102, illus., tables) 7 refs.

In dogs made hypothermic to 20° C. under pentobarbital anesthesia, the plasma volume decreased by about 12 percent, but there was no change in erythrocyte volume nor an over-all change in plasma protein concentration. The fate of the lost plasma has not been decided. The prediction of erythrocyte volume during hypothermia is also discussed.

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28660. DAMPEROV, Prof. Opyt lecheniia otmorozhenii. (*Gospital'noe delo*, 1944, no. 1-2, p. 49) *Title tr.*: Experiment in frostbite treatment.

Contains a brief account of a method applied in 42 cases of fourth-degree frostbite of the distal parts of the foot, 15-25 days after injury. It consists of pararenal novocaine block, followed in three-to-ten days by radical operation, mostly amputation of the distal quarter to third of the metatarsal bones. Further management and results are presented.

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DANA, STEPHEN WINCHESTER, 1920- , see Payne, T. G., and others. Geol. arctic slope, Alaska. 1951. No. 31213.

28661. DANGEL, R. Mythen vom Ursprung des Todes bei den Indianern Nordamerikas. (*Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen*, 1928. Bd. 58, p. 341-72) 109 refs. *Title tr.*: The myths on the origin of death among the Indians of North America.

Contains a study of how the American Indians explain the fact of death from their mythical and "scientific" point of view: why a man must die, why man's life is short and his death often premature, why a corpse cannot be resuscitated, the nether world, the "dying god",

attempts to conquer death and the dead, etc. Myths and beliefs of Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian Indians and some Eskimos (Copper, West and East Greenlanders) are included. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28662. DANIL'CHENKO, P. G. O morskikh migratsiakh severnogo lososia-semgi. (Priroda, 1938, no. 7-8, p. 138-40, sketch map) **Title tr.:** On the sea migration of the northern salmon.

Contains data on migration routes of the northern salmon, *Salmo salar*, based on the investigations of 1935-37 in the White Sea. The salmon evidently migrates from the river mouths in the White and Barents Sea, westward to Finnmark and western Norwegian waters, and returns to Russian waters for spawning. At least ten specimens tagged in Norwegian waters were caught in the White Sea, on the Murman coast and in Pechora River (table, p. 140).

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28663. DANIL'CHENKO, P. G. On the ecology of the spawning migrations of salmon. (Akademiiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady). Nov. ser., 1936, v. 2 (11), no. 2 (88), p. 81-84)

Contains an ecological study of the migration of the salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) into fresh waters for the purpose of propagation and the influence of such factors as change of the sea-water and fresh-water temperatures, fluctuations in the water level in the river, and surface currents in the sea; based on the author's observations on the Terskiy coast of the White Sea. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

28664. DANILOV, A. D. Nekotorye voprosy sovremennogo ekonomiko-geograficheskogo izucheniiâ ralonov i ekonomicheskogo ralonirovaniâ SSSR. (Akademiiâ nauk SSSR. Izvestiâ. Seriiâ geograficheskââ, 1951. no. 4, p. 45-58)

Title tr.: Some problems of the present economic-geographic study of zones and of economic zoning of the U.S.S.R.

Contains methodological discussion of principles for division of the U.S.S.R. into economic zones, and remarks on basic features of the nine zones, among them Northern and Northwestern, established by the State Planning Commission (GOSPLAN). Murmansk Province, included in the Northwestern zone in 1940, is to become part of the Northern zone (p. 53). **Copy seen:** DLC.

28665. DARAGAN, L. D., and M. M. PISKUNOV. Zimniââ vyvozka lesa v

khlystakh na avtomobilâkh. (Lesnââ promyshlennost', Nov. 1951. t. 11, no. 11, p. 11-13, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Winter transportation of log wood by automobile.

Contains description, with technical details, of hauling logs down to the despatching area by truck-drawn sleds on winter roads, a method introduced by timber interests in the Pechora River basin and in other areas of the U.S.S.R.

Copy seen: DLC.

DARBY, GEORGE E., see Gates, R. R., and G. E. Darby. Blood groups coastal Indians. 1934. No. 29199.

DARLING, FRANK FRASER, 1903-, see Leopold, A. S., and F. F. Darling. Wildlife Alaska. 1953. No. 30389.

DARLING, R. C., see Griffin, D. R., and others. Effects cold & ascent on aero-embolism. 1946. No. 29409.

28666. DAT'SKO, V. G. Organic matter in water of certain seas. (Akademiiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1939. n. s., v. 24, no. 3, p. 294-97)

Contains the results of analyses of water samples from various seas to determine the organic carbon and organic nitrogen content, summarized in tables 1-2; the amounts of organic matter in terms of protein and carbohydrates are incorporated in table 3. The study was based partly on the samples from the Greenland (79°58' N. 03°40' E.) and White Seas (65°52' N. 37°02' E.)

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28667. DAUGAARD-JENSEN, JENS, 1871-1925. The old and new Greenland. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939, p. 95-106)

Contains review of the living conditions for Eskimos on the west coast of Greenland in the past and present. Former times are characterized by the belief in evil spirits, a hunting (sea animals, mostly seals) economy with its uncertainty and occasional privations, with infanticide and parricide practiced to avoid famine, etc. Today important improvements have been effected by the Danes: churches, schools and hospitals have been built and maintained, decent dwellings built with governmental support have improved the sanitary conditions, trade is organized to the best advantage of the natives, the Greenlanders are trained in

fish and sheep husbandry, books and two monthly journals are published in the Eskimo language, etc. Administrative organization of about 160 settlements with a population close on 17,000 is outlined. **Copy seen:** DLC.

DAUTRY, P. *see* Roux, M., and P. Dautry. Gelure grave du pied; opération de Syme. 1948. No. 31719.

28668. DAVANZANO, GIOVANNI. Sul piede piatto traumatico da congelamento. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 249-51) **Title tr.:** On traumatic flat foot caused by frost-bite.

Contains a discussion of symptoms often accompanying Sudek's syndrome due to frostbite, followed by an analysis of 200 cases of second - third degree frostbite, especially their radiographic aspect. Changes in the bone, caused by circulatory disturbances, especially the extent and degree of decalcification and its relation to the severity of injury, are studied. Severe cases, leading to traumatic flat-foot are pointed out, and the medico-legal aspects of such cases discussed. Three flat-foot cases were observed among the 200 studied.

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28669. DAVIDSON, ANDREW. Geographical pathology; an inquiry into the geographical distribution of infective and climatic diseases. New York, Appleton, 1891-1892. xiii, 1005 p. in 2 v., graphs, tables, maps (1 col., fold.).

Contains a study of the world-wide distribution and occurrence of diseases and the "influence of temperature, rainfall, altitude and soil conditions on their prevalence, character, and epidemic spread." The material is arranged according to countries, the section on each country dealing with its geography, climate, flora and fauna, the population and its economy, vital statistics, and pathology; the latter deals with the more common diseases, their spatial, seasonal and long-term distribution; incidence; mortality; etc. Arctic areas dealt with include: Iceland (p. 3-11); Norway, Sweden (p. 14-41); Finland (p. 46-48); Arkhangel'sk, Olonefs and Vologda governments of European Russia (p. 55-56); Siberia (p. 249-52); North America north of the 60° N. lat. parallel, including: Alaska and the Aleutians, Northwest Territories, Labrador and Greenland

(p. 787-90); Canada and Newfoundland (p. 791-90). A general index is appended. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28670. DAVIES, FRANK THOMAS, 1904- . The sector principle in polar claims. Feb. 1947. 4 p. mimeographed.

Contains information regarding the sector principle and the principles of propinquity and occupation as bases for sovereignty over polar areas. Author discusses how these principles work in the Arctic, the policy of the U. S. in respect to them, and that of other governments. The difficulty of applying the sector principle in the Antarctic is noted, and a proposal made that a United Nations body composed of representatives of Norway, New Zealand and Chile be set up to study this and related problems.

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28671. DAVIES, LEWIS. Some field observations on Simuliidae (Diptera) at Holandsfjord, Norway. (Oikos, 1951. v. 3, fasc. 2, p. 193-99).

"The present paper gives some results from observations made during the period 4 July-8 Sept. 1950 at Holandsfjord, Nordland (lat. 66°42' N.), while the writer was a member of the Durham University expedition to the Engabreen district, where the ice-cap Svartisen approaches the sea. An effort was made to make a list of all [nine species] of Simuliidae present, by examining, and collecting from, many streams of all sizes. Special attention was directed toward gaining information on the emergence periods of the adults by the use of cage-traps placed on two streams which were studied in detail".—Intro., p. 193.

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28672. DAVIES, RAYMOND ARTHUR, 1908- . The great Mackenzie in word and photograph. Toronto, Ryerson press, 1947. 139 p. illus.

Contains many photographs by G. Zuckerman and brief text describing the Mackenzie River, the settlement and post-World War II problems and opportunities. The river scenery, mineral, oil, forest and hydro-electric power resources, inhabitants, and churches and missions are shown and described in turn.

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DAVIS, BARNARD, *see* Topinard, P. Mesures craniométriques Esquimaux. 1873. No. 32515.

DAVIS, C. B., Jr., see Taylor, C. B., and others. Controlled myocardial injury. 1951. No. 32390.

DAVIS, ROBERT MCALLISTER, 1913- , see Heaton, L. D., and R. M. Davis. Recent observations on frostbite. 1952. No. 29585.

28673. DAVIS, WILLIAM B., 1902- . Geographic variation in brown lemmings, genus *Lemmus*. (Murrelet, 1944. v. 25, no. 2, p. 19-25)

Contains a study of geographic races of the brown lemming based on examination and measurement (see table on p. 24) of 294 specimens from the entire range of the North American North. Five mainland forms are recognized as geographical races of *Lemmus trimacronatus*. The lemming population on St. George Island in the Pribilofs, is sufficiently distinct to merit specific status (*L. nigripes*); all these races are distributed in Alaska, arctic Canada and Baffin Island.

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28674. DAVIS, WILLIAM F. Birds observed on a canoe trip in northern Manitoba. (Canadian field-naturalist, Oct.-Dec. 1953. v. 67, no. 4, p. 148-54) 3 refs.

Contains a description of a canoe trip from Lake Winnipeg along the Nelson-Echimamish - Hayes River route to York Factory on Hudson Bay, and up the Nelson and Weir Rivers to the Hudson's Bay Railway, and finally to Churchill. Remarks on topography and vegetation are followed by an annotated list of 72 birds seen along the route (except at Churchill, covered by other writers).

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28675. DAVYDOV, A. V. Vozobnovlenie lesov v taezhnoy zone evropelskoi chasti SSSR. (Lesnoe khozjalstvo, Aug. 1951. t. 4, no. 8, p. 54-60, table) Title tr.: Restoration of forests in the taiga zone of the European part of the U.S.S.R.

Contains account, with some tabular data, of the 20-year investigation by the Central Institute of Forestry on the natural regeneration of forests in taiga regions, including northern Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. and Arkhangel'sk province. Only 30-40 percent of the coniferous forest is regenerated after cutting, 40-50 percent being replaced by deciduous forest, and 10-12 percent does not reproduce itself at all. The measures recommended by the Institute for reforestation (fertiliza-

tion of soil, removal of the moss cover, ploughing, sowing, spot seeding, etc.) are reported and discussed.

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28676. DAVYDOV, M. M. Preobrazovanie rechnoi seti sovetskoi strany. Enisei - Ob' - Aralo - Kaspiskaya problema. (Geografiya v shkole, 1949. no. 3, p. 12-18, 2 maps) Title tr.: Transformation of the Soviet river system. The Yenisey - Ob' - Aral - Caspian problem.

Contains description of the transformations planned in the Siberia river system by construction of main dam on the Ob' River near Belogor'ye village. This dam is to form a 250,000 sq. kilometer reservoir which will extend up the Ob' and Irtysh Rivers. At this dam a hydroelectric power plant can be built and the excess water will flow to the Aral Sea.

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DAWE, CLYDE J., see Graybiel, A., and C. J. Dawe. Auricular fibrillation following hypothermia. 1950. No. 29377.

DAWSON, JAMES, see Smith, J. L., and others. Clinical observ. pathol. trench frostbite. 1915-16. No. 32135.

DAY, ALBERT M., 1897- . The Alaskan fisheries. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings. 1951. No. 20117.

28677. DAY, ELROY K. Environmental sanitation problems in Alaska and their solution. (Harvard public health alumni bulletin, Feb. 1952. v. 9, no. 1, p. 3-8, illus.)

Contains an account (by the senior sanitary engineer, Alaska Health Research Center, Anchorage) on the area, population and general health conditions; water supply; sewerage disposal; waste disposal; insect control; housing. The technical and economic, as well as health aspects of the problems are presented and analyzed.

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DAY, ELROY K. Sewage and waste-disposal problems in low-temperature areas; with comments by H. A. Thomas, Jr., and R. J. Karpen. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

DAY, RICHARD LAWRENCE, 1905- , see Bazett, H. C., and others. Temp. changes blood flowing in man. 1948. No. 28019.

28678. DAY, THOMAS H. The Soil Conservation Service. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference, 3d. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. pub. in Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 215-19, text map*) 5 refs.

Contains a survey of early soil classification mapping in Alaska, and of the new series of detailed land classification surveys initiated in 1948. Aerial photographs are studied and land types mapped provisionally from them prior to field work. Land is grouped into eight classes with regard to agricultural limitations, subclasses indicating type of limitation. Important cultural features are also mapped. Such classification enables more efficient land use and serves as a guide to future settlement, road building, and farm loans. *Map* shows areas covered by detailed Soil Conservation Service land classification maps.

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De ANGELIS, G., *see* Tizzoni, G., and G. De Angelis. Ricerche microscopiche congelati. 1917. No. 32489.

28679. DEBETS, GEORGI FRANTS-EVICH. Antropologicheskoe izuchenie Sovetskogo Severa. (Sovetskii Sever, 1934, no. 6, p. 58-79, text tables, 11 illus.) 32 refs. *Title tr.:* Anthropological investigation of the Soviet North.

Contains summary characterization of Lapps, Samoyeds, Ostyaks, Voguls, Tungus, Lamuts, Golds, Gilyaks, Orochi, and Paleo-Siberians. Six races or types are indicated: the Lapponoid type, Central Asiatic type (Mongolian race), South Siberian type (Turcic race), the Paleo-Siberian, Aino and Europoid types. Anthropometric data (median values, indexes, percentages, etc.) are given. The problem of the physical development of types and races, the correlation between racial types and their language and culture are discussed. Based on old and more recent literature.

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28680. DEBETS, GEORGI FRANTS-EVICH. O novykh klassifikatsiakh ras severnoi Azii. (Sovetskaya Azia, 1930, god 6, no. 3-4, p. 213-18, tables) *Title tr.:* The new classification of races of northern Asia.

Contains critical consideration of terminology and description of the northern Asiatic races used by Deniker, Dzhufrid-Rudzhier, Klimek, and Montandon. The

most recent classification by G. Montandon lists the following races in that region: Eskimo, Siberian (includes Ostyaks and Voguls, western Chukchis and other northeastern Paleo-Siberians), Pamongolian (the northern Mongolian subdivision of this race includes Koryaks, Gilyaks and Aleuts, and a separate subdivision is named for Tungus), Samoyedic (includes Lapps), Aino, and other (non-arctic) races.

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28681. DEBETS, GEORGI FRANTS-EVICH. Sel'kupy, antropologicheskii ocherk. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut etnografii. Trudy, novaya seriya, 1947. t. 2, p. 103-145, sketch map, 26 tables) 49 refs. *Title tr.:* The Selkups, an anthropological essay.

Contains a study of the physical anthropology and ethnic origins of Selkups or Ostyak-Samoyeds, living on the Taz and Turukhan Rivers (about 1,500), and on the Tym River (about 4,500, some 2,000 of whom now speak only Russian). Inter-marriage between Selkups and Tungus, Yeniseians, or Russians is quite common. Sent by the Anthropological Institute of Moscow State University to the Selkups of Tym, the author in 1939, measured 71 adult males of "pure" race (without genealogically known Russian admixture), and in 1941 he did the same with 84 "pure" male Selkups of Taz, and with another eight persons from the Turukhan River. Among the cross-breeds investigated were 28 of Selkups x Ostyak, and 47 of Selkups x Tungus origin. Measurements and indexes are presented in tabular form and compared frequently with those of neighbors.

Three anthropological types of Selkups are characterized: moderate Mongoloid, more Mongoloid, and a type showing Europoid traits (p. 115-16). The author also gives anthropological characteristics of the neighboring peoples, based on old and new surveys, and on his own investigations among them. Thus characterized are Yeniseians, Ostyaks, Tungus, Yurak-Samoyeds (Nenetsy), Yenisey-Samoyeds (Enetsy), Tawgi-Samoyeds (Nganasani), and Chulymtsy, a Turcic tribe. Anthropological types of Selkups are compared with the neighboring ethnic groups; questions of the fair (European), the Americanoid, and Mongoloid components in the anthropological type of Selkups are discussed. Ethnological parallels or cultural layers and rather bold ethn-

graphic conclusions are given at the end of this well-documented study. The Selkups, according to the author, originated from the mixture of at least three racial components. The original, fair East European component, which cannot be attributed to recent Russian influence, was mixed very early, when the Selkup ancestors settled in northwestern Siberia, with some dark Asiatic component, tentatively called "Americanoid." Next came the Mongoloid component from the South, from the Sayan Mts. region. Finally, after the Selkups migrated further to the North, they and especially those on the Taz received further Americanoid elements from Yeniseians, and more Mongoloid elements from Tungus. Map (55°-73° N. 75°-90° E.) on p. 105 shows the locations of peoples mentioned above.

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28682. DEBETS, GEORGI FRANTS-EVICH. Sredneobskaa ekspeditsiia 1939 g. (Moskva. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut i muzei antropologii. Kratkie soobshcheniia o nauchnykh rabotakh, 1938-39, pub. 1941. p. 26-27, table 8) **Title tr.:** Expedition to the middle Ob' in 1939.

Contains a short report on field work done by the writer and one student in July-Sept. 1939. The Selkups (Ostyak Samoyeds) in the region of Tym (district of Naryn) and the Ostyaks of the Vakh River were investigated. Both groups have traits of a mixed Mongoloid-Europoid type; the Ostyaks show relationship to the Yeniseians. Measurements are summarized on table 8. Blood groups were also investigated.

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DECKART, M., see Robitzsch, M., and M. Deckart. Schneekristalle. 1934. No. 31657.

28683. DECKER, FRED WILLIAM, 1917- . A portable ozone spectrophotometer. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 273-75, 2 diagrs. on plate) 4 refs.

Contains detailed description of an instrument for measuring quantities necessary to determine the "total ozone"—the optical thickness of atmospheric ozone. Diagrams show the optical and electrical systems of the instrument. Total ozone may be determined within 5 percent if resistor controls are carefully set.

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28684. De CONINCK, LUCIEN A. P. On the resistance of the free-living nematode *Anguillula silusiae* to low temperatures. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1951. v. 7, no. 135, p. 77-84, 4 tables)

Contains an account of experiments with worms frozen to -30° C. and -192° C. or successively to both. With exposure to -30° C. the percentage of survivors ranged from 50 percent after five minutes to 0.06 percent after 15 days of exposure. After exposure to -192° C. survival amounted to a fraction of one percent and was not affected by the duration of exposure (15 seconds to 15½ hours). With successive exposures survival was raised to 5 percent. The juvenile stages III and IV offered the highest resistance to cold.

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28685. DE CRECCHIO, ANTONIO. Studio biomicroscopico delle alterazioni lenticolari seguite ad azione perfrigerante prolungata. (Minerva medicolegale, Jan.-Feb. 1952. v. 72, no. 1, p. 30) **Title tr.:** Biomicroscopic study of lenticular changes resulting from prolonged chilling.

Contains a brief account of microscopic observations in the living eye chilled to about 0°C. for 10-16 hours. Immediate and late, both temporary and permanent changes of the lens are discussed. Guinea pigs were used in the experiments.

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28686. de DOBBELER. Eine Reise nach dem Tasz-Busen. (Globus, 1886. Bd. 49, p. 119-21, 136-39) **Title tr.:** A trip to Taz Bay.

Contains account of a trip from Samaroovo down the Ob' to Tazovskaya Guba in July 1884, landing at Nakhodka near the mouth of the Taz River. Navigation and weather conditions, terrain, vegetation and birds of the region are described. Author stayed till December at a small Samoyedic fishing and trading point near the mouth of the Pur River, making excursions on the Taz and Pur. Weather observations were made, material collected for a Samoyedic dictionary and the material culture, customs and religion studied. In December he traveled from Pur to Surgut with a Samoyed reindeer caravan, finding en route two Samoyed sacrificial or holy places. From Surgut he drove by horse-sledge to Tobol'sk and Tyumen. Travel conditions are described in detail throughout.

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28687. de DOBBELER. Die Samojeden. (Globus, 1886. Bd. 49, p. 167-69, 182-84, 199-202, 215-17) *Title tr.:* The Samoyeds.

Contains an extensive description of Samoyed life as it was observed by the author while visiting them in 1884, in the region of Tazovskaya Guba, on the lower Taz and Pur Rivers. Many details are given on clothing and ornaments, dwellings, four types of sledges and the harnessing and driving of reindeer with them, boats, objects made of bone, wood and leather. The Samoyed means of livelihood are described: reindeer herding, hunting equipment (bow and old flint gun, traps) and kinds of animals and birds hunted, fishing and the making of nets, seasonal wanderings, use of dogs, etc. Notes are given on care for children, beliefs and religion (idols, sacrifices, shamanism), burial customs, tabus for womenfolk. Several Samoyedic words and phrases are quoted, personal names given, property marks mentioned. The role of an elected *starshina* who dispenses justice in minor cases is stressed, respect for property, and kinds of entertainment noted. The author finds that physically the Samoyeds are less Mongolic than the Ostyaks, but that they have taken over many customs and beliefs from Ostyaks with whom they have much contact. Rich Samoyeds go to Obdorsk and Surgut to trade, some even go to Petersburg to see the Tsar. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28688. DEDOV, ANDREĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1902- . Olen'i pastbishcha. (In: Olen'i pastbishcha Sev-go Kraia, 1931. p. 56-135, sketch map) *Title tr.:* Reindeer pastures.

Contains a geobotanical study carried out in 1928, of the tundras of the Timan region as reindeer pastures, with data on the geology and physical geography of the region, two tables of mean monthly temperatures for the years 1924-27, a general description of tundra and its subdivision into seven types, plant associations (lists of plants) peculiar for each type and a summary table of vegetative cover of sample areas with statistical data (p. 129-33). *Copy seen:* Microfilm in CaMAI and DLC, from Dr. Eric Hultén's copy.

28689. de GAUDENZI, CARLO. Sulla sindrome neuroartralgica da perfrigerazione. (Forze sanitarie, Nov. 15, 1941. anno 10, n. 21, p. 44-47) *Title tr.:*

On the neuro-arthralgic syndrome due to cold exposure.

Contains a description (based on observations on the Greek front) of arthralgic and neuralgic symptoms, caused by long exposure to cold, and aggravated by insufficient food, clothing, etc. Includes information on the weather, nutrition and action of the unit studied, etc. *Copy seen:* DSG.

de GROOT, A. A., see Hoogenraad, H. R., and A. A. de Groot. Thekamöbe Moosrhizopoden. 1952. No. 29695.

28690. DE HAAS, E. A method for measuring the movement of rocks and glaciers with simple equipment. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 260-62, diagrs.) 3 refs.

Contains explanation of the Van Heel method of precision alignment. Equipment consists of three marks placed in a line: (1) single slit illuminated by a projection lamp, (2) double slit placed between the first slit and the eyepiece, and (3) eyepiece. Light originating at the first slit undergoes diffraction at the second, resulting in an interference pattern observed with the eyepiece. Outer two marks may be mounted in solid rock, the center mark on moving rock or glacier. Marks may be left in the field. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

28691. DEKATOV, N. E. Račionalizatsiia szhiganiia porubochnykh ostatkov v taezhnoi zone. (Lesnoe khoziaistvo, July 1953. t. 6, no. 7, p. 13-14) *Title tr.:* Rationalization of the slash burning in the taiga zone.

Contains notes on time (fall, winter, early spring) and on methods for disposal of tree branches and other remains from timber cutting in the taiga regions of the U.S.S.R., based on experience in Leningrad province and in the Urals.

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28692. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . An Alaskan stone lamp. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Bulletin, Dec. 1932. v. 4. no. 1, p. 21, 23-25, incl. plates)

Contains description of a small Eskimo lamp with a human figure in the bowl, excavated by the author in 1932 at Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet, Alaska, and now at the Museum. Its origin is discussed, and comparison made with five other lamps of the same type. The latter were described by Dr. J. A. Mason 1928, q. v. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28693. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Ceremonial paddles from the Eyak Indians, Alaska. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Bulletin, Mar. 1934. v. 5, no. 2, p. 57-59, plate X)

Contains description of two ornamented dancing "paddles" or ceremonial wands of the Eyak Indians from the Copper River delta, Alaska. The Eyaks (diminished to less than 30 persons) are an Athapaskan-speaking people, strongly influenced by Eskimos and Tlingits. The "paddles" were used in potlatches in remembrance of the dead.

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28694. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Eskimo and Tena lamps and cooking pots. (*In:* Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 298-99)

Contains some conclusions on the origin of the cooking pots in southwestern Alaska (Norton Sound-Bristol Bay area): a survival of the Old Bering Sea culture tradition, transformed in shape and decoration by influences from Ainu-Kamchadal pottery, themselves originally derived from neolithic Mongolian ware; southwest Alaska previously had neither stone nor pottery cooking vessels.

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28695. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Eskimo dug-outs. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Bulletin, Mar. 1935. v. 5, no. 4, p. 49-53, plate VII)

Contains description of three Eskimo dugouts (only specimens known to date), found in a burial cave at Prince William Sound, Alaska, in 1933 by the author and Kaj Birket-Smith. The Eskimos learned from the Eyak Indians to shape the canoes with small stone adzes. Description of mummified bodies and other objects found in the cave, and two legends are given. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28696. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Expedition to the Yukon. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Bulletin, Dec. 1935. v. 6, no. 2, p. 50-57, illus.)

Contains account of an archeological expedition to the middle and lower Yukon Valley in 1935, organized by the Pennsylvania University Museum and carried out by the author and three men. Prehistoric Indian sites were sought.

Results of the expedition have been published in the author's work *The prehistory of northern North America*, 1947 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 3835).

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28697. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . The importance of the Eskimo in northeastern archaeology. (*In:* Johnson, F., ed. *Man in northeastern North America*, 1946. p. 106-142, 13 fig., sketch map)

Contains a thorough-going discussion of archeological objects representing culture traits borrowed by the Indians from the Eskimos, or vice versa. The most relevant specimens (of Dorset and Thule cultures): harpoon heads, fish hooks, the *ulo* or semi-lunar knife of ground slate, double-edged slate blades, chipped stone artifacts, etc., are figured, described, and their modifications discussed; the relative paucity of Eskimo borrowings is noted. From the survey, author stresses the hybrid origin of the northeastern group of Indian cultures, some of its most distinctive features stemming from an Eskimo source; also the diversification of Eskimo culture itself. *Map* (p. 108) presents suggested chronology of northern cultures.

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28698. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Peintures rupestres Eskimo. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1933. nouv. sér. t. 25, p. 17-30, 10 illus., plate, text map) *Title tr.:* The rupestral drawings of Eskimos.

Contains description and investigation of rock paintings (figures of men, animals, whales, boats, etc.), discovered at four places on Cook Inlet, southwestern Alaska. Similar paintings have been found also on Kodiak Island. They are obviously Eskimo work, though Indian (Athapaskan) and Asiatic influences are possible. The paintings were probably done by members of the secret societies of whale hunters. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28699. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . A preliminary sketch of the Eyak Indians, Copper River delta, Alaska. (*In:* Philadelphia Anthropological Society. Publications, 1937. v. 1, *Twenty-fifth anniversary studies*, ed. by D. S. Davidson, p. 63-75)

The Eyak, an Athapaskan-speaking people who have pushed down the Copper River to its mouth, were influenced partly by Tlingits and partly by Eskimos.

There are two villages numbering some 150 to 200 individuals. Brief description is given of their houses, burial places, canoes, snowshoes, clothing and ornaments, tattooing, technique of hunting and fishing, their social organization, myths and tales, family, religious beliefs, puberty rites, funeral customs, potlatch and other feasts, dances, beliefs in witches, shamans, various other beliefs and taboos. Based on information from W. R. Abercrombie who visited the Eyak in 1884, and on author's visit in 1930 and (with K. Birket-Smith) in 1933. For the final report on her study, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 1641. **Copy seen:** DLC.

de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Preservation of archaeological and ethnological material in Alaska; with comment by D. Jenness. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28700. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Some problems in the relationship between Tlingit archaeology and ethnology. (In: *Asia and North America, trans-Pacific contacts*, pub. as: Society for American archaeology. Memoirs, no. 9; supplement to American antiquity, Jan. 1953, v. 18, no. 3, pt. 2, p. 53-57, map)

Contains archeological and ethnological data on northern Tlingit tribes in Southeast Alaska, gathered by the author in 1949 and 1950. A number of archeological sites were explored in the Yakutat and Angoon areas. There are petroglyphs pecked into the rocks, or pictographs in red paint to commemorate important events and to be "read" like totem poles. Archeological specimens found near Yakutat are: small barbed heads for harpoon arrows, oval stone lamps, barbed slate blades, awl-like slate weapon points, and copper arrowheads. Traditions and stories of the sites are noted particularly as indicators of population in the area, and possible causes of the latter are discussed. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

28701. de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- . Three carvings from Cook Inlet, Alaska. (Pennsylvania. University. Museum. Bulletin, Feb. 1933. v. 4, no. 2, p. 56-58, plate XII)

Contains description of three ivory figurines, representing human heads, secured in 1932 from a prehistoric Eskimo site on Kachemak Bay (Cook

Inlet, Alaska), and now with the collections of the Museum.

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de LAGUNA, FEDERICA, 1906- , see also Birket-Smith, K. Present status Eskimo problem. 1949. No. 28145.

28702. DELANGLEZ, JEAN, 1896- . Life and voyages of Louis Jolliet, 1645-1700. Chicago, Institute of Jesuit History, 1948. vii, 289 p. 6 text maps. Approx. 300 refs. "A condensation of ten articles published between July 1944 and October 1946", chiefly in *Mid-America*.

Chapters 8-10 (p. 149-235) deal with Jolliet's voyages to Hudson Bay in 1679 and Labrador in 1694, also (briefly) with an earlier voyage to Labrador in 1689. An historical summary of voyages of discovery and exploration to Hudson Bay between 1647 and 1679, and to Labrador between 1586 and 1694 precede the account of Jolliet's voyages, abridged from his journals. Jolliet's maps and the route taken to Hudson Bay are discussed. An enlarged edition, translated into French by the author, was pub. as: *Louis Jolliet, vie et voyages (1645-1700)*. Montréal, Institut d'Histoire de l'Amérique française, 1950 (435 p., maps).

Copy seen: DLC (both editions).

28703. De LEONARDIS, SALVATORE Productivity of the rock and willow ptarmigan. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub 1953, p. 334-36) 4 refs.

Contains an account of observations made between April and July in three widely separated areas of interior Alaska. Includes information on pairing, nesting, brood size, size of young, etc.

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28704. DELEVSKIĬ, P. S. K klinike i lecheniū otmorozheniū. (Ortopediā i travmatologiā, 1941, no. 2, p. 41-45, 6 illus.) **Title tr.:** Clinical aspects and treatment of frostbite.

Contains an analysis of frostbite cases in an evacuation hospital, according to degree and location of the injury; time passed since its contraction; clinical course; x-ray findings of bone involvement; gangrene and its demarkation, etc.

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DEL FABBRO, L., see Marin, L. A., and L. Del Fabbro. Contrib. all'anestesia chirurgia. 1950. No. 30686.

28705. DeLIEN, HORACE, 1903-, and **A. W. DAHLSTROM**. Tuberculosis control among American Indians. (Journal-Lancet, Apr. 1950. n. s., v. 70, p. 131-34)

Contains an account based largely on the sources and work of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs which is responsible for the health program of the Indians, including those in Alaska, where it maintains seven hospitals. The report includes sections on tuberculosis before and soon after the white man's arrival; incidence in recent times; tuberculin control program; control techniques; future possibilities of control. Frequent references are made to the Alaskan Indians.

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28706. De MENT, JACK ANDREW, 1920-. Lithium, hydrogen bomb source material. (Military engineer, 1951. v. 43, no. 296, p. 417-18) 3 refs.

Includes (p. 418) a brief summary of potential lithium-bearing pegmatite areas in Soviet Russia. Many springs in Russia and Russian-occupied countries are noted as yielding lithiferous waters, some of which might be exploited for lithium.

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28707. DEMENT'EV, E. M. Treskovyi promysel na Murmanskom beregu Arkhangel'skoï gubernii. (Obshchestvo lûbitel' estestvoznaniâ, antropologii i ètnografii. Izvestiâ, 1890. t. 62, vyp. 1, p. 42-45) **Title tr.:** The cod-fishing industry on the Murmansk coast, gov. of Arkhangel'sk.

Contains a geographical sketch of northern Kola Peninsula, its climate and vegetation, and (chiefly) the occupation (fishing) of its inhabitants: kinds of fish, cod-fishing technique and equipment, disposal of catch and earnings of the fishermen, seasonal migrants from Arkhangel'sk are noted.

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28708. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Contribution à l'avifaune de la Sibérie Nord-Est: liste des oiseaux recueillis par N. P. Sokolnikov dans la région du fleuve Anadyr. (Alauda, 1935. Sér. 3, t. 7, no. 2, p. 153-69, illus.) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the avifauna of northeast Siberia: list of birds collected by N. P. Sokol'nikov in the Anadyr' River region.

Seventy-four species of birds from the Anadyr' (64°-65° N. 165° E.) are listed, with descriptive notes, dimensions, data

on geographic distribution, and a discussion of characteristics of the avifauna of the region.

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28709. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Contribution à l'avifaune de l'extrême nord de la Sibérie: presque l'île de Taymyr. (Alauda, 1935. Sér. 3, t. 7, no. 4, p. 485-93) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the avifauna of the far North of Siberia: Taymyr Peninsula.

Contains a study based mostly on the collection of N. Lomakin, made in June 1929 on the coast of Taymyr Peninsula near Cape Polyn'ya (73°50' N. 80°30' E.), with descriptions of 18 species and a discussion of the peculiar features of this fauna.

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28710. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Contributions à l'ornithologie de la Russie, I. Notes sur les gerfauts de la Sibérie. (Alauda, 1931. Sér. 2, t. 3, no. 4, p. 501-506) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the ornithology of Russia, I. Notes on the gyrfalcons of Siberia.

Contains a study of color variation of Siberian gyrfalcons: the gray races (eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, Commander Islands), white varieties native to northeastern Siberia (from Lena River to the Bering Strait), and their taxonomic value.

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28711. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. De la variabilité géographique de *Bubo bubo* Linné (1758) dans l'Europe orientale et l'Asie septentrionale. (Alauda, 1931. Sér. 2, t. 3, no. 3, p. 347-70) **Title tr.:** On the geographic variability of *Bubo bubo* Linné (1758) in eastern Europe and northern Asia.

Contains a study of the geographic races of owls, with a discussion of regional variation in dimensions and coloration, and descriptions of 18 varieties, with critical notes and data on dimensions, coloration and geographic distribution in Europe and Asia. *B. bubo sibiricus* inhabiting the taiga region from Ural Mts. to Yenisey River, and *B. b. jaculensis* native to Yakutia are included.

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28712. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Essai de révision des formes de l'oie de moissons *Anser fabalis* Latham. (Alauda, 1936. Sér. 3, t. 8, no. 2, p. 169-93, illus.) **Title tr.:** Attempt at revision of the forms of the goose, *Anser fabalis* Latham.

Contains a revision of the forms of *Anser fabalis*, based on the study of

400 specimens in the Museum of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. and in the Museum of Moscow University, with a discussion of the species, data on geographic and individual variation of *A. fabalis* (see table, p. 178-82), notes on nomenclature, and a list of four varieties distributed in Greenland, Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, northern Scandinavia and northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28713. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Études sur les variations de *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall. (Oiseau et la revue française d'ornithologie, 1934, nouv. sér. v. 4, no. 3, p. 476-88) **Title tr.:** Study on the variations of *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall.

Contains a discussion of geographic races of the peregrine falcon, with a list of names for eight varieties proposed by the author, and another list of eight subspecies and varieties by B. Shtegman. A diagnosis is given of *F. p. kleinschmidti* n. subsp., native to the Olekminsk and Vilyuy River region in northeastern Siberia, also critical notes on some forms described by Shtegman. Includes some forms native to northern regions of European Russia and Siberia.

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28714. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Opyt analiza osnovnykh élementov avifauny vostochnoi palearktiki. (In: Pamiatì M. A. Menzbira, 1937. p. 93-128) **Title tr.:** Attempt at an analysis of the principal elements of avifauna of the eastern Palaearctic.

Contains a summary of zoogeographical results from the author's study of the systematics of birds of the U.S.S.R., with analyses of the composition and genesis of avifauna of various subdivisions of the eastern Palaearctic region, including arctic and boreal (biocenoses of coniferous forests) zones, p. 103-109. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

28715. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Remarques sur la variabilité géographique du pic noir *Dryocopus martius* L. dans la région palearctique orientale. (Alauda, 1939. Sér. 3, t. 11, no. 1, p. 7-17) **Title tr.:** Remarks on the geographic variability of the great black woodpecker, *Dryocopus martius* L., in the eastern palaearctic region.

Contains a general study of geographic races of this woodpecker, based on the examination of 235 specimens in the

collections of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. and the Museum of Moscow University. Measurements of specimens from various localities in Russia and adjoining countries are tabulated, and data given on geographic distribution in northern regions of the U.S.S.R. from Kola Peninsula to the Bering Strait.

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28716. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Sur des cas d'asymétrie de coloration chez les gerfauts *Falco gyrfalco* L. (Alauda, 1935. Sér. 3, t. 7, no. 4, p. 480-85)

Title tr.: On cases of asymmetry of coloration in gyrfalcons *Falco gyrfalco* L.

Contains a description of a specimen of gyrfalcon from Greenland having an asymmetric coloration of the head and other parts of the body (one side almost white with light brown stripes and spots, the other dark brown); four other cases of such peculiar coloration (all from Greenland or Iceland) are described in literature. The author considers such birds to be hybrids between representatives of two geographic races: a light-colored (white) one predominant in Greenland, the other, dark-colored (gray), native to Scandinavia, eastern Siberia and Kamchatka, but occurring occasionally in Greenland.

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28717. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Sur la variabilité géographique de *Dryobates major* L. (Alauda, 1934. Sér. 3, t. 6, no. 4, p. 428-51) **Title tr.:** On the geographic variability of *Dryobates major*.

Contains a study of geographic races of this Old World woodpecker with a discussion of the species, a list of all known varieties according to various authors (p. 429), a table of dimensions of *D. major* from various localities, and descriptions of ten varieties of eastern Europe and northern Asia, including *D. major brevirostris* (Arkhangelsk province and northern Siberia) and *D. m. kamtschaticus* native to Kamchatka Peninsula and Bering Island.

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28718. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIÏ P. Sur la variabilité géographique des faucons gerfauts *Falco gyrfalco* L. de l'hémisphère oriental (Alauda, 1938. Sér. 3, t. 10, no. 3-4, p. 289-304)

Title tr.: On the geographic variability of the gyrfalcon, *Falco gyrfalco* L., in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Contains discussion of the geographic and individual variability of gyrfalcons, and a catalog of four forms, including Lapland gyrfalcon (*F. gyrfalco gyrfalco*) native to northern Scandinavia, Finland and European Russia; the Siberian gyrfalcon (*F. g. intermedius*) inhabiting Franz Josef Land, Vestspitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Arkhangel'sk province and northern Siberia from the Urals to Lena River; and the gyrfalcon of Kamchatka (*F. g. grebnitzkii*) occurring in Kamchatka, the Commander Islands, and on Wrangel and spreading to northeastern Siberia.

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28719. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIĬ P. Sur la variabilité géographique du pic épeichette *Dryobates minor* dans la région paléarctique orientale. (Alauda, 1937. Sér. 3, t. 9, no. 3-4, p. 287-99) **Title tr.:** On the geographic variability of the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dryobates minor*, in eastern palaearctic region.

Contains a study of geographic varieties of this woodpecker, with discussion of the importance of coloration in the determination of geographic races, a table of dimensions of *Dryobates minor* from various localities of Russia and adjoining countries, and critical notes on eight geographic races. *D. m. minor*, native to northern European Russia and northwestern Siberia, *D. m. kamschatkensis* inhabiting Kamchatka, the Anadyr' region and the Okhotsk seacoast, and *D. m. immaculatus* from Kamchatka Peninsula are included.

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28720. DEMENT'EV, GEORGIĬ P. Über die geographische Variation der ost-palaarktischen Wanderfalken (*Falco peregrinus* Tunst.). (Falco, 1933. Jahrg. 29, no. 1, p. 1-17) **Title tr.:** On the geographic variation of peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus* Tunst.) of the eastern Palearctic.

Contains descriptions, dimensions, critical notes and data on distribution of seven geographic races of this falcon. Includes *Falco peregrinus leucogenys* inhabiting northern Russia, from Lapland to the Anadyr' region in Siberia; *F. p. pealei* in Kamchatka and the Commander Islands; and *F. p. pleskei* subsp. nov. from the Shantar Islands.

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DEMENT'EV, GEORGIĬ P., see also Buturlin, S. A., and G. P. Dement'ev.

Systema Avium rossicarum. 1933-35. No. 28395.

DEMENT'EV, GEORGIĬ P., see also Meklenburgsev, R. N. O nakhozhenii burevestnika. 1943. No. 30753.

DEMME, N. P., see Gomonov, K. A., and others. Gidrol. materialy poberezh'ia. 1937. No. 29322.

28721. DEMOREST, MAX HARRISON, 1910-1942. Glaciological reasearch contemplated for an expedition to North Greenland. (American Geophysical Union. Transactions, 1938. v. 19, p. 492-97, map)

"Plans of study for the glaciological phase of the exploration are presented. Headquarters will be established on the west coast of Greenland, where a variety of ice formations are easily accessible. Studies of glacial movement and ice deformation in the border zone of the inland ice, of growth and wastage of glaciers, and topographic and depth measurements of the interior regions of the island ice are proposed."—SIPRE.

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28722. DEMOREST, MAX HARRISON, 1910-1942. Greenland's glacial anticyclone: a review. (American journal of science, Oct. 1941. v. 239, p. 771-78)

"The theory advanced by Prof. William H. Hobbs, University of Michigan, first published in 1910, concerning the glacial anticyclone explained the nourishment of great continental glaciers and their effect on meteorological phenomena throughout the world. Demorest concludes that the theory was largely substantiated by the University of Michigan Greenland Expeditions from 1926-1933, although some aspects of it have been rejected and some questions remain unsettled."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

DEMOREST, MAX HARRISON, 1910-1942, see also Sharp, R. P. Deformation bore hole Malaspina. 1953. No. 31914.

28723. DEMOULIN, ROBERT. Journal de route du groupe séismique Bleu. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 117-20) **Title tr.:** Route journal of the seismic group "Blue."

Contains outline of work carried out by the six-man party led by A. Joset, June 3-Aug. 27, 1951. A chronological

summary of the program is given, and seismic traverses completed, aerial supply, and scientific work are briefly noted. Work was interrupted by deaths of A. Joset and J. Jarl, Aug. 4. A general account of the seismic program is given separately by J.-J. Holtzschere, q. v.

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28724. DEMOULIN, ROBERT. Navigation terrestre. (*In:* Expédition polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 109-115, illus.) **Title tr.:** Terrestrial navigation.

Contains discussion of methods of navigation on the Greenland inland ice during the summer 1951 expedition. Magnetic and solar methods, and instruments and their behavior under low temperatures are discussed. The solar compass was used at all possible times because of its efficiency and ease of use.

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28725. DEMPSTER, GEORGE, and B. K. BUCKNER. The serological pattern of the 1950-51 influenza strains in Canada. (*Canadian journal of public health*, Jan. 1952. v. 43, no. 1, p. 37)

During the 1950-51 epidemic in Canada, 39 strains of influenza virus were isolated from widely separated parts of Ontario. They proved to belong to the A-prime sub-group, and are related to, but not identical with, the standard FM1 strain.

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28726. DE NIEDERHÄUSERN, ARNOLD. La termoregolazione alle basse temperature. (Polliclinico. Sezione medica, June 1939. Anno 46, p. 314-36) **Title tr.:** Thermoregulation at low temperature.

Contains an account on thermoregulation of animals and man at low temperatures. Includes sections on poikilothermic, hibernating, and homoiothermic forms. The latter, larger, part deals with thermogenesis, physical thermoregulation; physiological thermoregulation (vasomotor, nervous and hormonal regulation; perspiration); physio-pathology of cold.

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28727. DENISOV, B. P. Otchet o selsmicheskikh rabotakh v raione Dolganskogo minimuma. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie geologicheskikh fondov. Izvestiia, 1947, vyp. 3, p. 129-30) **Title tr.:** Report on seismic geophysical

exploration in the region of the Dolgansk minimum.

Contains short geological description of this region in Taymyr National District, based on gravimetric work showing a minimum gravity 36 mg. with its center Lake Dolganskoye. The seismic profile gives some idea of tectonics of the region.

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28728. DENISOV, V. N. Shneko-rotornyi snegochistitel' D-262. (Mekhanizatsiia stroitel'stva, Nov. 1952. v. 9, no. 11, p. 18-22, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Helico-rotary snow remover D-262.

Contains a detailed description of a new type of apparatus for snow removal, built on a heavy truck, with helical rotors in front. Five scaled drawings present construction details, a table and graph contain measurements and other data on component parts, efficiency speed of work, etc.

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28729. DENMARK. GRØNLANDS-DEPARTMENTET. Report on Greenland, 1953. Copenhagen, 1953. 88 p. (process print).

Contains a detailed report to the United Nations, on political, social, economic, and educational conditions in Greenland through Dec. 1951, in many cases through Dec. 1952. Reference is made under some headings to fuller information found in reports of 1949, 1950, and 1951 to which this report is similar (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 2367, 21419-21420).

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

28730. DENMARK. METEOROLOGISKE INSTITUT. Havets overflade-temperature i det nordlige Atlanterhav og Davis Straede, 1946-1951. (*In its: Nautisk-meteorologisk årbog*, 1946-1951, pub. 1947-1952) 12 charts in each no. Also issued separately. **Title tr.:** Sea surface temperatures in the North Atlantic Ocean and Davis Strait, 1946-1951.

Contains charts for each month showing the surface temperatures with mean isotherms for the Greenland Sea, Denmark Strait, Labrador Sea, and Davis Strait. Number of observations for each region is shown. For years 1895-1939, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 3872; years 1940-1945 not published.

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28731. DENMARK. METEOROLOGISKE INSTITUT. Isforholdene i de Arktiske Have. The state of the ice in the arctic seas, 1947-1950. København,

1949-1953. 4 nos. 5 charts, tables in each no. (*In its: Nautisk-meteorologisk årbog. Nautical meteorological year-book, 1947-1950*). Also issued separately. Text in Danish and English; prepared by Helge Thomsen.

Text, charts and tables give data as in previous years (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 3874) for: waters around Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen; Greenland Sea, Iceland, and Denmark Strait; Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Hudson Bay and Strait, Canadian Arctic Archipelago. **File seen:** DN-HO (1947-1950; separate issues, text in English); DWB.

28732. DENMARK. RIGSDAGEN. GRØNLANDSUDVALG. Betaenkning afgivet den 12. Juni 1946 af Rigsdagens Grønlandsudvalg i forening med en af de grønlandske Landsraad valgt delegation og repræsentanter for Grønlands Styrelse. (Grønlandsposten, 1946. Aarg. 5, nr. 6, p. 118-44) *Also pub.* as a booklet under the same title by J. H. Schultz A/S, København, 1946. **Title tr.:** Report issued June 12, 1946, by the Rigsdagen's Greenland Committee in conjunction with a delegation elected by the Greenland Territorial Council, and representatives of the Greenland Administration.

Contains report of the negotiations between the Greenlandic delegation, the Rigsdagen's (i. e. the Danish legislature) Greenland Committee and the Greenland Administration, on reorganization of the government, economy, education and welfare. The negotiations initiated in the summer of 1939, suspended during the war, were resumed under somewhat changed conditions in Copenhagen in Jan. 1946 and completed June 12th. Names of the delegates and members participating are given. The agenda covered problems of (1) administration and government; (2) trade and industry; (3) culture and education; (4) public health and welfare; and (5) establishment of a Greenland fund. The first included establishment of a central administration: one governor and council for the entire country; government trade monopoly and restrictive regulations; equality of Greenlanders with Danes, etc. The second dealt with fishery, sealing, hunting, agriculture, mining, and trade problems. The third concerned mainly various types of schools, the role of the Church, Greenlanders as students in Denmark; but also films, radio, and press. Under (4) such topics as need for doctors, the hospitals,

doctor boats, tuberculosis, housing, public information, etc., were discussed. A five-year budget for administration, industry, cultural activities, health and welfare is presented in detail in appendix.

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DENMARK. SØKORTARKIV, *see* Jensen, P. C. S. Danish Decca chain in Greenland. 1952. No. 29877.

28733. DENNY-BROWN, DEREK, 1901-, and others. The pathology of injury to nerve induced by cold. (*Journal of neuropathology and experimental neurology*, Oct. 1945. v. 4, no. 4, p. 305-323, illus., 2 tables) 18 refs. *Other authors:* R. D. Adams, C. Brenner, and M. M. Doherty.

Contains a study on the effects of experimental cooling or freezing of nerves in the cat. The myelin and axis cylinders of peripheral nerves were selectively damaged, the largest being most sensitive, the smallest the least. Damage to some kinds of fibers was caused by temperatures as high as +8° C. and 30 minutes exposure. Differences between degrees of lesion, the after-effects of cooling, and regeneration are also discussed.

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de QUERVAIN, MARCEL, *see* Schaefer, V. J., and others. Entwurf internat. Schneeklassifikation. 1951. No. 31808.

28734. DERÛGIN, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH, 1878-1938. Barentsovo more po Kol'skomu meridianu. (*In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov*, 1, *Petrograd*, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 50-51) **Title tr.:** Barents Sea along the Kola meridian.

Contains data on the hydrology and marine fauna of Barents Sea along the 33°30' E. meridian (up to 75° N.); 24 faunal species are listed as lacking in Kola Bay but appearing in the northern part of explored region; based on investigations of 1921.

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28735. DERÛGIN, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH, 1878-1938. Gidrobiologicheskie issledovaniia v Belom more letom 1922 g. (*In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov*, 1, *Petrograd*, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 53-54) **Title tr.:** Hydrobiological investigations in the White Sea in the summer of 1922.

Contains data on the hydrological régime of the White Sea and characteristics of its marine fauna, in the light of the investigations of 1922 directed by the author. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28736. DERIÛGIN, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH, 1878-1938. Osnovnye cherty sovremennykh faun morei SSSR i veroyatnye puti ikh évolútsii. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1937. no. 17, t. 3, p. 237-48) **Title tr.:** Main characteristics of the present-day faunas of the seas of the U.S.S.R. and probable ways of their evolution.

Contains a bio-geographical and hydrological characterization of the various seas of the U.S.S.R., including the White, Barents, Kara, Okhotsk and Bering Seas. Their origin, geological age, biological and ecological features of their faunas, and the latter's probable course of evolution are discussed in the light of the recent studies of Soviet scientists, to which the author contributed by his expeditions of 1931-35 and 1937. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28737. DERIÛGIN, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH, 1878-1938. Otritsatel'nye cherty fauny Belogo moria i prichiny éтого iávenia. (In: Vserossiiskii s"ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov. 2, Moskva, 1925, Trudy, 1927, p. 268-69) **Title tr.:** Negative characteristics of the fauna of the White Sea and the causes of this phenomenon.

Contains a comparative study of the marine faunas of the White and Barents Seas and a discussion of the poverty of the White Sea fauna. The latter is explained as due to that sea's relit character and to the turbulent hydrological régime of its mouth which prevents the penetration of the Barents Sea elements. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28738. DERIÛGIN, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH, 1878-1938. Reliktovoe ozero Mogil'noe. (In: Vserossiiskii s"ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 1, Petrograd, 1922, Trudy, 1923, p. 52-53) **Title tr.:** The relit lake Mogil'noye.

Contains data on the hydrology and fauna of this relit lake on Kil'din Island off the Murman Coast. It has two layers of water, fresh and salt (there is an underground connection with the sea) as well as both fresh-water and marine fauna. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28739. DERIÛGIN, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH, 1878-1938. Zoologicheskie issledovaniia na Novoi Zemle. (In: Vserossiiskii s"ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 2, Moskva, 1925, Trudy, 1927, p. 269-70) **Title tr.:** Zoological investigations on Novaya Zemlya.

Contains data on the zoological, oceanographic and hydrological investigations of Novaya Zemlya, carried out by the expeditions of the Northern Scientific-Industrial Institute and Hydrological Institute in 1923-24, with notes on the most interesting finds in the zoological field. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28740. DE SANTIS, D. Presupposti terapeutici sui congelamenti. (Accademia medica lombarda, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 231-33) **Title tr.:** Presupposed therapy in frostbite.

Contains a discussion and evaluation of the therapeutic methods applied in frostbite. Concluding that they are all of limited value, the author calls for a change in orientation. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28741. DESGREZ, A., and others. Action des climats sur les diverses fonctions de l'organisme sain et pathologique. (In: Piéry, M., ed. Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 679-751) **Other authors:** H. Cardot and D. Santenoise. **Title tr.:** The action of climate on the divers functions of the healthy and pathologic organism.

Contains an extensive study on the effect of climate—including arctic climate and cold—on human and animal physiology. Following functions are dealt with: respiration; blood Hb; erythrocyte, leucocyte and platelet number; alkaline reserve; pH; density-viscosity, mineral elements of blood; circulation; heart-beat; blood pressure; thermoregulation; food intake; metabolism; nervous system; endocrines; psychic functions. Each subject section is followed by copious bibliography. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28742. DES MARAIS, ANDRÉ, and L.-P. DUGAL. Circulation périphérique et teneur des surrénales en adrénaline et en artérénol (noradrénaline) chez le rat blanc exposé au froid. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, June 1951. v. 29, no. 3, p. 90-99, illus. tables) 39 refs. **Title tr.:** Peripheral circulation

and the content of the adrenal in adrenalin and noradrenalin in the white rat exposed to cold.

During the period of reaction and adaptation to cold, peripheral circulation shows alternate phases of vasodilation and vasoconstriction, with a prevalence of the latter. Complete adaptation to cold is accompanied by establishment of a new rate of peripheral circulation with a light vasodilation. Circulatory changes during the period of adaptation to cold are not accompanied by parallel fluctuations in adrenalin or noradrenalin content of the adrenal medulla, but cold exposure seems to increase the adrenal content in both hormones. Summary in English.

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28743. DES MARAIS, ANDRÉ, and L.-P. DUGAL. Influence de l'administration d'adrénaline et d'artérenol sur l'hypertrophie de la surrénale au froid. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, June 1951. v. 29, no. 3, p. 104-107, illus. table) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** The influence of administration of adrenalin and noradrenalin on the hypertrophy of the adrenal due to cold.

Contains an account on experiments with male rats, which showed that injection of either of the substances had no effect on the hypertrophy of the adrenal cortex during exposure to cold. Injection of adrenalin lowered the content of this hormone in the medulla without affecting the noradrenalin level; an analogous situation developed upon injection of noradrenalin. Administration of adrenalin appears to enhance the survival of rats exposed to cold. Summary in English.

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28744. DETERLING, RALPH ALDEN, Jr., 1917- The use of dioxyline phosphate in peripheral vascular disorders. (Angiology, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 397-405, illus., table) 7 refs.

Dioxyline phosphate, a synthetic papaverine-like compound, was given to over 125 patients including 12 with Raynaud's phenomena. No significant side effects at the dosage given were observed though medication lasted in some cases 18 months. Some degree of benefit is claimed in over half of the cases, the greatest being in patients with phlebitis, arterial thrombosis or embolism, Raynaud's phenomena, and others.

Copy seen: DSG.

DETERMAN, ROBERT L., see Péwé, T. L., and others. Multiple glaciation Alaska. 1953. No. 31287.

DEVINE, M. G., see Wyndham, C. H., and others. Effect exercise & environment urine. 1952. No. 33001.

28745. DEVOLD, HALLVARD OPHUS, 1898- Polarliv. Oslo, Gyldendal norsk forlag, 1940. 196 p., 1 l., plates, ports. **Title tr.:** Polar life.

A popular account of the author's experiences in the Arctic from 1920 to 1933. His activities took him to Svalbard (p. 5-41), Jan Mayen (p. 42-72), and the northern part of East Greenland (p. 73-153) where for several years he headed a hunting camp (about 74° N.) in the region of Myggbukta. He took an active part in the proceedings which led to the temporary annexation by Norway of the northeast coast of Greenland in 1931. He comments on the various research parties which visited the region, the game, etc. In the final chapter he reports his adventures with Captain Riiser-Larsen's ill-fated expedition to the Antarctic in 1933.

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28746. deWET, J. P. Review of mining in Manitoba during 1951. (Canadian mining journal, Feb. 1952. v. 73, p. 84-89, illus. incl. map, 5 tables)

Describes mining developments in Manitoba in 1951, including the Lynn Lake nickel-copper project of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.

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28747. D'ÂKONOV, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOVICH. Fauna iglokozhih severnykh chastel Tikhogo okeana. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 2, Moskva, 1925. Trudy, 1927. p. 274-76) **Title tr.:** Echinodermata fauna of the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains a discussion of the fauna of the northern Pacific (Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas), with data on its elements: arctic forms, Bering Sea and North American forms, those from southern seas (Yellow Sea and Japanese waters), and endemics.

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28748. D'ÂKONOV, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOVICH. Iglokozhiie abissal'nykh glubin prikamchatskikh vod. (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniia dal'nevostoeh-

nykh morel SSSR., 1952. vyp. 3, p. 116-30, illus. 1-18) **Title tr.:** Deep-sea echinoderms of the Kamchatka Peninsula waters.

Contains descriptions of twelve species of echinoderms, obtained in 1946 south-east of Kamchatka Peninsula, at the depth of 4100-4200 m.; including diagnoses of *Ophiomonas* n. gen. and its two species, and *Peristichopus* n. gen. with three new species.

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28749. D'ĀKONOV, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOVICH. Iglokozhiā, Echinodermata t. 1, vyp. 1. Morskīe ezhi, Echinoidea. Petrograd, 1923. 362 p. illus. (133 fig.), 2 plates. (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Echinodermata, t. 1, vyp. 1) 151 refs. **Title tr.:** Echinoderms, Echinodermata, v. 1, pt. 1. Sea urchins, Echinoidea.

Contains in the introductory part (p. 1-105), data on the type of echinoderms and a table for the determination of the classes; external morphology of echinoids; glossary of terms; a synopsis and a table for determination of families and subfamilies of Echinoidea; historical notes; and a bibliography. In the special part (p. 106-301) are keys to the families, genera and species, and an enumeration of 12 species of sea urchins, with synonyms, Latin diagnoses, descriptions, comparative notes, also data on their ecology and geographic distribution. A few species native to Greenland, Barents, Kara and Bering Seas are included.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

28750. D'ĀKONOV, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOVICH. Opisanie novykh vidov i podvidov morskikh zvezd (Asteroidea) iz dal'nevostochnykh morel. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 408-414) **Title tr.:** Description of new species and subspecies of starfishes (Asteroidea) of the Far Eastern seas.

Contains complete descriptions of five new species and four new subspecies of starfishes native to either Okhotsk or Bering Sea; short diagnoses of these forms were published in the author's *Morskīe zvezdy morel SSSR*, 1950 (*Arctic Bibliography* No. 21464). **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

D'ĀKONOV, P. N., *see* Starikov, G. F., and P. N. D'Ākonov. *Lesa p-va Kamchatki*. 1952. No. 32232.

28751. D'ĀKOV, BORIS FEDOROVICH. O melovykh otlozheniākh poluostrova Kamchatki. (Sovetskāiā geologiā, 1935. t. 5, no. 12, p. 1103-1114) **Title tr.:** On the Cretaceous deposits of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contains a study based partly on old works of A. Erman (1840), K. Ditmar (1911), and K. Bogdanovich (1904), and partly on investigations of the author in 1931-32 (Tigil'sk region), and of some other Soviet geologists on the western coast of Kamchatka. Data are given on the fossils found in these deposits, on the stratigraphy of the region and on the possibility of finding oil in Cretaceous deposits of western Kamchatka.

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D'ĀKOV, BORIS FEDOROVICH, *see* also Smekhov, E. M., and B. F. D'Ākov. O profāvlenii skladchatosti na Kamchatke. 1940. No. 32109.

DIAMOND, MARVIN, *see* U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. SIPRE. Some aspects, snow, ice, frozen ground. 1953. No. 32596A.

28752. DIBNER, V. D. Nekotorye osobennosti zamerzaniā rek i ozer v Zapoliār'e. (Priroda, 1953, no. 10, p. 119-20, illus.) **Title tr.:** Some peculiarities in the freezing of rivers and lakes in arctic regions.

"Observations made during Sept.-Oct. 1952 in an unidentified tundra region of the U.S.S.R. are briefly discussed. Calm, dry weather with temperatures to -10° C. near the end of Sept. and the beginning of Oct. caused rapid soil freezing and the formation of an ice cover. Low humidities resulted in intensive evaporation. Calm weather also contributed to the formation of a very transparent ice cover on the rivers, 4-5 cm. thick, through which the river bottom at 2 m. depth could be easily observed."—SIPRE.

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28753. DIBNER, V. D. O sledakh dvukratnogo gornogo chetvertichnogo oledeneniā na Konzhakovskom Kamne. (Vsesoiūznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiā, Sept.-Oct. 1953. t. 85, p. 603-605, illus.) **Title tr.:** On traces of the twofold mountainous Quaternary glaciation on Konzhakovskiy Kamen'.

Short geological and geomorphological description of one of the highest mountains of the Northern Ural (at 59°30' N.

59°30' E., 1568.7 m. elevation) and of its region generally: the rivers, lakes, valleys and traces of former glaciations. Based on author's investigations in 1947.

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DICHTEL, WILLIAM J., and G. A. LUNDQUIST. An investigation into the physical and electrical characteristics of sea ice. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

DICK, P., see Halpern, B. N., and others. Influence du refroidissement. 1951. No. 29532.

DIETZ, ROBERT SINCLAIR, 1914-, and H. W. MENARD. The sea floor of the Gulf of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28754. DIGBY, ADRIAN. An ivory arrow-straightener from Alaska. (British Museum. Quarterly, 1936. v. 11, no. 1, p. 13-15, plate)

Contains description and four illus. of a newly acquired specimen of considerable interest. The handle terminates in a bear's head, and beyond the hole at the other end are two smaller bears' heads. On all four surfaces, small figures have been scratched depicting either animals (seals and caribou), or scenes from Eskimo life. The animal figures are apparently a tally representing seals caught and caribou killed by the owner of the implement, and the scenes evidently represent particular incidents in his life. The object probably dates from the beginning of the 19th century.

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28755. DIGBY, P. S. B. Plankton work in Scoresby Sund, East Greenland, 1950-51. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 522)

Contains brief note on a quantitative study of marine phytoplankton and zooplankton carried out by the author and Mrs. Digby, Aug. 1950-Sept. 1951. Sampling was done by boat until early October, then through holes in the ice until June. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

28756. DI GRAZIA, A. Adrenalina e iperglicemia nella morte da freddo. (Rassegna internazionale di clinica e terapia, Nov. 1933. anno 14, v. 14, no. 21, p. 1035-41) 23 refs. **Title tr.:**

Adrenalin and hyperglycemia in death from cold.

Contains an account of experiments on guinea pigs treated with adrenalin and submitted to rapid chilling. A much more pronounced hyperglycemia was found in such animals upon death, than in similarly cooled animals not treated with adrenalin. The role of adrenalin in cold hyperglycemia is discussed.

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28757. DI GRAZIA, A. Assideramento e acidosi; ricerche sperimentali. (Rassegna di fisiopatologia clinica e terapeutica, 1933. anno 5, n. 5, p. 248-66) 28 refs. **Title tr.:** Hypothermia and acidosis; experimental investigations.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs treated parenterally with diluted hydrochloride acid and subsequently made hypothermic. Such animals died earlier than untreated controls; at death the temperature of their inner organs (liver, heart, etc.) is higher; the spleen is not changed; the gallbladder moderately reduced in volume.

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28758. DI GRAZIA, A. Ricerche sperimentali sull'azione del freddo nell'alcalosi. (Rivista di patologia sperimentale, 1933. v. 10, n. 5-6, p. 459-76) 25 refs. **Title tr.:** Experimental investigations on the action of cold in alkalosis.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs injected with decinormal NaOH and subsequently chilled. In these animals death supervened more quickly than in untreated controls, and the temperature of their viscera was higher upon death. The effects of alkalosis in hypothermic animals is discussed.

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28759. DI GRAZIA, A., and M. SARDO. Ricerche sperimentali sull'azione dell'adrenalina nello assideramento acuto. (Rassegna di fisiopatologia clinica e terapeutica, 1933. anno 5, n. 10, p. 623-37) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Experimental investigations on the action of adrenalin in acute hypothermia.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs treated with adrenalin and subsequently made hypothermic. High doses of adrenalin (4 mg/kg) acted unfavorably in hypothermia; small doses (0.5-2.0 mg/kg) extended the life of the hypothermic animals. Upon death, the treated animals showed a larger gall-bladder and a higher internal

temperature than similar animals not treated with adrenalin.

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28760. DI MACCO, G. La reazione iperglicemica al freddo nello stato di alcalosi. (Biochimica e terapia sperimentale, 1933. anno 20, fasc. 5, p. 265-72) 27 refs. **Title tr.:** The hyperglycemic reaction to cold in the state of alkalosis.

Contains a report on experiments with guinea pigs. Animals made alkalotic did not show hyperglycemia during hypothermia. The probable effect of alkalosis via the neurovegetative system is discussed.

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28761. DI MACCO, G., and M. SARDO. Sistema neurovegetativo e assideramento; ricerche negli animali ergotaminizzati. (Rivista di patologia sperimentale, 1933. v. 10, n. 5-6, p. 36-51, 2 illus.) Also pub. in: Società italiana di biologia sperimentale. *Bollettino*, 1933, v. 8, f. 1, p. 102-104. 8 refs. **Title tr.:** The neuro-vegetative system and hypothermia; investigations with animals treated with ergotamine.

Contains an account of experiments with rabbits and guinea pigs injected with ergotamine tartrate prior to being chilled, with skin temperature registered during the process, and internal temperatures (brain, heart, liver, rectum) taken upon death, and the spleen weighed. Ergotamine prolonged the life of the hypothermic animals; except for the brain, the temperature of their organs at death was lower than in the controls; there was no difference in spleen weight.

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28762. DI MACCO, G. Il tasso glicemico negli animali pilocarpinizzati e assiderati. (Cultura medica moderna, 1934. anno 13, n. 3, p. 93-98) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** The glycemic state in animals treated with pilocarpine and made hypothermic.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs. Intra-peritoneal administration of pilocarpine followed by chilling, did not produce hyperglycemia. High doses of the drug caused hypoglycemia.

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DINGLE, JOHN HOLMES, 1908-, see Jordan, W. S., and others. Mechanism hemolysis 1, Donath-Landsteiner reaction. 1951. No. 29910.

DINGLE, JOHN HOLMES, 1908-, see also Jordan, W. S., and others. Mech-

anism hemolysis 2, behavior antibody. 1951. No. 29911.

28763. DIRKEN, M. N. J., and J. J. SIEMELINK. L'influence de refroidissement du muscle sur la forme de l'electromyogramme. (Archives néerlandaises de physiologie de l'homme et des animaux, 1941. t. 25, p. 523-35, 6 fig., table) 14 refs. **Title tr.:** The influence of cooling the muscle upon the form of the electromyogram.

Contains a study of the effect of cooling on the E. M. G. of intact muscle of the arm, submerged in a bath of 5° C. The main change observed was an equalization and enlargement of the E. M. G. waves, with the amplitude diminished and the duration augmented.

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28764. DISSELHOFF, H.-DIETRICH. Bemerkungen zu einigen Eskimo-Masken der Sammlung Jacobsen des Berliner Museums für Völkerkunde. (Baessler-Archiv, 1935. Bd. 18, Heft 3, p. 130-37, 20 illus.) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Remarks on some Eskimo masks of the Jacobsen collection in the Museum of Ethnology in Berlin.

Contains a discussion of the Eskimo masks from South Alaska, the lower Yukon and Kuskokwim, brought home by Capt. Johan Adrian Jacobsen from his travels in 1881-83 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 7956). Several types are represented in the collection: "shaman masks", usually representing the moon spirit in the shape of a friendly human face; masks of an angry mountain spirit; animal masks; and some of rather realistic human faces. Typical specimens are described and illustrated, their relationship with the Indian masks is discussed and references made to literature.

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28765. DISSELHOFF, H.-DIETRICH. Bemerkungen zu Fingermasken der Beringmeer-Eskimo. (Baessler-Archiv, 1936. Bd. 19, Heft 3-4, p. 181-87, 6 illus.) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** Remarks on the finger masks of the Bering Sea Eskimos.

Contains description and ethnological explanation of certain mask-like finger ornaments, used in the dance and mostly by women among the Eskimos between the Yukon and Nushagak Rivers, southwest Alaska. The objects were brought home by Capt. J. A. Jacobsen from his trip of 1881-83, and preserved at the Museum for Ethnology in Berlin. Many

of these small wooden ornaments, worn in pairs on the middle and index fingers, look like the Eskimo wooden face masks in miniature, and a few can be considered as rattles. The Athapaskans of the Yukon took over these finger ornaments from Eskimos. The author makes comparisons between the Eskimo ornaments and the rattles of the Tlingits, Haidas and Tshimshians of Yakutat, but he finds their derivation from the Indian rattles impossible. The Eskimo finger masks must be considered a relatively late cultural achievement in a limited area. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28766. DITERIKHS, F. M., and A. E. SVIATLOVSKIĬ. Petrograficheskii ocherk ŋizhnykh sklonov vulkana Sheveluch. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1938, v. 13, p. 105-116, illus.) **Title tr.:** Petrographic sketch of the southern slopes of Shiveluch volcano.

Contains a general geological and petrographic description of the rocks (chiefly hornblende and pyroxene-hornblende andesites) of the southern slopes of Shiveluch volcano (58°38' N. 161°14' E.) on Kamchatka Peninsula, with the results of chemical analyses (tables 1-3) and a discussion of conclusions. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28767. DOBROWOLSKI, ANTONI BOLESŁAW, 1872- . Petrografia lodu a pojęcie linii brzegowej ładu polarnego. (Acta geologica Polonica, 1953. v. 3, no. 1, p. 190-92, Suppl. 59-62) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Ice petrography as related to the coastal line of polar regions.

"Past and present views on ice from the practical and scientific standpoint are presented. The ice cover is regarded as a rock formation with exceptional thermodynamic properties. The coast line has been synonymous with the land line according to conventional geographic concepts. The shelf ice forms the coast and territorial line of Antarctica according to the petrographic viewpoint."—SIPRE. Summary in French and Russian. **Copy seen:** DGS.

DODSON, MARIE W., see Pauls, F. P., and others. Distrib. blood factors Eskimos, Indians, Whites. 1953. No. 31201.

DODSON, MARIE W., see also Pauls, F. P., and others. Distrib. blood groups Eskimos Indians W. Alaska. 1953. No. 31202.

28768. DODT, E., and Y. ZOTTERMAN. The discharge of specific cold fibres at high temperatures; the paradoxical cold. (Acta physiologica Scandinavica, Nov. 12, 1952. v. 26, fasc. 4, p. 358-65, illus.) 16 refs.

Contains a study on the effects of heating the surface of the tongue of the cat on the discharge of specific cold fibers. When the temperature of the tongue is raised to 45° or more, a steady discharge in the fibers is elicited, attaining its maximum frequency at 50° C.; threshold values of the paradoxical cold discharge and the phenomenon of steady "persisting cold sensation" are also discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

DÖRING, H., see Benzinger, T., and others. Kälteklima heutiger Flugzeuge. 1941. No. 28072.

28769. DOGEL', VALENTIN ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1882- , and V. V. RESHETNĬĀK. Materialy po radiolĭarii severo-zapadnoi chasti Tikhogo okeana. (In: Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniĭa dal'nevostochnykh moreĭ SSSR, 1952. vyp. 3, p. 5-36, illus. 1-99) 28 refs. **Title tr.:** Materials on Radiolaria of the north-western section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains a systematic list of 85 radiolarians collected in 1946, off the southeastern Kamchatka coast, at the depth of 0-4100 m.; includes diagnoses of two new genera and 21 new species, descriptions, critical notes and data on geographic distribution. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

28770. DOGEL', VALENTIN ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1882- . Monographie der Familie Ophryoscolecidae, Teil I. (Archiv für Protistenkunde, 1927. Bd. 59, Heft 1, p. 1-288, 134 fig.) 49 refs. **Title tr.:** A monograph of the family Ophryoscolecidae, pt. I.

Contains a morphological sketch of infusorial family Ophryoscolecidae (p. 6-34); a monographic treatment of 118 species and forms parasitic in various mammals: cows, sheep, goats, reindeer, etc. (p. 34-227), with tables for the determination of the species and forms, descriptions, dimensions and data on habitat (hosts), and geographic distribution. Range of the family is given (p. 228-31); also data on hosts, etc. (table on p. 231-34); notes on developmental history of the family (p. 259-84); An index of 40 new and 42 recently

(1921-26) described species is added (p. 284-85). Some species found in the stomachs of reindeer in Kola Peninsula, Arkhangel'sk Province and Kolguyev Island are included.

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DOHERTY, MARGARET M., see Denny-Brown, D., and others. Pathol. injury to nerve induced by cold. 1945. No. 28733.

28771. DOLGIKH, BORIS OSIPOVICH. Kety. Irkutsk-Moskva, Ogiz, 1934. 136 p., 11 illus., 28 text tables. 93 refs. **Title tr.:** The Kets.

Contains a monograph, based on the subarctic census of 1926-27 taken by the author among the Kets or Yeniseians, and on literature. Their demography and economy is chiefly dealt with, and comparison is made with those of other north Siberian peoples (statistical data given in tables). Two groups of nomadic Yeniseians were found: one on the upper Taz, the other on the Podkamennaya Tunguska River. In 1926 they numbered 995, and their rate of increase was 13 per thousand yearly; 81 percent of the population lived by hunting. The history of the Yenisey valley and its population, the ethnic character of Yeniseians (name, language, relations with other northern peoples), their social organization and class differentiation are outlined, and a sketch given of cultural conditions, dwellings, clothing, health, hygiene and diseases. A shamanistic performance on the Podkamennaya Tunguska in 1926 is described. Public schooling and consumer cooperatives are mentioned, etc. **Copy seen:** NN; microfilm in DLC.

28772. DOLGIKH, BORIS OSIPOVICH. Naselenie poluostrova Taimyra i priligaŭshchego k nemu raŭona. (Sovetskaiā Aziā, 1929. god 5, no. 2, p. 49-76, sketch map, tables) **Title tr.:** Population of the Taymyr Peninsula and the nearby region.

Contains description of the nature of the Peninsula and its inhabitants: Tawgi-Samoyeds (1,242), Tungus (1,444), Dolgans (538), Yakuts (581), and Russians (346), according to the census of 1926-27. Their physical appearance, organization of the native clans, occupation of the people, and the (then) present administrative organization of the region

are dealt with. This paper was emended by P. E. Ostrovskikh, q. v.

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28773. DOLGIKH, BORIS OSIPOVICH. Nekotorye dannye o zaklŭchenii braka i svadebnom obrŭade u ketov v proshlom. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Institut etnografi. Kratkie soobshcheniā, 1952. vyp. 16, p. 26-34) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Some data on marriage arrangements and on wedding customs among the Kets in the past.

Contains material collected in 1926 at Podkamennaya Tunguska where the author participated in a Ket wedding celebration, also in 1948 on Chernyy Island in the District of Yartsev, where women were interviewed. The customs described were still in use around 1920. Changes after collectivization and the establishment of kolkhozes are noted, e. g. the exogamy of phratries and the kalym were abolished. Earlier descriptions of the Ket wedding and customs of neighboring peoples are noted comparatively. Differences from customs of Ostyaks and Samoyeds, and the many features common to Ket and Khakas peoples are mentioned.

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28774. DOLGIKH, BORIS OSIPOVICH. Plemiā u narodnostei severnoi Sibiri. (In: Vsesoŭŭnyi geograficheskiĭ s'ezd. 2nd, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 340-54) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** The tribe among the nationalities of northern Siberia.

Contains discussion on the social organization of northern Siberian peoples: the former and more recent (up to 1926-27) situation among the Yukaghirs, Samoyeds and Tungus, and the relation between dialects and social structure is investigated. A distinction is made between "rod" (family, clan) and "plemiā" (tribe). Terminology used by the Russian administration since the 16th century is scrutinized in an effort to clarify what the terms "rod" and "plemiā", "volost", "uprava", etc., signified. Conclusion is drawn that first two terms were used to denote not merely administrative divisions or regional units, but native ethnic units, clans and tribes.

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DOLGOPOLOV, P. E., see Galas'ev, V. A., and P. E. Dolgoplov. Novaĭa tekhnolog. tresta Pechorles. 1951. No. 29171.

28775. DOLGUSHIN, L. D. Novye dannye o sovremennom oledeneniï Urala. (Voprosy geografii, Sbornik 15, 1949. Fizicheskaiâ geografiâ, p. 147-86, tables, illus., diagrs., maps) 22 refs. **Title tr.:** New data on recent glaciation of Ural.

Permanent snow-patches, but not glaciers, were considered until recently to occur in the Ural. The first glacier was discovered by A. N. Aleshkov on the eastern slope of Mt. Sablya in 1930. Subsequent investigations are summarized and 27 embryonic glaciers briefly described. The five principal or most extensively studied glaciers (Rikhtera, Voyeykova, Grigor'yeva, Yugra and Mansi) are dealt with in greater detail, partly from the author's observations in 1932-1947. In general they are characterized as cirque glaciers ("karovyl lednik"), small in size but of considerable depth, on eastern or northeastern slopes, below the snow-line. "Motion, glaciological features, and alimentation of the glaciers are discussed. Ablation is chiefly a factor of atmospheric convection: as a result of the dense cloud cover in the region." The controversial views of the Soviet scientists (S. G. Boch, S. V. Kalesnik) on the origin of these glaciers are also discussed.

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28776. DOLGUSHIN, L. D. Rasselenie losiâ na severe Urala. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Izvestiâ. Seriiâ geograficheskaiâ, Sept.-Oct. 1953. no. 5, p. 64-69, text map) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Penetration of elk in the Ural North.

Predacious hunting in the pre-revolutionary period threatened the elk (*Alces alces*) with extinction. But thanks to the Soviet wildlife conservation policy, author states, its stock has not only recovered but its range is considerably extended southward and northward. Elk have been encountered far beyond the animal's previously accepted northern limit, in 1940-1952, by the author and others on expeditions to subarctic and arctic Ural. Each such encounter, some at 67°40' N., near to the sources of the Kara River, is noted in the text and indicated on map.

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28777. DOLINSKAÏA, A. T. Opyt ranenogo primeneniiâ êlektricheskogo polâ ul'travysokoi chastoty (UVCH) pri ot-morozheniiâkh v usloviâkh frontovoi obstanovki. (Arkhiy biologicheskikh nauk, 1940. t. 60, vyp. 2, p. 3-6, 4 fig.) 23 refs. **Title tr.:** An attempt at early

application of the ultra-high frequency electric field in frostbite under front-line conditions.

Contains an account of therapy applied predominantly in first-second degree frostbite, with data on apparatus and dosage; location, degree and age of injuries, etc. Beneficial effects were noted in all aspects of injury.

Copy seen: DSG.

DOMART, A., see Vallery-Radot, P., and others. Étude système neuro-végétatif hypothermie du lapin. 1943. No. 32685.

28778. DONDERO, A. P. I congelamenti negli esiti e negli orientamenti terapeutici. (Accademia medica lombarda, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 227-31) **Title tr.:** On frostbite sequelae and therapeutic orientation.

Contains a discussion of the characteristics of bone lesions in frostbite of the lower extremity; the necessity of systematic x-ray study; medical, surgical and physical therapy; and the necessity of an anatomical-physiological orientation in therapy instead of the prevailing symptomatological one.

Copy seen: DSG.

DONHOFFER, Sz., see No. 27954.

28779. DONNAY, GABRIELLE. Roentgenite, $3\text{CeFCO}_3 \cdot 2\text{CaCO}_3$, a new mineral from Greenland. (American mineralogist, Sept.-Oct. 1953. v. 38, no. 9-10, p. 868-70, illus., diagr.) ref.

Contains a record of the properties of roentgenite, found during x-ray studies of bastnaesite (CeFCO_3), parisite ($2\text{CeFCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$), and synchisite ($\text{CeFCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$). Cleavage, habit, twinning, physical and optical properties, chemical composition, and tests are briefly described. The mineral occurs at Narsarsuaq, West Greenland (61°15' N. 45°30' W.), intimately associated with the three other minerals named.

Copy seen: DGS; DLC.

28780. DONNER, KAI, 1888-1935. Beiträge zur Frage nach dem Ursprung der Jenissei-Ostjaken. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1920. v. 37, no. 1, p. 1-21) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the question of the origin of the Yenisey-Ostyaks.

Contains linguistic comparison of 48 Yeniseian with Tibetan and Chinese words. Conclusions: Yeniseian is related mostly to the Si-hia and Tibetan languages; Yeniseians differ in racial appearance from Samoyeds and Altaians, and might be identified with the "blond

Kirghizes" mentioned in Chinese chronicles. The Yeniseians lived formerly on the upper Yenisey and in the Sayan Mts. The author visited those in the Sym and Kas River region (roughly 60° N. 90° E.) in 1912, found them to be hunters and fishers, without reindeer and very poor. Yeniseians then totalled about 1,100 persons, dwelling mainly between the Sym and Dudinka Rivers.

Copy seen: InU.

28781. DONNER, KAI, 1888-1935. Ornaments de la tête et de la chevelure; quelques mots sur leur signification. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1920. v. 37, no. 3, p. 1-22, 6 illus.)

Title tr.: Head and hair ornaments; some words on their significance.

Contains comparative ethnological essay on headgear among arctic and other peoples. The Samoyed-Ostyak shamans do not cut their hair; they believe man's spirit to dwell in the heart and his soul in the head or brain; hence a former Ostyak practice of eating the heart and scalping an enemy to ensure complete destruction of his soul. The Samoyed and Ostyak shamans in performance of their duties wear a cap, for it conceals their power in its ribbons, which represent long hair, the privilege of rulers, priests and free men. Another important ornament of similar significance is horns worn on the head. Samoyed shamans on the Ket River wear an iron headpiece with iron horns in imitation of a reindeer's. Horned headgear is used also by Yeniseian and Tungus shamans, **Copy seen:** InU.

28782. DONNER, KAI 1888-1935. Über samojedisches š- und s-. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1920. v. 37, no. 2, p. 1-4) **Title tr.:** On the Samoyedic š- and s-.

Contains linguistic presentation of theory that the Samoyedic š- and s- in certain cases developed from the original *k-. **Copy seen:** InU.

28783. DONNER, KAI, 1888-1935. Zu den ältesten Berührungen zwischen Samojeden und Türken. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1924. v. 40, no. 1, p. 1-42) **Title tr.:** On the oldest contacts between the Samoyeds and Turcs.

Contains linguistic investigation of Turcic loan-words in Samoyedic, probably borrowed not earlier than 500 B. C. and not later than 400 A. D. From this and evidence of old Chinese chronicles, it is

suggested that after disintegration of the Old Uralic linguistic group (about 2500 B. C.), its Finno-Ugric branch came into contact with Indo-Iranian peoples, and the Samoyedic branch with some Proto-Turcic people. The latter contact, very close and of long duration, occurred before the original Samoyedic language disintegrated into several dialects (about 500 B. C.). At that time the Samoyeds probably occupied territory in, or east of the Urals on the Irtysh and Ob' Rivers, now inhabited by the southern Voguls and Ostyaks. There they met and intermingled with the Turcic tribe Ting-ling; later they were pushed farther north. **Copy seen:** InU.

28784. DONOVAN, DESMOND T. The Jurassic and Cretaceous stratigraphy and paleontology of Traill Ø, East Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 150 p. illus. 25 plates (incl. 3 fold. maps), 5 sketch maps, diagrs. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 111, nr. 4) 152 refs.

Contains a report on the eastern part of Traill Ø between 72°-73° N. and 22°-23°15' W. The study was made in July-Aug. 1949 and 1950 during the Danish East Greenland Expedition. The Mesozoic rocks of the region form part of a belt extending from Scoresby Sund at 71°30' N. to Kuhn Ø at 75° N. The stratigraphy is described in some detail and compared with that in other parts of Greenland. More than 100 fossil specimens are listed with references, descriptions, and locations. Notes on structure, igneous rocks, and geologic history are included. **Copy seen:** DGS.

28785. DONOVAN, J. A., Jr. Cold weather uniforms. (Leatherneck, Oct. 1950. v. 33, no. 10, p. 51-53, illus.)

Contains an account, based largely on experience during World War II with the ordinary clothing worn by U. S. Marine Corps personnel in cold weather conditions as distinct from special clothing and equipment used in extreme temperature and weather conditions of the Arctic. The layer principle is applied, with successive donning of parts as the temperature drops. Individual items of clothing are described with remarks on their use and care (especially footwear), and on their cost. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28786. DOPPEL'MAÏR, GEORGIÏ GEORGIEVICH, 1880-. K ekologii senostavšev Sibiri. (Priroda, 1940, no.

6, p. 116-18) **Title tr.:** On the ecology of calling-hares in Siberia.

Contains notes on ecology and life habits of pikas or calling-hares (Ochotonidae). Herbs from the storage places of these rodents were identified; tabulated list includes 19 plants from the lower course of Lena River in Yakutia. Observations made in the Penzhina Bay region and on the coast of the Okhotsk Sea are also given.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

28787. DOROFEEV, P. I. Iskopaemai el' *Picea orientalis* (L.) Link na rûge Severnogo Urala. (Botanicheskii zhurnal, 1950. t. 35, no. 3, p. 274-83, illus.)

Title tr.: Fossil spruce *Picea orientalis* (L.) Link in the southern section of Northern Ural.

Contains a botanical analysis of fossil peat in Northern Ural Mts. (exact location not given), with a list of 16 identified plants and descriptions of remains of each plant, including needles of *Picea orientalis*, never found as fossil before. The geological age of the peat might be late Tertiary or early Quaternary.

Copy seen: MH-A.

28788. DOROFEEV, S. V. Observations on the reproduction period of Greenland seals, *Histiophoca groenlandica oceanica* Lepechin. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1936, n. s., v. 2 (1), no. 1 (87), p. 47-48)

Contains results of observations made during the author's trip into the White Sea, on the icebreaker *G. Sedov* in Feb.-May 1934. New data are given on the date of mass reproduction (latter part of February and five days of March), and on calving of the White Sea race and the formation of calf deposits. The correlation of sex groups in the offspring is noted: 51 percent are males and 49 percent females.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

28789. DOROFEEV, S. V., and S. I. FREĬMAN. Opyt kolichestvennogo ucheta zapasov belomorskogo stada grenlandskogo tûlenâ metodom aërofotografirovaniâ. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozâistva. Trudy, 1927, t. 2, vyp. 4, p. 5-28, 10 fig. on 6 plates)

Title tr.: Tentative estimate by aerial survey, of Greenland seals in the White Sea.

Contains description of estimating method (with two air photos showing basic material) and the work of small

teams (three men) based on Morzhovets Island in the Gulf of Mezen', Feb. 23-May 15, 1927. Regions where the seals congregate are Morzhovets and Konushin Islands in the Gulf of Mezen' (Mar.-Apr.), and in Orlovskiy Bay and along the Kanin Peninsula coast (Apr.-May). Summary in German, p. 23-28.

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DOROFEEV, S. V., see also Golenchenko, A. P. Raspredelenie ryby v Okhotskom m. 1949. No. 29317.

28790. DOROKHOV, A. Pokoritel' l'dov; na ledokole "I. Stalin" vo l'dakh Arktiki. (Vokrug sveta. Dec. 1949, no. 12, p. 41-48, illus.) **Title tr.:** Conquerer of the ice; on the ice-breaker *I. Stalin* in ice fields of the Arctic.

Contains short history of ice-breakers in Russia, from that built by M. O. Britnev in 1864 to the *I. Stalin* built in 1938. The principal achievements of the latter are surveyed, among them of her round trip on the Northern Sea Route in a single navigation season (1939), and her voyages in 1946 and 1947.

Copy seen: DLC.

28791. DORSCH, OTTO. Die mittlere Dauer des Frostes auf der Erde. (Meteorologische Zeitschrift, Jan.-Feb. 1907. v. 24, no. 1, p. 11-24; no. 2, p. 49-56, 14 tables) 55 refs. **Title tr.:** The mean duration of frost on the earth.

Contains "a comprehensive study of frost conditions made on the basis of long period observations for three continents and the North Polar region. The author presents an exhaustive table of frost duration periods for numerous points."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 347.

Copy seen: DWB.

28792. DORSEY, GEORGE AMOS. 1868-1931. A cruise among Haida and Tlingit villages about Dixon's Entrance. (Popular science monthly, June 1898. v. 53, no. 2, p. 160-74, 8 illus.) Abbreviated German translation and 7 illus. *pub. in:* Globus, Dec. 1898. Bd. 74, no. 21, p. 358-62.

Contains account on author's four-month trip to the Haida Indians in the region of Masset (Queen Charlotte Islands) in summer 1897. It was made for the Field Museum, Chicago, and he was accompanied by the Museum photographer, E. P. Allen. Old buildings, totem poles, grave posts, remarkable graves of

chieftains and shamans, tattooed persons, basket-making, etc. were investigated, described and photographed. Anthropological description of the Haida type is given. The Tlingit villages, Old and New Tongass, in Alaska were also visited, the totem poles and graves, and a Tlingit shamaness' grave on Duke Island were investigated. Purchase of museum objects, making of photographs and measuring of heads was carried out everywhere. Modern civilization was found to have already destroyed most of the ancient culture. **Copy seen:** DLC.

DORSEY, HERBERT GROVE, Jr., 1912- . Meteorological factors affecting Alaskan development. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28793. DORSEY, HERBERT GROVE, Jr., 1912- . Some meteorological aspects of the Greenland ice cap. (Journal of meteorology, Sept. 1945. v. 2, no. 3, p. 135-42, 16 charts) 6 refs.

Contains a discussion of meteorological problems relating to Hobbs' glacial anticyclone theory. Three major points (1) the icecap as a cold source, (2) as a barrier to cyclonic storms, and (3) nourishment of the icecap, are discussed in light of data obtained from modern surface and upper air observations and from the 1930-31 icecap stations (British Arctic Air Route Expedition, 1930-1931; Deutsche Grönland-Expedition Alfred Wegener, 1929 u. 1930-1931). In each case actual synoptic situations from Greenland weather station data are given and illustrated by charts. Conclusions are that: (1) "important outbreaks of Ice Cap air require a favorable stage in the general circulation and are not due to 'strokes' of the Glacial Anticyclone"; (2) the main barrier to the passage of cyclonic storms is not the glacial anticyclone but the topographic barrier of the icecap itself; cyclone transits are therefore governed by the general atmospheric circulation and possible at any time of year, fall and winter being most favorable; (3) the icecap is nourished by normal precipitation processes, i. e. cyclonic precipitation on the marginal zones, orographic on the higher slopes, little nourishment being obtained from sublimation deposits. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28794. DORST, J., and P. STAHL. À propos de traces de rongeur relevés

sur la côte ouest de Groenland. (Mammalia, June 1952. t. 16, no. 2, p. 93-96, text map) **Title tr.:** On traces of a rodent encountered on the west coast of Greenland.

With the summer 1950 party of the French Polar Expedition, Mr. Stahl found a plastic spectacles case lost by someone of the 1948 or 1949 party at approx. 69°43' N. 50°10' W. The case showed traces of having been gnawed by some rodent, the size of a lemming. The latter however, inhabits the north and east coasts of the island. Having excluded the local rabbit and rats introduced by the Expedition, the authors raise the question of a lemming present now in West Greenland, and suggest future expedition members seek it. **Copy seen:** CaMAL.

28795. DOSNE, CHRISTINE, and A. J. DALTON. Changes in lipid content of the adrenal gland of the rat under conditions of activity and rest. (Anatomical record, June 1941. v. 80, no. 2, p. 211-17, 7 illus. on plate, table)

Contains a study of the lipid content in the adrenal of rats exposed to various types of stress, and at rest. Exposure to cold (or treatment with formaldehyde) resulted in hypertrophy of the cortex and decrease in its lipid content; these changes are believed to be related to increased activity and increased production of the adrenal cortical hormones. **Copy seen:** DSG.

28796. DOS PASSOS, CYRIL FRANKLIN. The distribution of *Oeneis taygete* Geyer in North America with descriptions of new subspecies (Lepidoptera, Satyridae). (American Museum of Natural History, New York. American Museum Novitates, 1949, no. 1399, p. 1-21, illus.)

Contains descriptions of four subspecies of *Oeneis taygete* (three are described as new) with synonyms, critical notes and list of localities. Three subspecies, *taygete*, *gaspeensis* (Gaspé National Park, Quebec), and *fordi* cover a large arctic area, from Bering Strait to Labrador and Baffin Island. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28797. DOS PASSOS, CYRIL FRANKLIN, and L. P. GREY. A genital survey of Argynninae (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae). (American Museum of Natural History, New York. American

Museum novitates, 1945, no. 1296, p. 1-29, illus. 1-54) 88 refs.

Contains a description of male and female genital armature of butterflies of the subfam. Argynninae, a systematic list of 51 species (p. 3-14), with synonyms, critical notes, and data on distribution. *Boloria improba* (Tornetrask, Swedish Lapland), *B. polaris* (Rama, Labrador) and *B. chariclea* (Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska) are included.

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28798. DOS PASSOS, CYRIL FRANKLIN. New butterflies from Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, with a review of *Erebia rossi* (Rhopalocera, Satyridae). (American Museum of Natural History, New York. American Museum novitates, 1949, no. 1389, p. 1-17)

Contains a description of *Oeneis mcKinleyensis* n. sp., a butterfly taken in Mount McKinley National Park and some other localities of Alaska, and a critical revision of *Erebia rossi* group, with a list of four subspecies, including *E. rossi gabrieli* n. subsp., all native to Alaska.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

28799. DOS PASSOS, CYRIL FRANKLIN. A new subspecies of *Erebia discoidalis* Kirby. (Rhopalocera, Satyridae). (American Museum of Natural History, New York, American Museum novitates, 1940, no. 1053, p. 1-2)

Description of a butterfly, *Erebia discoidalis medunoughi* n. subsp. collected in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, by J. A. Kutsche, June 6, 1928), Eagle (F. Grinnell, June 8, 1936) and Fort Yukon (J. A. Kutsche, July 1919) in Alaska.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

28800. DOS PASSOS, CYRIL FRANKLIN, and L. P. GREY. Systematic catalogue of *Speyeria* (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae) with designations of types and fixations of type localities. (American Museum of Natural History, New York, American Museum novitates, 1947, no. 1370, p. 1-30) 153 refs.

Contains a discussion of lepidopterous genus *Speyeria*, a check list (analytical index, p. 4-6), and a systematic catalog (p. 6-24) listing 13 species and numerous varieties and subspecies and giving the following information: synonyms, illustrations, type localities, type deposits, references and distribution. *S. mormonia bischoffi* native to Alaska, and *S. atlantis*

canadensis from Labrador are included. Index of Latin names.

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28801. DOSTAL', V. G. Za tvorcheskoe sodruzhestvo rabotnikov nauki i proizvodstva v lesakh Karelii. (Lesnaja promyshlennost', July 1949. t. 9, no. 7, p. 21-22) **Title tr.:** For creative friendship of the workers of science and industry in the forests of Karelia.

A survey of collaboration between members of scientific research institutes working in forestry, and personnel of the timber industry in Karelia, including its northern area. Contributions of the scientists in helping to introduce assembly-line methods in logging, to utilize tractors for transportation, to fully mechanize the cutting of timber, etc., are noted.

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28802. DOUGLAS, GEORGE VIBERT, 1892- , and others. Notes on localities visited on the Labrador coast in 1946 and 1947. Ottawa, 1953. 67 p. illus. 9 maps (5 fold.). (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 53-1) 16 refs. **Other authors:** N. R. Goodman, G. C. Milligan, C. H. Smith, and H. J. MacLean.

Contains general description of the coast from the Strait of Belle Isle to Cape Chidley, followed by more detailed notes on geology, topography, and mineral occurrences of all or parts of the following regions: Strait of Belle Isle; Chateau Bay - St. Lewis Inlet; Snug Harbour - Hawke Bay; Domino Harbour; Paradise River - Sandwich Bay; Packs Harbour; Indian Harbour; Tuchialic-Kaipokok - Canairiktok River; Nain; Kiglapait Mts.; Cape Mugford; Ramah Bay - Cape Chidley. **Copy seen:** DGS.

28803. DOUGLAS, GILEAN, and R. MacGREGOR. Diamond rush in Canada. (Canadian mining journal, Jan. 1952. v. 73, p. 63-64, illus.)

Describes unsuccessful searches for a reported diamond field in the Nottaway River basin, near James Bay, Northern Quebec, in 1910. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28804. DOUGLAS, MARY C. VIBERT, and R. N. DRUMMOND. Glacial features of Ungava from air photographs. (Royal Society of Canada. Transactions, 1953. v. 47, sec. 4, p. 11-16, illus., text map) 6 refs. **Abstract pub. in:** Geological Society of America. Bulletin, v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1413.

Contains some results of a study of air photographs of the Quebec - Labrador Peninsula north of 50° N. Drumlins, eskers, beaches, and bedrock outcrops, foliation, etc., were plotted from the photographs. Only the glacial features are discussed here. A striking drumlin-esker pattern radiating from Ungava Bay brings a tentative suggestion that Quebec-Labrador ice may have flowed out from Baffin Island during the last glaciation. Problems involved in such a theory are briefly discussed.

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28805. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM M. Management of Korean frostbite cases. (Military surgeon, May 1952. v. 110, p. 333-37)

Contains a general account of observations of many late frostbite patients and a detailed report of a single case of acute frostbite. Information is presented on the pathology and therapy of frostbite; etiology and pathology of cases treated; clinical course; laboratory findings; sequels and their treatment.

Copy seen: D.L.C.

28806. DOUGUET, M. Quelques observations sur la propagation, pendant l'année polaire, au Scoresby Sund. (L'onde électrique, July 1934. v. 13, no. 151, p. 277-88, illus., text map, 5 graphs) *Title tr.:* Observations of propagation during the Polar Year at Scoresby Sund.

Contains report from the French Polar Year Station at Scoresby Sund (70°29' N. 21°58' W.) East Greenland, July 1932-Aug. 1933. Electrical installations are described. Subjects briefly discussed include measurement of the height of ionized layers in the atmosphere, annual and diurnal variations in radio reception, and diurnal and seasonal variations of radio atmospherics (series).

Copy seen: D.L.C.

DOVE, MARGARET A., *see* McDevitt, E., and others. Vitamin status population W. Newfoundland. 1944. No. 30601.

DOVE, ROBERT FREDERICK, 1909- *see* McDevitt, E., and others. Vitamin status population W. Newfoundland. 1944. No. 30601.

28807. DOWIE, DON. F-94 flight to Alaska. (Skyways, Oct. 1951. v. 10, p. 10-12, 40, 42-43, illus.)

Describes the ferrying of F-94s from Van Nuys in Southern California to Anchorage, Alaska, by pilots of the

Alaskan Air Command under operational control of the Military Air Transport Service.

Copy seen: D.L.C.

28808. DOWIE, MARY J., and others. Glacial features between the Mackenzie River and Hudson Bay plotted from air photographs. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1413-14) *Other authors:* A. G. Evans, and J. T. Wilson.

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto, Canada. Eskers, drumlins, and beaches were plotted for Keewatin and eastern Mackenzie district. Directions of ice flow north and south of the Eskimo Point-Coppermine zone and near the Mackenzie River are noted.

Copy seen: DGS.

DRAKE, THEODORE GEORGE HARWOOD, 1891- *see* Robertson, E. C., and others. Improving nutrition Hudson's Bay Co. N. posts. 1953. No. 31648.

28809. DRASTRUP, ELMAR. Grønlandsfaerd. Traesnit Gitz-Johansen. København, Gyldendal, 1944. 87 p. illus., 9 plates. *Title tr.:* Greenland-tracks. Woodcuts by Gitz-Johansen.

Contains a humorous description of the life and experiences of scientists isolated on the Greenland icecap, in nine chapters: The Greenland bacteria; In the darkness of the polar night; Salt hunger; Food hallucinations; Every day in Greenland; When we celebrated; Woman and the wilderness; When the tobacco is gone; A Greenlandic Klondyke. Nine full-page and tail-piece woodcuts embellish the text.*

Copy seen: D.L.C.

28810. DREVER, H. J. Physiographic features of the Umanak Fjord district, and their relation to the geology. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1952. Bd. 12, hefte 2, p. 328-29)

Contains a very brief outline of a paper to the Mineralogisk-petrografisk Klub Jan. 31, 1952, on the warping of the dissected peneplain of the Umanak Fjord region of West Greenland, which may have taken place during the rifting of the Tertiary volcanic plateau.

Copy seen: D.L.C.

28811. DREVER, H. J. Some intermediate rocks of the Brito-Arctic suite. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1952. Bd. 12, hefte 2, p. 328)

*Previously listed as No. 21541.

Contains a brief outline of a paper to the Mineralogisk-petrografisk Klub Jan. 30, 1952, on the origin and relationship of certain rocks in Scotland and West Greenland. Three stages are suggested in the genesis of the intermediate rocks of the intrusive complex of Ubekendt Eiland ($71^{\circ}10'$ N. $53^{\circ}40'$ W.), West Greenland.

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28812. DRIĀGIN, PAVEL AMFILOKH-OVICH. *Arctogadus*, eine neue Gadidengattung aus Nordostsibirien. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1932. Bd. 98, no. 5-6, p. 151-54, illus.) **Title tr.:** *Arctogadus*, a new genus of Gadidae from northeastern Siberia.

Contains diagnoses of *Arctogadus* n. gen. of gadoid fishes and *A. borisovi* n. sp. described from specimens from the mouth of Kolyma River (type), Lena River and Lyakhovskiy Islands. A table of dimensions is given on p. 153.

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28813. DRIĀGIN, PAVEL AMFILOKH-OVICH. Novye dannye po geografii ryb kontinental'nykh vod Sibiri. (In: Vsesoiūznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 215-20, tables) **Title tr.:** New data on the geography of fishes of the continental waters of Siberia.

Contains a short survey of results of ichthyological investigations of the Soviet scientific institutions; the local origin of many species of Siberian fishes is stressed and principles of division of the area into ichthyological zones discussed.

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28814. DRIĀGIN, PAVEL AMFILOKH-OVICH. Sovremennoe sostoiānie rybnyykh zapasov v osnovnykh vodoemakh severo-zapadnoi chasti SSSR: Vsesoiūznyi nauchno-issl. institut ozeroro i rechnogo rybnogo khozīaistva. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 18-20, tables) **Title tr.:** The present situation of the fish resources in the main reservoirs of the northwestern part of the U.S.S.R.; the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lake and River Fisheries.

The northwestern part of the U.S.S.R. includes three seas, many rivers and over fifty thousand lakes, among them forty-one thousand lakes in the Karelo-Finnish SSSR, some twenty-five hundred in Arkhangel'sk Province, and many in Kola Peninsula. The problems of ichthyological classification of these reser-

voirs are discussed, and the resources of main commercial fish species (salmon, *Coregonus lavaretus*, whitefish, White Sea herring, etc.) are estimated according to the catch of 1930-41. Measures for strengthening the fishing industry are stressed. The paper was delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources held in Leningrad in March 1950.

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DROZDOV, O. A., see Alisov, B. P., and others. Kurs klimatologii. 1952. No. 27751.

28815. DRUKKER, G. F., and others. Povarennāa sol' v rybnol' promyshlennosti. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozīaistva. Trudy, 1927. t. 2, vyp. 2, p. 5-167, diagrs., tables) 30 refs. **Other authors:** V. Kolchev, A. Shibalov, I. Dukul', and S. Gakichko. **Title tr.:** Common salt in the fishing industry.

Contains a detailed review of different kinds of common salt employed in fish industry, its peculiarities, analyses, and effect on preserved fish. Some data are included (p. 9-19) on salt supply in the Belomorsk-Murmansk, Anadyrsk-Kamchatka and Ob'-Irtysk fishing districts. Summary in German, p. 158-67.

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28816. DRULEV, V. A. Otmorozhenie i ego lechenie. (Fel'dsher i akusherka, 1943. no. 10-11, p. 19-22) **Title tr.:** Frostbite and its treatment.

Contains some data on frostbite casualties in war and peace, and information on the pathology, degrees of frostbite first aid, therapy (with a summary of 57 case histories), late therapy.

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DRUMMOND, R. N., see Douglas, M. C. V., and R. N. Drummond. Glacial features Ungava from air photographs. 1953. No. 28804.

28817. DRURY, HORACE FEATHERSTONE, 1915- , and K. RODAHL. The effect of prolonged arctic flights on night visual acuity. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 117-18, table)

Contains a study on night visual acuity of 74 subjects engaged in frequent flights of 15-18 hours, for a period of nine months in extremes of lighting, ranging from the arctic night in January to continuous sunlight in July. Contrary to expectations, a loss of night visual

acuity took place during the dark months, and a gain during the light months.

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28818. DRURY, WILLIAM H., Jr. Birds of the Saint Elias quadrangle in the southwestern Yukon Territory. (Canadian field-naturalist, July-Sept. 1953. v. 67, no. 3, p. 103-128, 2 text maps) 27 refs.

General physical geography of this region in the vicinity of the Alaska Highway between Whitehorse and the Alaska boundary, is presented. Nine major vegetation types are described, with lists of characteristic plant species and birds. The geographic distribution of bird species is discussed with reference to periods of continental glaciation, the survival of certain plants and birds in various unglaciated "refugia," and their spread following the retreat of the glaciers. The region studied "is one occupied by migrations from persistent populations and is a collecting and mixing ground of related forms." A list of species by geographic relationships (i. e. circumboreal, boreal North American forests and swamps, Cordilleran, etc.) is followed by an annotated list of 107 species giving locality, habitat, and date seen.

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28819. DRY, THOMAS JAN, 1903- . Experiences with late trench foot and frost-bite. (Nebraska State medical journal, Nov. 1946. v. 31, p. 443-46)

On the basis of extensive clinical material and experimental investigations, information is given on clinical manifestations; the pathological changes in the skin and subcutaneous tissue, in the vascular system, nerves, muscle bone and joints; pathological sweating; treatment. The patients represent military personnel admitted to the U. S. General Hospital, Camp Carson, Colorado during Feb.-July 1945.

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28820. DUBININ, V. B. Fauna per'evykh kleshchei chistikovykh ptits (Alcae) i ee osobennosti. (Entomologicheskoe obozrenie, 1952. t. 32. p. 236-53, illus.) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** Fauna of the feather mites of Alcae and its peculiar features.

Contains a table for the determination of seven species of feather mites of the genus *Alloptes* (males and females) parasitic on birds of the suborder Alcae (ord. Alcidae). Data are given on the hosts. The *Alloptes* are characterized

generally, and the influence upon them of such factors, as structure of the feather, molting and plumage indicated. Five species are described as new, and have wide distribution in arctic regions: Chukotskiy Peninsula, Vrangeli Island, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, Commander Islands and Alaska (Kodiak Island).

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28821. DUBININ, V. B. Nakhozhdenie pleistotsenovyykh vshel (Anoplura) i nematod pri issledovanii trupov Indigirskikh suslikov. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948, nov. seriya, t. 62, no. 3, p. 417-20, illus.) **Title tr.:** The find of Pleistocene lice (Anoplura) and nematodes during the investigation of fossil remains of marmots from the Indigirka River region.

Contains report of the find of a hitherto unknown species of lice, *Neohaematopinus relictus* n. sp., and three nematodes of the genus *Syphacia* (in appendix). They were taken from two mummified marmot carcasses obtained by the geologist I. N. Popov in May 1946, from frozen ground of the Pleistocene age in the basin of the Indigirka River in Yakutia (64°20' N. 142° E.). A description of the new species and discussion of lice fauna of the Pleistocene epoch are added.

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28822. DUBININ, V. B. Paukoobraznye, t. 6, vyp. 5. Per'evye kleshchi (Analgesoidea), chast' I. Vvedenie v ikh izucheniye. Moskva - Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1951. 363 p. illus. (139 figs.), 45 tables. (In: Fauna SSSR. Arachnoidea, t. 6, vyp. 5. (Nov. ser., no. 43)) about 400 refs. **Title tr.:** Arachnids. Feather mites (Analgesoidea), pt. I. Introduction to the study.

Contains general characteristics of plumicolous mites and the history of their study (p. 7-14); an anatomical and morphological sketch (p. 15-98); post-embryonic development of feather mites (p. 99-113); their ecology, life-influencing factors: morphological characteristics of plumage, air temperature, humidity, sunshine, conditions of feathers, migration of birds, etc. (p. 114-297); evolution of mites (p. 304-321); prophylactic measures and control of parasites (p. 322-24); methods of collecting, evaluation and study of feather mites (p. 325-36); bibliography (ca. 400 items). Appended (p. 351-61) are indexes of Latin names of feather mites, also Russian and Latin names of their hosts

(birds). This morphological and ecological study is based partly on observations carried out by the author on Vrangal Island (see p. 4) and in other arctic regions.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

28823. DUBININ, V. B. Paukoobraznye, t. 6, vyp. 6. Per'evye kleshchi (Analgesoidea), chast' 2. Semelstva Epidermoptidae i Freyanidae. Moskva - Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1953. 412 p. illus. (167). (In: Fauna SSSR. Arachnoidea, t. 6, vyp. 6. (Nov. seria No. 55)) 161 refs. **Title tr.:** Arachnids. Feather mites (Analgesoidea), pt. 2. Families Epidermoptidae and Freyanidae.

Contains in the general part (p. 7-48) a systematic index of the species of these feather mites parasitic on birds, classification of fam. Analgesoidea and its position in the system of Acarididae. In the special part (p. 49-396), are the tables for the determination of the families, sub-families, tribes, genera and species and descriptions of 55 species and 22 subsp. (males and females with six species described as new; synonyms, references, critical notes, data on hosts, phylogenetic importance, control, prophylactics, biology, ecology and geographic distribution (see text maps) are given. Indexes of the feather mites, birds and some other hosts are appended. Economically important species treated in detail, with extensive data on the control and prophylactic measures. A considerable proportion of the parasites described live on arctic birds (eider ducks, geese, puffins, etc.).

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28824. DUBININ, V. B. Per'evye kleshchi ptits ostrova Vrangela. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 251-68, illus.) **Title tr.:** Feather mites of birds on Vrangal Island.

Contains a systematic list of 46 ticks found on feathers of 43 species and sub-species of birds collected on Vrangal Island, with keys, data on hosts, localization and diagnoses of *Trouessartia molacillae*, *Proctophyllodes arcticus* and *Brephosceles superbus* n. spp.

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28825. DUBROVSKIĬ, A. N. Novaya Zemlia. (Priroda, 1938, no. 3, p. 21-37, 8 illus.) **Title tr.:** Novaya Zemlya.

Contains a sketch of the physical geography, geology, meteorology, vege-

tation, landscapes, and fauna; a history of exploration; data on population and trades; discussion of the future development of these islands.

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28826. DUBROVSKIĬ, A. N. Sobol' (*Martes zibellina* L.) v Āmal'skom natsional'nom okruge. (Priroda, 1937, no. 9, p. 88-90) **Title tr.:** The sable, *Martes zibellina* L., in Yamal National District.

Contains notes on life habit and local distribution of sable on Yamal Peninsula. Formerly this valuable fur-bearer was very common in the region, but forest fires and indiscriminate hunting reduced its reserves. The hunting of sables in the Yamal National District was forbidden for five years in 1937.

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28827. DUBROVSKIĬ, A. N. Treska i piksha v Karskom more. (Priroda, 1938, no. 11-12, p. 105) **Title tr.:** Cod and haddock in the Kara Sea.

Contains a brief report on the finding of many specimens of cod and haddock frozen in the ice of Shubert Bay on the Kara Sea coast of Novaya Zemlya, apparently brought by the current from the Barents Sea.

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DUCHESNAY, see Célice, and others. Engélures vitamine B₁ et acide nicotinique. 1942. No. 28474.

28828. DUCKWORTH, WYNFRID LAURENCE HENRY, 1870- Notes on a collection of crania of Esquimaux, exhibited by Prof. A. Macalister. (Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal, 1895-96. v. 25, p. 72-74, table)

Contains principal measurements and indices of ten Eskimo skulls from Greenland and Labrador. Six of them (all from Labrador) were presented by E. Curwen to St. John's College, Cambridge, and four others from Greenland were already in the University Museum.

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28829. DUCUING, J., and others. Les troubles trophiques des extrémités produits par le froid sec en pathologie de guerre. (Journal de chirurgie, Paris, May 1940. t. 55, no. 5, p. 385-402, 10 illus.) **Other authors:** J. d'Harcourt, A. Folch, and J. Bofill. **Title tr.:** Trophic disturbances of the extremities

produced by dry cold, and their place in war pathology.

Contains an account based largely on observations during the Spanish civil war, with data on losses; clinical observations; types and degrees of frost-bite; etiology (subjective and external); pathological anatomy; pathogenesis, including subjective factors as age, profession, constitution; laboratory findings; prophylaxis; treatment (gradual rewarming, sympathetic infiltration, surgery).

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28830. DUDA, OSWALD. Revision der altweltlichen Arten der Gattung *Borborus* (*Cypselia*) Meigen (Dipteren). (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1923. Bd. 89 A, Heft 4, p. 35-112) *Title tr.:* A revision of the Old World species of the genus *Borborus* (*Cypselia*) Meigen (Diptera).

Contains a critical revision of this genus of dipters divided by the author into six subgenera. A morphological sketch and notes on the biology, keys to the subgenera and species are given. Then follow descriptions of 28 species (incl. diagnoses of eight new species) with synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution. At least four species native to northern Scandinavia are included.

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28831. DUFF, F., and others. The response in vasodilator substances of the blood vessels in fingers immersed in cold water. (Journal of physiology, July 1953. v. 121, no. 1, p. 46-54, illus. table) 5 refs. *Other authors:* A. D. M. Greenfield, J. T. Shepherd, I. D. Thompson, and R. F. Whelan.

Immersion of a finger in cold water causes intense vasoconstriction for about six minutes, followed by large vasodilatation. Administration of acetylcholine or histamine after immersion has started, either by intra-arterial injection or by electrophoresis, did not advance the onset of vasodilation. However, it is doubtful whether these substances reach the vessels when given by either route. The fact that atropinized fingers have a normal cold response, suggests that acetylcholine plays no part in the reaction.

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28832. DUGAL, LOUIS-PAUL, 1911- . Effects of cold, ascorbic acid, and age on "formaldehyde-induced" arthritis in the white rat. (Canadian journal of the medical sciences, April 1951. v. 29, no. 2, p. 35-47, diags., tables) 21 refs.

Contains an account of a series of experiments on rats with formaldehyde-induced arthritis. The latter is considerably aggravated by exposure to cold; is significantly diminished by ascorbic acid in adult rats, but not in young ones; and is accompanied in animals exposed to cold, by severe edema of the penis which is also reduced by large doses of ascorbic acid. Summary in French.

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28833. DUGAL, LOUIS-PAUL, 1911- , and G. FORTIER. Nécessité de l'acide ascorbique pour l'acclimatation du singe (Rhesus) au froid. (Académie des Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus, Jan. 2, 1952. t. 234, p. 138-40) *Title tr.:* Necessity for ascorbic acid in acclimatization of the Rhesus monkey to cold.

Contains a report on Rhesus monkeys exposed for two hours to -20°C , following various degrees of cold acclimatization and ascorbic acid intake. Long exposure to moderate cold did not increase the animals' subsequent resistance to very low temperature, if they did not receive 25 mg. ascorbic acid per day, a dose more than sufficient under normal conditions. An intake of 325 mg. of ascorbic acid under similar conditions insured an easy acclimatization and resistance to extreme cold.

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28834. DUGAL, LOUIS-PAUL, 1911- , and G. FORTIER. Nécessité de l'acide ascorbique pour l'acclimatation du singe (Rhesus) au froid. (Union médicale du Canada, Mar. 1952. t. 81, p. 262-65, 4 tables) 3 refs. *Title tr.:* Necessity for ascorbic acid in acclimatization of the Rhesus monkey to cold.

Contains an account of experiments with animals fed various amounts of ascorbic acid and kept in moderately cold environment ($+10^{\circ}\text{C}$) before being exposed to a temperature of -20°C . Resistance to extreme cold was not increased if the animals did not receive a daily dose of 25 mg. of the vitamin during the acclimatization period. Animals receiving under similar conditions 325 mg. ascorbic acid daily acclimatized well and developed resistance to cold.

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DUGAL, LOUIS-PAUL, 1911- . *see also* Des Marais, A., and L.-P. Dugal. Circulation périphérique et teneur des surrénales. 1951. No. 28742.

DUGAL, LOUIS-PAUL, 1911- , see also Des Marais, A., and L.-P. Dugal. Influence d'adrénaline sur l'hypertrophie de surrénale. 1951. No. 28743.

28835. DUKELSKI, N. M. Materialien über die Säugetieren-Fauna des Jakutien-Gebietes, Nordost-Sibirien. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1928. Bd. 78, Heft 7-8, p. 102-107) *Title tr.*: Materials on the mammalian fauna of Yakutia in northeastern Siberia.

Contains the results of the study of a small collection of mammals (35 specimens in nine species) gathered by E. S. Bobin in the Vilyuy River valley in Yakutia, including diagnoses of a shrew, *Sorex araneus jacutensis* n. subsp. and a vole, *Microtus oeconomus sibiricus* n. subsp., and critical notes on seven other species of rodents: shrews, voles, chipmunks and field mice.

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DUKUL', I., see Drukker, G. F., and others. Povarennaia sol'. 1927. No. 28815.

DUMAN, MAXIMILIAN GEORGE, see Dutilly, A. A., and others. Contribution à la flore d'Ungava. 1953. No. 28848.

28836. DUMONT, JEAN. Glaciologie. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 81-90, illus., 2 tables) *Title tr.*: Glaciology.

Contains results of work on the Greenland inland ice July 11-Sept. 2, 1951, by a six-man party. "Snow-accumulation data obtained from readings of tubular Al poles erected in 1950 are tabulated for various points. Vertical firm compression was measured by means of special markers inserted into a 30-m. shaft at 10-cm. intervals. No notable vertical or lateral compression was determined from July-Aug. Snow temperatures were measured at depths up to 5.80 m. by means of Chromel-Alumel and Constantan thermocouples."—SIPRE.

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28837. DUMORÉ, J. M., and others. Heat transfer from water to ice by thermal convection. (Nature, Sept. 5, 1953. v. 172, no. 4375, p. 460-61, illus.) 3 refs. Other authors: H. J. Merk and J. A. Prins.

Contains an investigation of the problem, using experimental points obtained

by submerging a sphere of ice in water, and studying the gradual decrease of its diameter or weight with time, and using the Nusselt number in the calculation.

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28838. DUNAEVSKIĬ, V. Z. Mekhanizatsiia uborki sel'di na Murmanskom rybnom kombinat. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, Dec. 1951. t. 27, no. 12, p. 16-18, fig.) *Title tr.*: Mechanization of herring-packing at the Murmansk Fishing Combine.

Contains description of a new method devised by engineers of the Combine, which completely mechanizes the packing of semi-processed salted herring into barrels, also its unloading and distribution for further sorting and packing.

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28839. DUNBAR, MAXWELL JOHN, 1914- . Arctic and subarctic marine ecology: immediate problems. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 75-90, text maps, diagr.) 28 refs.

The Arctic and sub-Arctic are defined in terms of marine environment. Differences in biological productivity between the areas are discussed, with consideration of the chemical and physical factors involved. Plankton production and biology, benthonic and littoral fauna, and fishes and marine animals present problems related to North American fisheries and Eskimo needs. In each case problems are listed for future study, a discussion of systematic and zoogeographic problems closing the report. Maps show (1) zones of the marine environment, (2) bathymetry, and (3) major currents of northern seas. Diagram illustrates the biological cycle in arctic and subarctic marine zones.

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28840. DUNBAR, MAXWELL JOHN, 1914- , and H. H. HILDEBRAND. Contribution to the study of the fishes of Ungava Bay. (Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Journal, Aug. 1952. v. 9, no. 2, p. 83-128, illus.) 67 refs. *Calanus* series, no. 2.

Contains results of the eastern arctic marine investigations started in 1947 by the Fisheries Research Board. "The aquatic environment of the Ungava Bay area and watershed is described. Forty-four species of fishes are recorded [and Ungava and other arctic locations given], belonging to twenty-one families. Twenty-nine are marine forms, two are

anadromous, and thirteen are predominantly or entirely fresh-water forms. Seventeen are new records for Ungava Bay, and a few are new for the whole of the Canadian Eastern Arctic"—Author's abstract. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

28841. DUNBAR, MAXWELL JOHN, 1914- . Greenland during and since the Second World War. (International journal, Spring 1950. v. 5, no. 2, p. 121-40) 20 refs.

Contains brief survey of recent publications, geography and resources (particularly cryolite) of Greenland; developments there during World War II; defense, the sledge patrol, administration; post-war development in government, fisheries. **Copy seen:** NN.

28842. DUNBAR, MAXWELL JOHN, 1914- , and **E. H. GRAINGER.** Station list of the *Calanus* expeditions, 1947-50. (Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Journal, Aug. 1952. v. 9, no. 2, p. 65-82, 8 charts) *Calanus* series, no. 1.

Contains list of 167 stations where biological or oceanographic observations or collections were made, 1947-50, in Ungava Bay and adjacent waters. Information given for each station includes lat. and long., depth (meters), and type of work done. Charts show positions of the stations. Designated *Calanus* series no. 1, this is intended for use with forthcoming papers on results from Eastern Arctic investigations of 1947-50. For convenience, it is stated, all the expeditions are to be termed *Calanus* though the research vessel itself (built in 1948) was used in 1949-50, and smaller locally-owned vessels chartered in earlier years. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

DUNBAR, MAXWELL JOHN, 1914- , *see also* Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Annual rept. 1952. 1953. No. 28433.

DUNBAR, MAXWELL JOHN, 1914- , *see also* Kennedy, C. Cannibal cod arctic lake. 1953. No. 30015.

DUNBAR, MOIRA, see Helk, J. V., and M. Dunbar. Ice islands: evidence from North Greenland. 1953. No. 29595.

28843. DUNGAL, NIELS. Echinococcosis in Iceland. (American journal of the medical sciences, July 1946. v. 212, p. 12-17, fig., 2 tables) 10 refs.

Contains an account based on 1231 autopsies performed during 1930-1944.

Data include incidence in various age groups; localization of the parasites; number and condition of cysts, and, a history of the disease in Iceland based on medical sources. The study revealed the young generation practically free from infection, its frequency increasing in the higher age groups. The causes for the improvement are discussed. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28844. DUNGEY, J. W. Theories of magnetic storms and aurorae. (Nature, Nov. 8, 1952. v. 170, no. 4332, p. 795) 6 refs.

Contains a discussion of different relevant theories especially those of Alfvén and Martyn. The possibilities of gaining further insight into the problem by using different theoretical approaches are analyzed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

DUNKLE, ROBERT VALENTINE, see California Univ. Institute of Engineering Research. Spectral charac. wet & dry snow. 1953. No. 28424.

DUNN, ROBERT G., see Weitzen, W., and R. G. Dunn. Aircraft-engine starting. 1947. No. 32873.

28845. DURDENEVSKIĬ, VSEVOLOD NIKOLAEVICH, 1889- . Problema pravovogo rezhima pripol'arnykh oblastei; Antarktika i Arktika. (Moskva. Universitet. Vestnik, 1950, no. 7, p. 111-14) *Title tr.*: Problem of the legal régime of polar regions; the Antarctic and Arctic.

Three main doctrines referring to the legal status of polar regions are summarized: (1) no-man's land, (2) regions of international condominium, and (3) sector theory. The differences between arctic and antarctic conditions are emphasized. The sector doctrine, announced in 1924 in Canada and the U. S. A., tacitly accepted by Denmark and Norway, and proclaimed by the U. S. S. R. in the decree of Apr. 15, 1926, is defended for the Arctic and rejected for the Antarctic. **Copy seen:** DLC;

28846. DURHAM, DAVIS GODFREY, 1914- . An ophthalmology project in Alaska. (Delaware State medical journal, July 1950. v. 22, p. 150-54) 6 refs.

Contains a general report of an investigation on phlyctenulosis, among 350 Eskimo children from various parts of Alaska. Includes information on participants of study group, equipment, tests, etc., as well as such on the country.

The project was sponsored by the Alaska Native Service and the Dept. of Health of Alaska.

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DURHAM, DAVIS GODFREY, 1914-, see also Fritz, M. H., and others. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis. Feb. 1951. No. 29140.

28847. DURLACH, Mrs. THERESA MAYER, 1891-. The relationship systems of the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian. New York, G. E. Stechert, 1928. 3 p.l., 177 p., fold. table at end. (American Ethnological Society. Publications, v. 11) 32 refs.

Contains a study on family and clan organization among these three Indian tribes, based on terms for relatives by blood and marriage, as they appear in genealogies and native texts (myths, war stories, etc.). For the Haida and Tlingit, complete sets of terms were obtained (the latter from Mr. Shtridge, q. v.), and for the Tsimshian the available printed material was used. The relationship system of each tribe is described, comparisons made among the three, and some conclusions drawn on their cultural relations. The Tlingit and the Haida seem to have derived from Tsimshians the use of reciprocal terms of affinity. Between the Tlingit and the Tsimshian there are few points of resemblance in relationship systems and terminology. A survey of the social organization of these three tribes has shown a rather closer affiliation between the Haida and the Tlingit than between Tsimshian and either of these. There is very little to indicate the trend of cultural influence between the Tlingit and the Tsimshian. Introduction gives a review of theories on family organization and development from Morgan to Kroeber.

Copy seen: DLC.

DUTCHER, RAYMOND ADAMS, 1886-, see Morehouse, A. L., and others. Effect hypervitaminosis A ascorbic acid rat. 1952. No. 30868.

28848. DUTILLY, ARTHÈME ANTOINE, 1896-, and others. Contribution à la flore du bassin de la Baie d'Ungava. Washington, D. C., 1953. 104 p. 19 illus. (incl. 14 sketch maps). (Catholic University of America. Publication no. 4F) 48 refs. *Other authors:* E. Lepage and M. G. Duman.

Contains a short description of the flora and plant geography of the lower

Koksoak and Kaniapiskau Rivers (south of Ungava Bay, northern Quebec), followed by an annotated list of species arranged by families. Observations were made by a three-man party during a traverse of the region by canoe in Aug. 1951 (list contains some collections made by Dutilly and Lepage in 1945). *Maps* illustrate the distribution of some of the species in eastern Canada, or in the Quebec-Labrador region.

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DVALY, M. F., see Kul'zhinskaiā-Voronets, N. S. Nakhodka melovoi fauny na Kamchatke. 1935. No. 30263.

28849. DWIGHT, JONATHAN. The gulls (Laridae) of the world; their plumages, moults, variations, relationships and distribution. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. Bulletin, 1925. v. 52, art. 3, p. 63-401, illus. 1-384, plates 5-15) 167 refs.

Contains notes on taxonomy and nomenclature (p. 65-84), synonymy (p. 84-92), moults and plumages (p. 93-103), variation: specific, sex, age, size, bill, leg, foot, pattern, color (p. 103-122). In the special part (p. 124-330), are keys to genera and species, and a systematic list of 44 species and some geographical races of gulls, with descriptions, synonyms, measurements, and data on moults, plumages and geographic range. Some species of circumpolar distribution and at least 15 species native to northern regions of Europe, Asia and North America, and Arctic Islands are included.

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DYER, J. GLENN. Polar ice reconnaissance. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28850. DYMENT, JACK T. Operation frigid. (Canadian aviation, 1950. v. 23, Mar., p. 14-15, 50, 52, 56; Apr., p. 22, 44; May, p. 38, 40, illus.)

Contains detailed discussion of the problems connected with the operation of airplanes and engines under the low-temperature conditions.

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28851. DZENS-LITOVSKIĬ, ALEKSEĬ IVANOVICH, 1892-. Kempendâiskoe mestorozhdenie lediānoi povarennoi soli, "lediānki". (Priroda, 1945, no. 6, p. 41-44) *Title tr.:* Kempendyay River deposits of iced salt, "lediānka".

Contains descriptions of rock salt deposits, salt springs (approx. 62°08' N. 119°50' E.) and peculiar salt "naleds" by the Kempendyay River, a right tributary of the Vilyuy, 70 mi. from Suntar in central Yakutia. These mounds appear in winter time, and with the advance of hot weather in summer they undergo a weathering process, producing high grade salt. About 1600 tons are obtained yearly by the local population. Practical measures for the better utilization of salt springs are suggested.

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28852. DZENS-LITOVSKIĬ, ALEKSEĬ IVANOVICH, 1892- . Mineral'nye ozera SSSR; geograficheskaiâ zona mineral'nykh ozer. (Problemy fizicheskoi geografii, 1951. no. 17, p. 36-57, 2 illus. incl. map, 3 tables), 27 refs. **Title tr.:** Mineral lakes of the U.S.S.R.; the geographical zone of mineral lakes.

Includes (p. 55-56) information on mineral lakes in Yakut A.S.S.R., said to be the most northerly such in the world. In the Abalokh basin, the lake of the same name (approx. 61°30' N. 133°20' E.) has up to eight percent salinity. Several others are noted, three with sodium.

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28853. DZERDZEEVSKIĬ, BORIS L'VOVICH, 1898- . Sinopticheskie tipy blagopriiatnykh i neblagopriiatnykh v ledovom otnoshenii navigatsionnykh periodov u poluostrova Taymyr. (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1939. t. 5, no. 2, p. 19-30, illus., tables, maps) 4 refs.

Title tr.: Synoptical types of favorable and unfavorable navigation periods with respect to the ice conditions near the Taymyr Peninsula.

"Three favorable and three unfavorable types of navigation periods based on synoptical conditions in the atmosphere are described. The distribution of these types during the years 1932-1938 is tabulated. The periods are related to the ice conditions in the arctic sea near the Taymyr Peninsula."—SIPRE.

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28854. EADE, K. E. Preliminary map Unknown River (Ossokmanuan Lake, east half), Labrador, Newfoundland. Ottawa, 1952. map sheet, 36 x 42 in. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-9)

Map (scale 1 in.: 2 mi.) with detailed marginal notes, covers an area at the head of the Hamilton River, western

Labrador, between 53°-54° N. and 64°-65° W. Topography and drainage features are discussed, followed by a description of the bedrock geology. Rocks range in age from Archean to Proterozoic (Early to Late Precambrian); the most abundant are paragneisses of various types. Metamorphosed granodiorite, basic intrusions, and related diabase dikes are also exposed at several locations. No mineral occurrences of economic value have been found.

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28855. EBAUGH, FRANKLIN GESSFORD, 1895- , and R. THAUER. Influence of various environmental temperatures on the cold and warmth thresholds. (Journal of applied physiology, Oct. 1950. v. 3, no. 4, p. 173-82, illus. table) 17 refs.

Contains account of a study made on two normal males. The average value of cold thresholds between 16° and 24° C. air temperature, and between 25° and 40° are determined and presented. Also those of the warmth thresholds in the range of 16° to 40° C.

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EBAUGH, FRANKLIN GESSFORD, 1895- , see also Thauer, R., and F. G. Ebaugh. Unterschiedschwelle d. Kalt-u. Warmempfindung. 1952. No. 32431.

EBBS, JOHN HARRY, 1906- , see Robertson, E. C., and others. Improving nutrition Hudson's Bay Co. N. posts. 1953. No. 31648.

28856. ECKHART, RICHARD ALAN, 1925- . Gypsiferous deposits on Sheep Mountain, Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. p. 31-61, 2 maps (1 fold.), 6 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 949-C. Mineral resources of Alaska, 1951)

Contains a geologic and petrologic study of the six largest and most accessible gypsum deposits in the upper Matanuska valley. Sheep Mountain is composed of Jurassic layered volcanic rocks altered to greenstones and locally to gypsiferous rocks containing an average of 25-30 percent gypsum. Analyses of samples are given and reserves are calculated.

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28857. ECONOMIST. The Soviet Arctic. (Economist, Feb. 7, 1953. v. 166, no. 5711, p. 341-42, text map)

Contains brief survey of economic conditions based on T. E. Armstrong,

The Northern Sea Route, 1952 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 20310). Natural resources, population, and difficulties of transportation between the Siberian Arctic and the south are noted. The development of trade routes in the arctic sea from both its European and Pacific approaches since the early 1900's, the opening and maintenance of the Northern Sea Route, and its role in World War II are outlined.

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28858. ÉDEL'SHTEĬN, ĬAKOV SAMU-ILOVICH. Gidrogeologicheskii ocherk Ob'-Irtyshskogo rafona. Moskva-Leningrad, Geol. izd-vo, 1932. 53 p. plates 1-3. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe geologo-razvedochnoe upravlenie V.S.N.KH. Trudy. Vyp. 132) **Title tr.:** Hydrogeological sketch of Ob'-Irtysh region.

Contains a geological and hydrological study of the Ob'-Irtysh basin in western Siberia, with data on the limits and topography of the region, its land forms, hydrography, landscape zones; a brief characterization of the climate (see table), geological structure (Tertiary, Quaternary and recent deposits), mineral resources (very poor). The tectonics and geological system are studied according to the subdivisions of the region, including the northern sections. Summary in English.

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28859. ÉDEL'SHTEĬN, ĬAKOV SAMU-ILOVICH. Pazan and Faina, zwei neue, in Jahre 1932 auf Kamtschatka, entstandene Vulkane. (Petersmanns Mitteilungen, 1934. Bd. 80, heft 3, p. 79) **Title tr.:** Pazan and Faina, two new volcanoes formed in Kamchatka in 1932.

Contains description of two new parasitic volcanoes formed 16 km. from the main crater of Klyuchevskaya Sopka on its eastern slope. Present and post-eruption activity is noted, and microscopic and chemical analyses of lava samples given. Based on the observations of P. T. Novograblenov, who visited the area before and after the new volcanoes' eruption.

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28860. EDEMSKIĬ MIKHAIL BORISOVICH, 1870-1933. Geologicheskie issledovaniia v bassefnakh rr. Pinegi, Kuloi i Mezeni v 1929. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy, 1931. t. 8, p. 71-122, illus., text maps) **Title tr.:** Geological investigations in the basin of Pinega, Kuloi and Mezen' Rivers in 1929.

Contains geological and petrographical descriptions of several localities in northern Arkhangel'sk Province: Pinega and Kuloi River basins, the western coast of Mezen' (approx. 66° N. 43° E.) Bay and the lower course of Mezen' River; with data on various outcrops of Permian and Carboniferous deposits, notes on fossil molluscs, corals and brachiopods and on some useful minerals like gypsum, limestone and celestine. Summary in English.

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28861. EDEMSKIĬ, MIKHAIL BORISOVICH, 1870-1933. Geologicheskie issledovaniia v bassefne Pinegi i na Pinezhsko-Dvinskome vodorazdele v 1928. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy. 1930. t. 7, p. 63-127, illus., plates 1-7, map) **Title tr.:** Geological investigation in the Pinega River basin and in the Pinega-Dvina watershed in 1928.

Contains results of the author's work with the Pinega Scientific Expedition in 1928: general geological descriptions of the basin of the Pinega, and its tributaries, the Sura, Yavzora, Yula, Yuras, Pokshenga and some other rivers; the watershed between the Pinega and the Northern Dvina; and the right bank of the Northern Dvina. Data are given on the post-Pleistocene and Permian deposits, arranged by the rivers; 20 species of fossil molluscs are listed; various soils and useful minerals are noted: plasters, sandstones, limestones, clays, etc. Geological map of this part of Arkhangel'sk province is included. Summary in English.

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28862. EDEMSKIĬ, MIKHAIL BORISOVICH, 1870-1933. Kuloisko-Mezenskii kraf; étnologicheskie nablúdeniia v 1927 g. (Vsesoiúznnoe geograficheskoe obshestvo. Izvestiia, 1929. t. 61, vyp. 1, p. 81-117, 16 illus.) **Title tr.:** The Kuloi-Mezen' district; ethnological survey in 1927.

Contains account of the basins of the Kuloi and Mezen' Rivers (65°-66° N. 44°-46° E.) and their inhabitants. The landscape (forests, bogs, lakes, tundra) is described and communications noted: two water routes to Arkhangel'sk one by sea, the other by rivers. The inhabitants are Russian settlers (mostly), nomadic Samoyeds in the tundra, and Izhemtsy, a branch of Zyryans. The material culture is described: houses of Russian type; clothing of Samoyedic type worn, even by the Russians in some

places, throughout the year; occupation: agriculture in the South, fishing and hunting in the North, and lumbering the most important industry in recent years. As modern and traditional modes of life meet, conflicts occur. Pastimes, games and songs are described and texts of Russian folk poetry given: Christmas, lyric, and two epic songs. Summary in French, p. 116-17.

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EDEMSKIĬ, MIKHAIL BORISOVICH, 1870-1933, *see also* Kruglov, M. V. *Verkhnepermskie nautilidy. 1933. No. 30237.*

EDERSTROM, HELGE ELLIS, 1908-, *see* Higginbotham, A. C., & others. *Cutaneous temp. gradients. 1952. No. 29638.*

28863. EDES, BARBARA, and K. M. DALLENBACH. The adaptation of pain aroused by cold. (*American journal of psychology*, Apr. 1936. v. 48, no. 2, p. 307-315, fig., 3 tables)

Contains a report of experiments with subjective observations on pain caused by a cold stimulus not in direct contact with the skin. It was found that the aroused pain is pure, pressureless and completely adaptable; it disappears without being followed by a residual pressure; its disappearance under continuous cold stimulation is a true adaptation and not the result of injury to the end organ; cold sensation always precedes and usually follows pain; the time required to re-arouse pain is usually greater than that required for its first arousal.

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28864. EDHOLM, OTTO GUSTAF, 1909-. The effects of excessive cold and their treatment. (*Practitioner*, London, June 1952. v. 168, no. 1008, p. 583-92) 28 refs.

Contains a review of the main contributions to the study of the effects of low temperature on normal man, supplemented by pertinent observations on animals. Hypothermia, its physiology, pathology and lethal effects as well as therapy are treated first, followed by similar accounts on trench foot, immersion foot, chilblains and frostbite.

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EDMAN, MARJORIE, *see* Mitchell, H. H., and M. Edman. *Nutrition & climatic stress . . . man. 1951. No. 30834.*

EDMONDSON, W. T., *see* Comita, G. W., and W. T. Edmondson. Some aspects limnology arctic lake. 1953. No. 28593.

28865. EDWARDS, EDWARD ALLEN, 1906-, and R. W. LEEPER. Frostbite: an analysis of seventy-one cases. (*American Medical Association. Journal*, July 1952. v. 149, no. 13, p. 1199-1205, 4 fig.) 15 refs.

Contains an account of 71 cases among soldiers participating in the Korean winter campaign (1950-51), with resulting necrosis in all, and with gangrene of digits and foreparts of the feet in several patients. The clinical picture in three stages is described. Treatment of the acute stage, consisting chiefly in administration of antibiotics and sympatholytic drugs, is discussed as well as the extent of gangrene, required amputation, etc. An evaluation of the therapeutic methods is presented, also some indications of sequelae and predisposition.

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EDWARDS, GEORGE ALFRED, 1914-, *see* Irving, L., and others. Experiments CO poisoning in tents & snow houses. 1942. No. 29799.

EDWARDS, JAMES, Jr., *see* Rodahl, K., and J. Edwards. Basal heat production cold. 1953. No. 31661.

EDWARDS, JAMES, Jr., *see also* Rodahl, K., and J. Edwards. Body surface linear & height-weight. 1953. No. 31662.

28866. EDWARDS, JOSEPH CASTRO, 1909-. The diagnosis and treatment of conditions of exposure; trench foot, immersion foot and frostbite. (*Missouri State Medical Association. Journal*, Aug. 1951. v. 48, p. 621-26, table) 8 refs.

Contains an account on the etiology of trench foot, immersion foot and frostbite; grades of severity in trench foot, its clinical course, therapy, rehabilitation, disposition, prevention, etc. The study was made on military personnel and several sections of the account deal with the military aspect of the problem.

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28867. EDWARDS, JOSEPH CASTRO, 1909-, and others. Trench foot, report of 351 cases. (*Army medical bulletin*, Dec. 1944. no. 83, p. 58-66, 2 fig., table) 3 refs. *Other authors:* M. A. Shapiro and J. B. Ruffin.

Contains an account of the causes of this affliction, symptoms and grades of severity, clinical course, pathology (including experimental data), treatment, rehabilitation, readmissions. On the basis of this study, the authors present a series of preventive measures to be adopted by the armed forces, such as foot hygiene, proper shoeing, frequent change of socks, exercise, etc. Abstracted by R. L. Richards in *Bulletin of war medicine*, June 1945. v. 5, no. 10, p. 621.

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EDWARDS, WALTON MERIDETH, 1910-, see Naz, J. F., and W. M. Edwards. Hypervitaminosis A. 1952. No. 30948.

28868. EFIMENKO, A. Юридические обычаи Лопарец, Корелов и Самойдов. (Vsesoŭznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Otdeleniye etnografii. Zapiski, 1878, t. 8, otdiel 2, p. 1-231) **Title tr.:** Juridical customs of Lapps, Karelians, and Samoyeds.

Contains a descriptive monograph on customary laws of the Lapps (p. 8-89), Karelians (p. 89-159), and Samoyeds (p. 158-231). Each of the three parts deals with family laws (including description of wedding customs), juridical relations of the family members in general, guardians and guardianship, means of acquiring ownership, penal laws, community life, courts and mob justice. The study is based on literature (the periodical *Arkhangel'skiĭ gubernskii vedomosti* is frequently cited), and on archival materials (mostly documents by churchmen), also on the Tsar's orders of 1606, 1614, 1648, and 1686 (prohibition to sell alcoholic beverages to the Lapps, etc.). The collection of Lapp laws by Georgii Tarent'ev, and 25 Samoyed laws noted down by I. Sin'sov (both priests) are explored. Each of the three parts is introduced by a general survey of its people, their mode of life and economy, relations with the Russian merchants, officials and churchmen, etc.

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28869. EFIMENKO, P. S. Materialy po etnografii russkago naseleniia Arkhangel'skoi gubernii. Chast' 1, Opisaniye vneshniaga i vnutrenniaga byta. Chast' 2, Narodnaya slovesnost'. Moskva, 1877-1878. 2 pt.: vii, 221, ii p.; x, 276 p. (Obshchestvo ljubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, t. 30, vyp. 1-2. Etnograficheskii otdiel. Trudy,

kn. 5, vyp. 1-2) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the ethnography of the Russian population of the Arkhangel'sk Government. Part 1, Description of the outer and inner life. Part 2, Folk literature.

Contains first-hand material collected by the author in 1874. Part 1 describes villages and the origin of their inhabitants, their clothing and footwear, wedding customs, calendar customs, games and amusements, beliefs and superstitions; a chapter deals with folk medicine (p. 197-210); the last chapter describes the schismatics (*raskol'niki*). Part 2 gives texts of epic songs (*bylina*), ordinary folk songs, incantations and protective formulas, tales and narratives, riddles and proverbs, jests, and a vocabulary of the local dialect.

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28870. EFIMOV, L. "Russkaya reka" v Amerike. (Znanie-sila, Jan. 1950. t. 20, no. 1, p. 12, illus.) **Title tr.:** The "Russian River" in America.

Short note on Russian discoveries in Alaska and other northwestern and western parts of America. A river formerly called "Slavianska" and later renamed "Russian River" is evidence of this Russian expansion in America.

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28871. EFREMOV, G. Biblioteknoye delo v Yakutskoi ASSR za 30 let. (Bibliotekar', Nov. 1952. no. 11, p. 17-19) **Title tr.:** Thirty years of library work in the Yakut A.S.S.R.

Contains introductory remarks on the poor economic and cultural conditions of the area prior to the Revolution, with 0.7 percent literacy and only four public libraries; the role of political exiles in spreading Marxist literature; illegal Marxist libraries. Present-day conditions are then noted: nearly 600 public libraries in cities, towns and villages, with 1,266,000 books; the A. S. Pushkin Science Library of Yakutsk of over 150,000 volumes, its genesis and activities; district libraries (37), with mobile book service to the village libraries (which number 105), children's libraries (5), club libraries (440); libraries with 10,000-20,000 volumes in larger settlements including Olekminsk, Amginsk, Aldan, etc. Data are given on numbers of readers, circulation, etc., and on lectures at the libraries, and publications; bibliographies; book exhibits, conferences, soirées, etc.; plans and requirements for the future.

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28872. EFREMOV, G. Kratkovremennye uchebnye gornolyzhnye sbory kak metod izucheniia osnov gornolyzhnoi tekhniki i kak metod obshchei trenirovki gornolyzhnika. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo 1938 [v. 10] no. 1, p. 41-52, tables, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Brief training-assemblies for mountain skiing as a method of learning the fundamental techniques of mountain skiing and as a method of general training of the mountain-skier.

Studies were made on participants in mountain-skiing parties, when the subjects were at rest and when engaged in various skiing activities; pulse rate, heartbeat, breathing, blood pressure, hemoglobin content and erythrocyte number of blood, leucocyte counts, urine protein content, subjective feeling, etc. are reported.

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28873. EFREMOV, IVAN ANTONOVICH, 1907- Composition of the Northern Dvina fauna of Permian Amphibia and Reptilia from the excavation of V. P. Amalitzky. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1940. n. s., v. 27, no. 8, p. 893-96)

"The object of the present article is to give a brief generalization of the result of the latest scientific revisions of the N. Dvina fauna, and to correct the list of the species, in order to render more accurate the stratigraphical and faunistic generalization"—p. 894. The author gives a corrected list of Permian Amphibia and Reptilia (p. 896) which differs considerably from that of V. P. Amalitskil and P. A. Pravoslavlev (p. 894).

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28874. EGGERT, M. B. O pitanii sorokskoi sel'di. (Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1953, t. 32, vyp. 3, p. 490-94) **Title tr.:** On the food of the Soroka Bay herring.

Contains the result of the study of stomach contents of 124 herrings from this bay of the White Sea (approx. 64°32' N. 34°53' E.), with a list of plankton species (table 1), quantitative analysis (table 2), and comparison with similar data on the Barents Sea herring food.

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28875. EHA, SILVIO. The pre-Devonian sediments on Ymers Ø, Suess Land, and Ella Ø (East Greenland) and their tectonics. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 105 p. illus. 3 fold. plates, 3 sketch maps, diagrs. (Meddelelser om Grønland, Bd. 111, nr. 2) 48 refs.

Contains a detailed description of the stratigraphy and structure of the folded, non-metamorphic sediments in an area between 72°45'-73°30' N. and 24°45'-25°45' W. The study was carried out in 1947-49 as part of the Danish East Greenland Expedition. Late Precambrian through Lower Ordovician sediments are discussed, the individual beds in each formation being described in turn. The large north-south folds and intersecting fault systems are dealt with in detail by regions. Notes are added on veins observed in metamorphic rocks and on some physiographic features.

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28876. EHRlich, PAUL R. The distribution and subspeciation of *Erebia rossii* Curtis (Lepidoptera: Satyridae). (American Entomological Society. Transactions, 1952. v. 78, no. 2, p. 75-88)

Contains a study of the geographic variation of one of the rarest of all holarctic butterflies, *Erebia rossii*. A key to the subspecies is given, and a list of five with synonyms, descriptions, critical notes and localities for each form. Four subspecies are distributed in Alaska and arctic Canada, and *E. rossii ero* is native to Asia, occurring in the Kara tundras and on the Asiatic coast of Bering Sea.

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28877. EHRSTRÖM, CARL ROBERT, and A. MOBERG. Några betraktelser rörande norra Finlands klimat. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten. Öfversigt af förhandlingar, 1855-56. Helsingfors, 1856. v. 3, p. 25-32) **Title tr.:** Some reflections on the climate of northern Finland.

The course of the isotherm line which connects all points in the Northern Hemisphere having a mean annual temperature of 0° is traced. It enters eastern Finland at about 65°30' N. and describes several curves before it leaves the country at about 70° N. in the direction of Tana Fjord. The climate of Finnish Lapland is discussed in relation to it. Spring and summer begin earliest at about 68° N., where the land is farthest away from both the arctic sea in the north and the Gulf of Bothnia in the south. The same probably holds for winter: in the fall of 1853 the trees at Sodankylä (67°22' N.) lost their foliage earlier than those near Lake Inari to the north (about 69°30' N.). The advance of the seasons to the east and to the west is more difficult to determine. More

thermometer observations than heretofore are necessary to establish whether the isotherm line as it stands is reliable, and also whether it could be drawn in more ways than one. The following observation points, all of them near the isotherm line, are suggested in order to determine its reliability: Kuusamo, Pudasjärvi, Torneå, Muonio, Inari, and Utsjoki. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28878. EHRSTRÖM, M. C. Inre medicinska undersökningar på Nord-Grönland 1948-1949, I. Allmän introduktion. (Finska Läkaresällskapet. Handlingar, 1950. Bd. 93, nr. 1, p. 3-24, illus., tables, diagr., 2 maps) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies in internal medicine in North Greenland 1948-1949, I. General introduction.

Contains information on the author's expedition to Umanak Distrikt, Nov. 6, 1948-June 30, 1949; the area investigated (70°-72° N. 50°-56° W.); population statistics, racial composition, economy; cost of living; health and accident statistics and comparison with data from Denmark; psychological and social traits; way and rhythm of life. This paper it is stated "will be published in English in *Acta medica Scandinavica*."

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28879. EHRSTRÖM, M. C. Internmedicinska undersökningar på Nord-Grönland 1948-1949, II. Vegetative neuroser, förekomst och etiologi (Nordisk medicin, Oct. 20, 1950. v. 44, no. 42, p. 1668-73, tables) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies in internal medicine in North Greenland 1948-1949, II. Vegetative neuroses, occurrence and etiology.

Contains account of an investigation made in Umanak, West Greenland during the winter 1948-49. Neuroses were found to be not infrequent among the local Greenlanders, and are mainly of hysteric or phobic type, a tendency common among primitive peoples. On the other hand, distinct cases of psychosomatic neuroses are rare, and largely confined to the more advanced and educated groups, subjected to western "rush," greater emotional strain, etc. Summary in English.

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28880. EHRSTRÖM, M. C. Internmedicinska undersökningar på Nord-Grönland 1948-1949, III. Allergiska sjukdomar och lungemphysem; förekomst och etiologi. (Nordisk medicin,

Oct. 27, 1950. v. 44, no. 43, p. 1707-10, table) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies in internal medicine in North Greenland 1948-1949, III. Allergic diseases and pulmonary emphysema; occurrence and etiology.

Contains a report of a study in the Umanak Distrikt. It revealed that allergic manifestations are rare among Greenlanders of the Distrikt, the few patients (four) belonging to the more educated class, three of them of mixed stock, one an Eskimo. The allergic symptoms appeared closely related to psycho-somatic neuroses. Substantial lung-emphysema is evidently uncommon in northwest Greenland and bronchial asthma is very seldom found among the etiological factors. Summary in English.

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28881. EHRSTRÖM, M. C. Internmedicinska undersökningar på Nord-Grönland 1948-1949, IV. Leverförstoring; gallsten och ulcussjukdom; förekomst och etiologi. (Nordisk medicin, Nov. 3, 1950. v. 44, no. 44, p. 1750) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies in internal medicine in North Greenland, 1948-49, IV. Enlargement of the liver; gallstones and peptic ulcer; occurrence and etiology.

In one third of persons examined in Umanak District, the liver was palpated 1-8 cm. below the arch of the ribs; this is attributed to ptosis due to the body structure of the Eskimos. Gallstones are infrequent among the natives but quite common among the Europeans. So far as known, gastric ulcer has been diagnosed with certainty only once. The findings suggest that nutritional factors alone do not produce these diseases. Summary in English.

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28882. EHRSTRÖM, M. C. Internmedicinska undersökningar på Nord-Grönland 1948-1949, V. Reumatiska sjukdomar; jämförande frekvensundersökning. (Nordisk medicin, Nov. 10, 1950. v. 44, no. 45, p. 1787-89) 2 text maps, tables) ref. **Title tr.:** Studies in internal medicine in North Greenland, 1948-1949, V. Rheumatic disease; comparative studies of incidence.

Contains report of an investigation which showed that acute rheumatic fever does occur sporadically in Greenland, while chronic rheumatic infection has apparently never occurred. The total incidence of these diseases in the Umanak series was at most 0.5 percent, against

6.5 percent in Korpo, southwest Finland. The incidence of other rheumatic diseases in both places, was surprisingly uniform. Summary in English.

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28883. EHRSTRÖM, M. C. Internmedicinska undersökningar på Nord-Grönland 1948-1949, VI. Blodtryck, hypertension och kärlskleros i relation till kost och livsföring. (Nordisk medicin, Nov. 17, 1950. v. 44, no. 46, p. 1823-25, diagrs.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies in internal medicine in North Greenland 1948-1949, VI. Blood pressure and vascular sclerosis in relation to nutrition and way of life.

Contains report of a study made in the Umanak Distrikt. Systolic blood pressure is of about the same level as in westerners up to the age of 30, but it tends to rise in older people. Incidence of arterial hypertension is lower than in westerners, but calculated in percent the incidence is greater in Umanak. These cases of hypertension were however, mainly pseudo hypertonia or elasticity-high-pressure with normal or low diastolic pressure. Cases which may be called essential hypertension are rare. Clinical manifestations of arteriosclerosis are common but considerably less so than in Korpo (Finland). Summary in English.

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28884. EIFRING, AAGE, Editor. Nordmenn fra pol til pol. Oslo, H. Aschehoug & Co., 1951. 198 p. illus., 2 maps at end.

Contains selected excerpts from well-known Norwegian explorers, seafarers, scientists and trappers' narratives of their experiences and adventures. Among those dealing with arctic regions (p. 7-28, 163-86) are works of Nansen, Hjalmar Johansen, Roald Amundsen, Erling Bergendahl, Hallvard Devold, Orbeck Legreid, Helge Ingstad.

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28885. ĖĖNOR, O. L. Contribution to the problem of distribution of marine sediments of the Visean on the western Taymyr. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1941. nov. ser., v. 33, no. 2, p. 144-45)

"Discusses the occurrence, giving list of fossils, and the relations to the Carboniferous of other areas of the Visean marine deposits on the western Taymyr, Siberia".—Geological Society of America. *Bib-*

liography and index of geology, 1941-42, v. 9, p. 79. Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

28886. ĖĖNOR, O. L. DisloĖsirovannyĖ verkhnit mel na Pal-Khoe. (SovetskāĖ geologiā, 1940. t. 8, no. 5-6, p. 76-83, illus.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Tilted Upper Cretaceous strata in Pay-Khoy.

"Describes an occurrence of tilted Upper Cretaceous strata in the Pay-Khoy Mountains, northern Russia. The section includes, from the bottom, tuffite, lignite, more tuffite, and a compact, fossiliferous, calcareous argillite."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology, 1940. v. 8, p. 61.* The Pay-Khoy Range extends from the northern end of the Urals to the Kara seacoast. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

EISENBERG, L., see Bazet, H. C., and others. Temp. changes blood flowing in man. 1948. No. 28019.

28887. EKELÖF, ERIK. Medical aspects of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, October 1901-January 1904. (Journal of hygiene, Cambridge, Eng., Oct. 1904. v. 4, no. 4, p. 511-40, 5 illus. incl. map)

Contains an account by the doctor of the Expedition dealing with its plan and course; the health of men and dogs on the sea voyage; that of personnel of field parties and at stations; provisions and food, including food secured on the spot; houses and housing; clothing; fuel and lighting; diet (with menus and summary of main provisions consumed); weight of members; blood (occasional examination); temperatures in and outside living quarters; minor cases of snow blindness, frostbite, contusions, burns, etc.

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EKLUND, CARL ROBERT, 1909-, see Polunin, N. V., and C. R. Eklund. Notes food habits waterfowl Ungava Pen. 1953. No. 31411.

ĖKSPEDIĖSIĖ DLĖ NAUCHNO-PROMYSLOVYKH IZSLĖDOVANIĖ U BEREGOV MURMANA, 1898-1908. See Bretfus, L. L. Trudy Murmanskol Ėksped. 1905. 1912. No. 28290.

EKSTRÖM, CARL ULRIK, 1781-1859. see Fries, B. F., and others. Hist. Scandinavian fishes. 1892-95. No. 29127.

EKSTRÖM, CARL ULRIK, 1781-1859, see also Fries, B. F., and others. Skandinavien fiskar. 1836-48. No. 29128.

28888. EKSTRÖM, G. A. Note on the influence of small doses of nembutal upon the temperature regulation in cats. (*Acta physiologica Scandinavica*, June 15, 1951. v. 22, fasc. 4, p. 345-47, illus.) 4 refs.

Light nembutal anesthesia did not seriously impair the thermoregulatory function in cats; it is therefore suitable for the use in studying these animals. Large additional doses of the drug caused a drop in rectal temperature roughly proportional to the dosage.

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28889. ELBO, JOHN GREGERS ROSENSTAND, 1922-1954. The war in Jan Mayen, 1940-45. (*Polar record*, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 735-39) 9 refs.

Contains an account of military and meteorological activities on Jan Mayen and vicinity from Apr. 9, 1940-May 1945, and brief mention of the station's work May 1945 to Sept. 12, 1949. The station established there by the Norwegians in 1921 maintained service under Allied auspices with some interruptions throughout the war period. The meteorological flights, weather ship, and automatic weather station of the Germans are noted.

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ELDON, K., see Ahrengot, V., and K. Eldon. Distrib. ABO-MN & Rh types among Eskimos SW. Greenland. 1952. No. 27671.

28890. ELIADE, MIRCEA, 1907- . Le problème du shamanisme. (*Revue de l'histoire des religions*, 1946. v. 131, p. 5-52) about 150 refs. **Title tr.:** The problem of shamanism.

Contains a discussion on name, functions, dissemination and origin of shamanism, with special attention to the belief on the shaman's ascent to heaven. Author rejects the theory of Å. Ohlmarks, who derived shamanism from arctic hysteria and stressed that only arctic peoples have genuine shamanism. Eliade points out that shamanism of the same type is found also in India, Indonesia, Oceania and many other southern countries. Numerous references are made to the shamanism of Yakuts, Tungus, Ostyaks, Chukchis, Greenland Eskimos, and several other peoples.

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28891. ELISEEV, NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH. O geologicheskikh strukturakh khibinskogo i lovozerskogo in-

truzivnykh massivov. (*Sovetskaya geologiya*, 1936. t. 6, no. 1, p. 1-19, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the geological structure of the Khibiny and Lovozersk intrusive massives.

Contains a summary of the investigation of the structure of the intrusive massives in the Khibiny and Lovozero tundras of Kola Peninsula, carried out by the method of structural analysis introduced by H. Cloos and A. A. Polkanov. Structural maps of various districts of the studied region, notes on the genesis of apatite magma and a stratigraphic outline (p. 18) of the Khibiny tundra region are given.

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28892. ELISEEV, NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH, and others. O paleozoe v tsentral'noi chasti Kol'skogo poluostrova. (*Sovetskaya geologiya*, 1937. t. 7, no. 4, p. 283-94, illus., sketch map) 21 refs. **Other authors:** A. V. Vanidovskaya, S. D. Pokrovskii, A. S. Sakharov, and V. A. Unkov. **Title tr.:** The Paleozoic in central Kola Peninsula.

Contains a description of Paleozoic rocks of the Lovozero intrusive massif, with data on organic remains found by A. V. Vanidovskaya and S. D. Pokrovskii in the summer of 1935, on petrographic content of rocks (shales, quartzites, sandstones, augite-porphyrries, etc.) and their alteration; the necessity of separation of Paleozoic rocks from Precambrian is discussed. Summary in English.

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28893. EL'KIN, I. M. Olenevodstvo na Kol'skom poluostrove, Murmanskaya guberniya. (*Komi mu*, 1928. god 5, no. 1, p. 12-15) **Title tr.:** Reindeer breeding on the Kola Peninsula, Government of Murmansk.

Contains an account of the reindeer industry centered around Lovozero. The herds number about 44,000-50,000 head, the herders are Zyryans (46 percent), Lapps (38 percent), and Samoyeds (nine percent). The local Russians do not keep reindeer, and the Zyryans are taking the lead in this industry. Smallholders prevail (about 60 percent of the reindeer-holding families having not more than a hundred animals). The great problems are: finding pastures, the Siberian plague, the gadflies which torment the animals and damage hides.

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28894. EL'KIN, I. M. Perspektivy kolonizatsii Bol'shezemel'skoi tundry. (Komi mu, 1927. no. 4-5, p. 25-28; no. 10-11, p. 33-37) *Title tr.*: Colonization prospects of the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Contains description of the natural conditions in this large tundra region of northeastern Arkhangel'sk province: its boundaries, climate, vegetation and animal life, the health conditions, especially prevalence of scurvy which could be prevented by eating raw and fatty meat or fish in frozen form, and by exercise; the economic situation and possibility of increasing the population. Vaygach Island is mentioned as being inhabited by semi-nomadic Samoyeds who have no reindeer and use boats and dogs for transportation. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28895. EL'KIN, L. D. Gribkovaia flora v g. Omske i raiionakh Omskoi oblasti. (Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii, Sept.-Oct. 1952. no. 5, p. 56) *Title tr.*: The fungus flora of the city of Omsk and the areas of the Omskaya Oblast'.

Contains a summary of an account of the occurrence of skin fungi in the area in 1929-30, and the author's studies on cultures in 1949-50. Occurrence (in percent) in 1949-50, description of cultures, and a few clinical data are given. *Copy seen:* DSG.

28896. ELKINS, WINSTON A. Needed research on Alaskan fur animals. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 355-62, table) 11 refs.

Contains an account of the present condition of wild fur animals and the fur industry (fur seals and fur farm excluded). Game laws, and effect of defense construction on trapping employment are commented on. Table of fur take 1945-50 shows muskrat, beaver, mink and marten the most important furbearers. Research needs in ecology and the effects of land and water changes on the animals are stated, and an outline given of improvements in fur handling, setting up of animal refuges and regulation of trapping. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

ELKINS, WINSTON A. Pressing problems in administration of wildlife resources in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

28897. ELLENHORN, MATTHEW JACK, 1923- Sickle cell trait and frostbite. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Dec. 1952. v. 3, no. 12, p. 1845-51, tables) 12 refs.

Contains a study on the role of sickling in the development of cold injury, its relation to cold agglutinins and to the main blood group agglutinogens. The investigation was carried out on normal and frostbitten Negro soldiers during maneuvers in Jan.-Feb. 1952. The presence of the sickle cell trait did not appear significantly related to causation of frostbite nor is the appearance of the trait influenced by cold exposure. Sickling has no apparent relation to blood group agglutinogens in Negroes or to cold agglutinins in control subjects and in patients with frostbite. *Copy seen:* DSG.

28898. ELLIS, FRANK H. Call it reconquest. (Canadian aviation, May 1944. v. 17, p. 47-48, 94, 96, illus.)

Contains detailed description of the first flight to Alaska, i. e. the First Alaska Air Expedition from Mineola, Long Island, New York to Nome, Alaska, and back in 1920, a distance of 9,000 air miles. The expedition, in four planes (two-seater de Havilland 4 B's) and personnel of eight (named), Capt. St. Clair Street in command, left Mineola on July 15, 1920, and reached Nome Aug. 23. On the return trip they left Nome on Aug. 26, 1920, and landed at Mineola Oct. 20. On its way north, the Street expedition flew from Skagway, Alaska, through the White Pass, to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and arrived there Aug. 16, 1920, the first aircraft ever to fly in that territory. It is also noted that in 1913, James V. Martin shipped his airplane north to Fairbanks, and made the first flight at any near-arctic point on the American continent on July 4th, of that year. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28899. ELLIS, FRANK H. Props hewn from sleigh boards; epic of bush fliers' ingenuity. (Canadian aviation, June 1948. v. 21, p. 36-37, 68, illus.)

Describes the construction of two airplane propellers from sleigh boards and moose glue by airmen stranded at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River. They were made to replace propellers broken in landing two planes at that place on a trip from Edmonton to Fort Norman, in the Mackenzie District, in 1921, and were used successfully to return to Edmonton.

The propellers are now in the National Museum at Ottawa, relics of the first return flight into Canada's Northwest Territories. *Copy seen:* DLC.

ELLSWORTH, LINCOLN, 1880-1951. *see* Amundsen, R. E. G., and L. Ellsworth. Erste Flug über Polarmeer. 1927. No. 27781.

28900. ELMENDORF, WILLIAM W. Soul loss illness in western North America. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*, Chicago, 1952, p. 104-114, text map)

Contains summary of a study on the primitive disease theory that illness may be caused by loss or theft of the soul and cured by bringing it back, as found among the natives of western North America. The theory of Asiatic origin of the concept is considered by the author highly unlikely; but diffusional influence from Asia in northwestern North America is considered quite possible, accounting for the seemingly universal Eskimo, the wide-spread Mackenzie Athapaskan, and the universal Northwest Coast cases. *Copy seen:* DLC.

ELSON, JOHN ALBERT, 1923-, *see* Lawrence, D. B., and J. A. Elson. Periodicity deglaciation N. Am. 1953. No. 30362.

28901. ELVEY, CHRISTIAN THOMAS, 1899-. Optical phenomena of the upper atmosphere. (*In*: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 288)

Contains note on the study of scattering, absorption, and emission of light, phenomena which are aids in study of physics and chemistry of the atmosphere. Each of these is briefly discussed, with particular mention of auroras, airglow, and sodium light. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

28902. EM, A. RUD. Über das Alter der lappischen Renntierzucht. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen, 1933. Bd. 63, p. 77-81) *Title tr.:* On the age of Lapp reindeer-breeding.

Contains summary of author's investigation among the Lapps, 1928-1930: the old Nordic and Lithuanian loan-words (the latter through the mediation of Finns) for objects connected with reindeer-breeding show that the Lapps

learned this husbandry about the beginning of the Christian era.

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28903. EM, R. A. RUD. Wissenschaftliche Beobachtungen während einer Karelienreise im Herbst 1937. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1939. Bd. 19, Heft 1, p. 51-76, illus.) *Title tr.:* Scientific observations during a Karelian journey in the autumn of 1937.

Contains a survey of present-day Karelian material culture: agriculture, cattle-breeding, hunting and fishing, with detailed description of ancient tools and implements still in use. Many of them, e. g. boats, fishing hooks and nets, are common to all the Finnish peoples, including Ostyaks and Voguls. The indigenous culture of the Karelians is in process of disintegration: those in Finland willingly accepting western culture from the Finns, and those in the U.S.S.R. subject since 1920, to extinction as a national entity. Genuine Karelian culture flourished in the period 500-800 A. D. and subsequently fell under several cultural influences: Novgorodian, Russian-Byzantine, Swedish-Finnish, and finally the West European in Finnish style. The author visited several Karelian villages in the region of Suojärvi. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28904. EMERSON G. C. Helicopter operation in mountain mapping. (Canadian aviation, June 1951. v. 24, p. 43, 118, 120, illus.)

Discusses the use of helicopters in mapping of mountainous areas, and the factors of special significance for helicopter mountain flying.

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EMERSON, RALPH, *see* Walford, L. A. Marine game fishes. 1937. No. 32816.

EMERY, KENNETH ORRIS, 1914-. Topography of the Arctic Basin. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

EMLEN, J. T., *see* Louch, C., and others. Effects stress eosinophils mouse. 1953. No. 30538.

28905. EMMONDS, G. T., and G. P. L. MILES. Shamanistic charms. (Ethnologia crannorensis, 1939. v. 4, p. 31-35, 3 plates)

Contains general notes on shamanism among the peoples of the northwest coast of North America, and description

of 12 charms carved from whale ivory, bone or horn, in animal or human form, or an intricate combination of both, representing a shaman's dream-like conceptions. The articles, worn about the neck by shamans in performance, are preserved in the Cranmore Ethnographical Museum (Chislehurst, England), without, however, indication of the people or locality of their origin. The carvings may be attributed tentatively to South Alaskan Indian tribes and natives of British Columbia.

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28906. EMMONS, GEORGE THORNTON, 1852- . The Tahltan Indians. Philadelphia, University Museum, 1911. 120 p. 28 text illus., sketch map, 19 plates incl. 2 col. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Anthropological publications. v. 4, no. 1)

Contains a monograph on the Tahltan people, who are centered about the upper reaches of the Stikine River in British Columbia, their territory overlapping in some places with that of the Tlingits of Southeast Alaska. The material presented was obtained during the summers of 1904 and 1906, and covers all aspects of the Tahltan life and culture. Descriptions are given of their physical and mental character, habitations, household implements and utensils, clothing and ornamental art, food and smoking (ordinary and ceremonial pipes, some made by the Haida), hunting and fishing, pastimes, customs of the life cycle, feasts and ceremonies, beliefs and shamanism, medical practice, war customs, folklore, etc.

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28907. ENCKELL, CARL. Sverige - Finlands gräns vid ishavet och mot Ryssland, enligt gamla kartor ur en privat samling. (Ymer, 1943. Årg. 63, häfte 2, p. 148-53, 8 maps) *Title tr.:* The Swedish - Finnish frontiers at the Arctic Ocean and with Russia, according to old maps from a private collection.

Contains reproductions of eight classics of European cartography published 1572-1669, with brief notes on their delineation of northern sections of these boundary lines.

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ENCYCLOPEDIA ARCTICA, see Falkenberg, J. Lapps. No. 28973.

28908. ENDERS-SCHICHANOWSKY, AUGUSTA. Im Wunderland Alaska; Erlebnisse und Eindrücke einer deutschen

Frau in der Arktis. Leipzig, Dieterich, 1926. viii, 208 p. 8 plates, 2 maps on 11. *Title tr.:* In the wonderland Alaska; experiences and impressions of a German woman in the Arctic.

Contains a narrative of a journey to, and life in Alaska at the turn of the century, including the itinerary (Berlin-New York-Seattle-Nome); trips on Seward Peninsula; life in Nome; gold prospectors and prospecting; plant and animal life; Eskimos; huskies; wintering in a log cabin; return.

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28909. ĖNDĪŪKOVSKIĪ, A. G. Saamskil (loparskil) āzyk. (*In:* Āzyk i pis'mennost' narodov Severa, 1937. chast' 1, p. 125-62) 17 refs. *Title tr.:* The Saami (Lappish) language.

Contains phonetics, morphology, syntax and lexical notes on the language of the Kola Lapps, based on the Kildin dialect. Only 1,806 Lapps were living in Russia in 1933, or 5.7 percent of the total population in the district of Murmansk. Characteristics of the language and its three dialects, and a short history of linguistic investigations are given. The Russian Lapp literature is poor: two editions of Matthew's Gospel (1878 and 1894), and an elementary school book (1895) having been published. A new Latinized alphabet was introduced in 1933, and five text books for school children published in 1934-35.

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28910. ENGEL, FRANK LIBMAN, 1913- . Observations on the interrelationship between insulin, the adrenal cortex and non-specific stress (cold) in adipose tissue glycogen synthesis in the rat. (Endocrinology, July 1951. v. 49, no. 1, p. 127-35, fig., 4 tables) 12 refs.

Contains an experimental study on rats showing, *inter alia*, that exposure of normal, fasted rats to 4° C. for 48 hrs. has no effect on the glycogen levels of the interscapular fat tissue and of the liver, or on the blood sugar after glucose administration. Insulin administration caused an increase in the interscapular adipose tissue glycogen in the exposed rats as compared to controls, and a decrease in blood sugar levels. Exposure of adrenalectomized, cortizone-maintained rats to 4° C. for 24 hrs. did not modify the concentration of interscapular adipose tissue glycogen after insulin and glucose, but liver glycogen and blood

sugar were lower than in similar controls kept at room temperature.

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28911. ENGELHARDT, ROBERT. Monographie der Selachier der Münchener Zoologischen Staatssammlung (mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Haifauna Japans), I. Teil. Tiergeographie der Selachier. (Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte Ostasiens. Herausgeg. von F. Dolfein). München, 1913. 110 p. illus., maps. (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich. Mathematische-physikalische Klasse. Abhandlungen. Suppl. Bd. 4, no. 3) 165 refs. *Title tr.:* Monograph on the Selachii of the State Zoological Collection in Munich with special reference to the shark fauna of Japan, Pt. I. Zoogeography of Selachii.

Contains a zoogeographic and ecological study of the Selachii group of fishes based partly on arctic material. Chap. 3 on physiographic aspects of the study, presents characteristics of 33 relevant coastal regions, including (p. 70-71) Labrador, Greenland, Jan Mayen, West Spitsbergen, the Murman coast and Norway. The record of distribution (567 species) includes some arctic species.

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ENGELS, F., see Shternberg, L. *IA.* Sem'fa i rod. 1933. No. 32017.

28912. ENGINEERING, London. Determination of the thickness of glacier ice. (Engineering, Apr. 18, 1930. v. 129, p. 508)

"The seismic method with which the Wegener Greenland Expedition determined the thickness of the inland ice is described. Dynamite charges of 2-13.5 kg. were exploded in the ice. The surface detonation wave and the wave reflected from the rocky base of the ice were received 1-2 km. from the hole. The waves are received and magnified by a seismograph, transferred to a microphone which is in circuit with a battery and galvanometer, the oscillations of which are recorded on a photographic film. The longitudinal waves traveled at an average velocity of 3400 m./sec. and the transverse waves at 1600 m./sec. Ice thicknesses of 330, 600, 750 and 1250 were obtained at distances from the coast up to 40 km. inland. The upper level of the ice surface increased inland from 970-1570 m."—SIPRE.

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28913. ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. This month in mining: Alaska. (Engineering and mining journal, Feb. 1952. v. 153, no. 2, p. 161-62)

Brief notes on development of Red Mountain chromite deposit near Seldovia, Alaska, and the copper deposit on Sitkalidak Island, Alaska. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28914. ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. This month in mining: Chapman's nod enhances Alcoa's chances of breaking ground at Taiya next spring. (Engineering and mining journal, Nov. 1952. v. 153, no. 11, p. 126, illus.)

Discusses outlook for construction of the Aluminum Company of America's Taiya aluminum project across the Canadian-Alaskan boundary near Skagway. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28915. ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. This month in mining: In Europe. (Engineering and mining journal, Aug. 1952. v. 153, no. 8, p. 164) Danish government has decided to form a company to develop lead deposits in northern Greenland. Swedish and Canadian interests will furnish part of the capital. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28916. ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. This month in mining: In Europe. (Engineering and mining journal, Sept. 1952. v. 153, no. 9, p. 196)

Brief note on resumption of operations, after Nazi destruction in 1944, of the Sydvaranger Iron Ore Co.'s Bjornevann mine, in northern Norway.

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28917. ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. This month in mining: Iron-titanium mine starts up in Finland. (Engineering and mining journal, May 1952. v. 153, no. 5, p. 126-27, illus.)

A short report by Dr. Herman Stigzelius, Director of Bureau of Mines, Helsinki, Finland, describing Otanmaki iron-titanium deposit discovered in 1938, 120 km. southeast of Oulu, Finland, present developments, and proposed mining and concentrating operations.

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28918. ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. This month in mining: Yukon. (Engineering and mining journal, Sept. 1952. v. 153, no. 9, p. 186)

Brief notes on mining operations in Yukon Territory, Canada.

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28919. ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD. A test study of foundation design for permafrost conditions. (Engineering news-record, Sept. 18, 1947. v. 139, no. 9, p. 404-407, illus.)

"Studies in permafrost areas in Alaska lead to the following conclusions: (1) areas of coarse-grained soils should be selected as construction sites; (2) fine-grained soils should be excavated at least to the permafrost table and back-filled with coarse material; (3) an air space should be provided under heated buildings; and (4) piles should be sunk into permafrost to twice the depth of the active zone."—SIPRE.

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28920. ENSLIN, EDUARD. Die Blattwespengattung *Tenthredo* L. (*Tenthredella* Rohwer). Wien, 1920. 96 p. (Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft, Wien. Abhandlungen. Bd. 11, Heft 1) 29 refs. **Title tr.:** The saw-fly genus *Tenthredo* L. (*Tenthredella* Rohwer).

Contains tables for the determination of 125 species and varieties of female saw-flies of the genus *Tenthredo* (five species and seven varieties described as new), and of 62 species and varieties of males of the same genus; notes on some species (p. 79-92), and an index of Latin names. Includes a few species native to northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia and Kamchatka Peninsula.

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28921. ENTIN, I. Izmerenie bazisa po l'du. (Geodezist, 1933. god 9, no. 11-12, p. 20-23, text-map) **Title tr.:** Base-line measurements on ice.

Contains a description of the technique of measurements with Invar tape of the base-line on the iced surface of the Lake Imandra on Kola Peninsula. This base-line is in the first order triangulation net Kem'-Murmansk; its length is 8.2 km., one end on the lake shore and the other on the Malan'iny Islands.

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ENTIN, MARTIN A., see Baxter, H. A., and M. A. Entin. Exper. & clin. studies of reduced temperatures man 1, structure skin. 1947. No. 28016.

EPSTEIN, H. G., see Cairns, H., and others. Temp. depression cortical function. 1953. No. 28420.

28922. EPSTEIN, S., and T. MAYEDA. Variation of O^{18} content of waters from natural sources. (Geochimica et cos-

mochimica acta, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 213-24, graphs, tables) 12 refs.

"The oxygen isotopic analyses of marine and fresh waters, in conjunction with salinity data in the former case, provide information on evaporation and condensation processes in existing water bodies. A large fraction of the fresh water removed from the warm ocean current areas is isotopically similar to the ice and snow found in Greenland and in the mountains in the northwest of North America rather than to the waters in the Great Lakes or typical rain water. The lowering of salinity in the cold Alaskan and California currents seems to be primarily due to meltwater from snow and ice. The existence of large bodies of ice and snow seems to play an important part in determining both isotopic composition and salinity of shallow ocean waters. The isotopic composition of fresh water varies over a large range and is dependent upon its history and source. The deviation of the concentration of O^{18} of melted glacial ice from that of the standard is -21 percent as calculated from the salinity and O^{18} analysis of a water sample collected off the shore of Greenland during the summer."—SIPRE.

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28923. ERAKHTIN, D. D. Metody uluchsheniia eksploatatsii lesovoznykh ledianyykh dorog. (Lesnaya promyshlennost', Oct. 1950. t. 10, no. 10, p. 7-10, diags.) **Title tr.:** Methods for better utilization of ice roads in logging.

A group of scientists at the Ural Forestry Institute, headed by the author, carried out an investigation aimed at increasing the efficiency of ice roads for timber transportation in the northern areas. The resistance of ice to pressure, the rate of freezing of water in the road track, deterioration and stability of ice at a rise in temperature, properties of the snow cover on the road, the means of perfection and maintenance of the roads, (among others, watering with hot water) were studied, and the results are reported. Cf. his (and E. I. Lopukhov's) *Odnokoleinye ledianye dorogi*, 1950 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 21681).

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28924. ERDMANN, FRIEDRICH, 1810-1873, ed. Eskimoisches Wörterbuch, gesammelt von den Missionaren in Labrador, revidiert und herausgegeben. Budissin, E. M. Monse, 1864. 360 p.

Title tr.: Eskimo dictionary, collected by the missionaries in Labrador, revised and edited by F. Erdmann.

Contains an Eskimo-German dictionary, with Eskimo words usually explained by one or more German sentences. The editor states in the introduction that the same word often has different meanings, that the womenfolk use somewhat different language which is scorned by the men, and that there are certain rare words known to a few people only. The dictionary represents work of the Moravian brethren who maintained missions at Nain and elsewhere from the latter 18th century. **Copy seen:** DLC.

ERIKSON, H., see Hock, R. J., and others. Composition ground-level atmosphere, Pt. Barrow, Alaska. 1952. No. 29661.

ERIKSSON, JOHN, see Nannfeldt, J. A., and J. Eriksson. On *Jaapia* Bres. 1953. No. 30936.

28925. ERKAMO, VILJO. *Artemisia absinthium* L., sen. kansanomaiset nimetykset ja levinneisyys Suomessa. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot. (Archivum) 1949, v. 4, no. 2, p. 150-58, maps 1-3) **Title tr.:** *Artemisia absinthium* L., its vernacular names and distribution in Finland.

Contains a study of one of the oldest known medicinal plants, based on the investigation of old herbals, medical books and literature data (for vernacular names); sketch map 3 shows the actual distribution of this herb in Finland, spreading to Kuusamo and Finnish Lapland. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28926. ERMAN, GEORG ADOLF, 1806-1877. Bemerkungen über ein bei den Jakuten und in Andalusien gebräuchliches Feuerzeug. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1860. Bd. 19, p. 298-326) **Title tr.:** Remarks on a lighter used by the Yakuts and in Andalusia.

Contains account of the primitive technique of making fire. In the Yakut settlement of Lebegine (62°11' N.) the author found a quantity of dried grass (called by the Yakuts, *ke*, or *kö*) which was very effective as an inflammable substance used with a primitive lighter of steel and flint. Such grass used by Yakuts and Tungus in the region of Aldan Mts., was also found by the

author similarly used among the Spaniards of Malaga. Microscopic investigation of the grass is reported. How the Kamchadals learned to make fire is mentioned. The work of Yakut blacksmiths and the old iron mine at Kangalak Ulus near Batamaysk is described and the high quality of Yakut implements made of raw iron and steel noted. The author gathered his information during his journey to Okhotsk in 1828. (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 4661).

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28927. ERMAN, GEORG ADOLF, 1806-1877. Das Schamanenthum in Sibirien. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1850, Bd. 8, p. 209-230; 1867, Bd. 25, p. 175-87) **Title tr.:** Shamanism in Siberia.

Contains account of shamans, their ideology, beliefs in protective spirits, use of idols and amulets; vocation and training of a shaman, etc. Based on literature. Most of the examples cited refer to shamanism among the Buryats, some also to that among the Tungus and Yakuts. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28928. ERMAN, GEORG ADOLF, 1806-1877. Ueber zwei auf Kamtschatka und bei Ochozk gefundene Antiquitäten. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1844. Bd. 4, p. 399-406, plate) **Title tr.:** On two antiquities found in Kamchatka and at Okhotsk.

Contains author's impressions from his visit to Kamchatka: the mental characteristics of Kamchadals, their beliefs and a legend. Description of two finds: a piece of black obsidian (stone age implement), and a plate of bronze with Chinese inscription. **Copy seen:** DLC.

ERMAN, GEORG ADOLF, 1806-1877, see also Kruzenshtern, P. P. Ob éksped. k ust'û Eniseâ 1862. 1863. No. 30239.

28929. ERMOLAEV, V. N., and V. N. SKALON. K izuchenîu khozâistvennogo znachenîâ kedrovki, *Nucifraga caryocatactes* L. (Priroda, 1937, no. 2, p. 93-98) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the study of the economic importance of the nutcracker, *Nucifraga caryocatactes* L.

Contains notes on the composition of the food of this bird, with three tables of pertinent data based on study of the stomach contents of specimens from various regions, including Krasnoyarsk province. The nutcracker is claimed to

be a useful bird, feeding on some beetles injurious to trees.

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ERNSHTEDT, A. V., see Tolstikhin, N. I., and A. V. Ernshtedt. Ob Äkuts-kikh mineral'nykh istochnikakh. 1938. No. 32508.

28930. ERONEN, OIVA. Kuudes ma-antieteellinen ylioppilasretki Kuusamoon kesällä 1908. (Terra, 1909. v. 21, no. 3, p. 192-202) **Title tr.:** The sixth trip of the geography students to Kuusamo during the summer of 1908.

Summary account of the geology, flora and fauna of the places visited in northern Finland, mainly the Kuusamo region.

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28931. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- . Beneficial effect of liver feeding on swimming capacity of rats in cold water. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, July 1951. v. 77, no. 3, p. 488-91)

Contains an account of experiments with rats raised on a purified diet containing ten percent whole liver powder. Such animals swam significantly longer in cold (20° C.) water than rats raised on a similar diet, containing the B vitamins (in synthetic form) instead of powdered liver. Thus the protective factor in liver seems to be distinct from any of the known B vitamins.

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28932. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- . Decreased resistance of pyridoxine-deficient rats to cold exposure. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Nov. 1951. v. 78, no. 2, p. 385-88) 15 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with immature animals fed a purified ration containing synthetic B vitamins with and without pyridoxine (vitamin B₆), and exposed to cold from the first day or after 80 days of experimental feeding. In both groups mortality was significantly higher in animals fed a pyridoxine-deficient diet.

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28933. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- . Decreased resistance of riboflavin-deficient rats to cold stress. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Apr. 1952. v. 79, no. 4, p. 559-61, table) 10 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with animals fed from the time of weaning, a

diet in various degrees deficient in riboflavin (vitamin B₂), and subsequently exposed to a temperature of 2° C., with controls kept at room temperature; adjustment to cold, as measured by length of survival, was significantly impaired in rats fed diets containing 0.5 mg. of riboflavin or less, per kg. of diet.

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28934. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- . Decreased resistance of vitamin B₁₂-deficient rats to cold stress. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Transactions, Dec. 1953. v. 84, no. 3, p. 615-17) 12 refs.

Prolonged exposure to low environmental temperature (2±1.5° C.) significantly increased the vitamin B₁₂ requirement of the rat; animals deficient in this vitamin showed a reduced survival time in the cold environment.

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28935. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- , and S. M. GREENBERG. Effects of a transient vitamin A deficiency on subsequent resistance to cold. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Nov. 1950. v. 75, p. 604-607, table) 9 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with male rats made temporarily deficient in vitamin A, then their deficiency apparently corrected by administration of high doses of this vitamin. When subsequently exposed to cold, such animals showed a markedly impaired ability to withstand the stress. The experiments demonstrate that residual effects of malnutrition may persist long after the deficiencies have been corrected.

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28936. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- , and H. B. McWILLIAMS. Effects of B vitamins and liver on growth of immature rats maintained at low temperatures. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Oct. 1950. v. 75, p. 226-29, 2 tables) 8 refs.

Contains a report on experiments which demonstrated a marked retardation of body and gonadal weight in male rats kept in a cold environment and fed a purified diet. Supplements of dried whole liver, of water-insoluble liver residue, of water-soluble liver extract, or of known B vitamins resulted in a marked increase in body and gonadal weight.

Copy seen: DLC; DSG.

28937. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- . Effects of prolonged exposure to cold on the thiamine requirement of the rat. (Archives of biochemistry, Sept. 1950. v. 28, no. 2, p. 299-304, table) 24 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with adult male rats, fed a purified thiamine (vitamin B₁)-deficient diet, and kept under cold room (2° C.) and room (23° C.) temperature conditions. Length of survival time was considerably decreased at lower temperature, averaging 27.6 days as against 64.7 days at room temperature.

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28938. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- . Effects of vitamin A malnutrition on resistance to stress. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Apr. 1952. v. 79, no. 4, p. 580-84, fig., 2 tables) 12 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with male rats fed a vitamin deficient diet, and their resistance to cold (2° C.) or to x-rays. The average survival time of the depleted rats at low temperature was 1.9 days as against 19.3 days at 23° C.; survival at low temperature was significantly increased by a daily intake of 2.5 U. S. P. units of vitamin A and reached an optimum by an intake of about 5 U. S. P. units.

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28939. ERSHOFF, BENJAMIN H., 1914- . Failure of growth hormone to promote a weight increment in immature rats under conditions of low environmental temperature. (Endocrinology, Jan. 1951. v. 48, p. 111-13, table)

Contains an account of experiments with animals receiving massive doses of a growth-promoting fraction of the anterior pituitary; these failed to counteract the growth retardation of young rats caused by low (about 2° C.) environmental temperature; the animals kept at low temperature did not gain weight, whilst controls kept at room temperature showed a weight increment.

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28940. ESSAYS IN ANTHROPOLOGY presented to A. L. Kroeber in celebration of his sixtieth birthday, June 11, 1936. Berkeley, Calif., University of California Press, 1936. xxiii, 433 p. port., illus., 4 plates on 2 l.

Contains 38 papers, of which two deal with northern peoples and appear in

this Bibliography under their authors' names:

OLSON, R. L. Some trading customs of the Chilkat Tlingit.

SPECK, F. G. Inland Eskimo bands of Labrador.

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28941. ESTIENNE, PIERRE. Le problème des variations climatiques en pays tempéré. (Revue de géographie alpine, 1952. v. 40, no. 2, p. 241-63, tables) 36 refs. **Title tr.:** The problem of climatic variations in temperature regions.

Contains "a rather general review of the geographical evidence on historic and prehistoric climatic changes. The author reviews critically the evidence on recent climatic changes (data of Lysgaard), the methods for studying past climatic changes, namely: glacial variations, oceanic temperatures, currents and salinities, geomorphology, pedology and pollen analysis. Data are presented showing that the mean annual temperature is increasing in the arctic and subarctic zones but not in the Mediterranean region. The possible causes of climatic variations, namely: changes in solar radiation (variations in ultraviolet) and variations in atmospheric circulation are discussed."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Feb. 1953. v. 4, no. 2, p. 174.

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28942. ESTIFEEV, A. M. Iskusstvennoe zamorazhivanie rek. (Nauka i zhizn', Jan. 1951. t. 18, no. 1, p. 48-49, illus.)

Title tr.: Artificial freezing of rivers.

In winter, the operation of hydroelectric and water-supply installations is sometimes hampered or stopped by ice sludge forming in over-cooled water in areas of the river not covered by ice. Such areas, "polyn'yas" are caused by fast currents mixing the cold surface water with warmer lower layers. Artificial freezing of the water surface of these polyn'yas is recommended and several methods tested by practice are described, among them, slowing the surface current by booms, ice-floes, etc.

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28943. ESTREICHER, ZYGMUNT. La musique des Esquimaux-Caribous. Collection Gabus. (Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie. Bulletin, 1948. t. 54, fasc. 1, nouv. sér., no. 6, p. 1-53, text map, 13 musical examples) 36 refs. **Title tr.:** The music of the Caribou Eskimos. Gabus' collection.

A musicological and ethnological study, based on the literature, and (mainly) on material collected by Jean Gabus in 1938, in the Barren Grounds west of Hudson Bay; about a hundred disks were recorded and are preserved at Musée Ethnographiques à Neuchâtel. The first part deals with the Caribou Eskimos' music: their magic songs and more numerous dance songs. Their two types of dance melody, the refrain and structure of the stanza as a whole are investigated, and an analysis is given of selected examples. The second part of the study investigates Eskimo music in general from the ethnological point of view: four principle styles are characterized: those of the Caribou, Copper, Alaska and Greenland Eskimos. The rules of musical development, performance, and the main lines of the development of Eskimo music are discussed. The Caribou Eskimos, author states, may be considered as the last living bearers of Proto-Eskimo culture.

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28944. ESTREICHER, ZYGMUNT. Zur Polyrhythmik in der Musik der Eskimos. (Schweizerische Musikzeitung, 1947. Jahrg. 87, p. 411-15, musical examples) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** On multiple rhythm in the music of the Eskimos.

Contains musical characterization of the poly-rhythmic dance songs of the Caribou Eskimos of the Hudson Bay region, based on recordings made by Jean Gabus. Description is given of the dance *piherk*, and the roles of the singers and drum beater are outlined. Three different rhythms are heard at the same time: those of the singing, the drumming and the exclamations of non-singing participants.

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28945. ÈTNOGRAFIČESKĪ SBORNIK. O karagassakh. (Ètnograficheskiĭ sbornik, 1858. vyp. 4, p. 1-18) **Title tr.:** On the Karagas.

Contains description of a tatarized Samoyedic tribe of 543 persons (in 1851), nomadizing in the taiga on the Oka, Ula, Biryusa and Kan Rivers (which rise in the Sayan Mts. and are part of the upper Yenisey system). Author sketches their physical appearance, language (150 words listed), tents, clothing (Russian influence noted), food (roots of *Lilium maritagon*, meat of reindeer and wild animals, fish); their rearing of children, marriage, health and hygiene; their shamanism and popular therapy (using as drugs: musk, castoreum which they

get from Soyots, and mineral waters); their occupations: sable and squirrel hunting, use of firearms and dogs, fishing, and (most important) reindeer-breeding; their calendar and songs; administrative organization of their five "ulus" i. e. "villages," taxes (one sable skin for each gun), yearly meetings on October 6 in Nizhne-Udinsk, family relations, religiosity and superstitions. The anonymous author states that he had had occasion to meet Karagas in various places and at different seasons of the year.

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28946. ÈTNOGRAFIČESKĪ SBORNIK. Samoiëdy mezenskie. (Ètnograficheskiĭ sbornik, 1858. vyp. 4, p. 19-82) **Title tr.:** The Samoyeds of Mezen'.

Contains an account of the country and people of the region between the arctic coast, the Northern Ural Mts. on the east, and the Kara and Mezen' Rivers (66° N. 44° E.) on the west. The first (physiographic) part describes the Kanin and Timan Peninsulas, and the tundra called "Bol'shaya Zemlya". Details are given on the rivers, lakes, and mountains, the vegetation, climate, population numbers, etc., and the localities where the Samoyeds nomadize are indicated. The second part (p. 39-82) is an ethnographic sketch of these people: names of the tribes, origin and meaning of the term "Samoyed," notes on their history since 1547, their payment of "āsak" (taxes) to the Russians from 1707 to 1818, and Christianization since 1784. Their former religion is treated in some detail: the gods and feasts, sacrifices, places of cult on Vaygach Island and Kanin Peninsula, their stone idols, moral code, and the role of shamans in their traditional life. The building of Christian churches, 19th-century administration (p. 72) and laws, the good-natured character of Samoyeds, etc., are described. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28947. EULLER, JOHN. The great North Pole lie. (Bluebook, Sept. 1953. v. 97, no. 5, p. 6-15, illus.)

Contains popular account of the controversy over Peary's 1909 polar expedition. Cook's claims are briefly discussed and dismissed, but the main emphasis is placed upon the research of Dr. J. Gordon Hayes (Arctic Bibliography No. 6801). Hayes' conclusions that Peary had not reached the Pole were based upon average sledging speed, Peary's physical condition, vagueness and inaccuracies in

Peary's published account and his refusal to make public his diaries, lack of reliable witnesses to the last stage of his march to the Pole, and his navigation methods, as well as facts brought out by the congressional investigating committee, opinions of some arctic authorities and geographical societies, and Hayes' view of Peary's own character. The present status of the "Peary myth" is discussed.
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28948. EUROPAEUS, DAVID EMANUEL DANIEL, 1820-1884. Schliessliche Bestimmung über den afrikanischen, dolichocephalen Schädeltypus der Ostjaken u. Wogulen, der reinsten Nachkommen der über Nord-Europa einst weit verbreiteten Ugrier. (Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1876. Bd. 8, p. 81-88)
Title tr.: The definite determination of the African-like dolichocephalic skull type of the Ostyaks and Voguls, the purest descendants of the Ugrians, once widely disseminated in northern Europe.

Contains a discussion on dolichocephalic character of skulls, found in tumuli of central Russia where toponymies of Finno-Ugrian origin have also been found. Conclusion is drawn that the ancestors of the Finno-Ugrians (and Indo-Europeans) were dolichocephals as are the African Negroes today.

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28949. EUROPAEUS, DAVID EMANUEL DANIEL, 1820-1884. Die Verbreitung der Finnen in älterer Zeit und die russischen Lappen. (Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Verhandlungen, Oct. 15, 1875, p. 28-30)
Title tr.: The dissemination of the Finns in earlier times and the Russian Lapps.

Contains a letter to R. Virchow with notes on dissemination of Ugrian peoples in Russia, and remarks on physical appearance of Lapps in Russian Karelia, from personal observations in 1857-58. Good nutrition from childhood apparently increases the height of Lapps.

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EVANS, ANITA G., see Downie, M. J., and others. Glacial features Mackenzie R.-Hudson Bay. 1953. No. 28808.

28950. EVANS, JAMES A., and others. Re-evaluation of the reliability of pharmacologic and cold pressor studies in hypertension and pheochromocytoma.

(American journal of medicine, Oct. 1951. v. 11, no. 4, p. 448-60, tables) 31 refs.
Other authors: Hyman J. Rubitsky, Carl C. Bartels, and Elmer C. Bartels.

A study on the value of several pharmacological tests and of the cold pressor test in 250 patients sympathectomized due to hypertension, and 24 patients with diagnosed or verified pheochromocytoma. Only 50 percent "hyperreactors" were found in essential hypertensive patients, and 100 percent in cases with pheochromocytoma.

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28951. EVAUX, ROGER. Transmissions. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 137-42, incl. 3 illus. on plate)
Title tr.: [Radio] transmission.

Contains a discussion of difficulties in radio transmission during the trip from France to West Greenland, during the overland journey from the coast to the Central Station on the inland ice, the period at this station, and the return journey. Instruments are briefly described, and the lines of radio communication which were established are listed, including those with Paris, the Central Station, other camps and sections of the expedition, with Iceland, and with aircraft relative to the dropping of supplies. The ease or difficulty of transmission is noted in each case. Equipment is briefly described and suggestions are made for research in communications.

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28952. EVAUX, ROGER. Transmissions radio. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 131-52, illus., diagrs., tables)
Title tr.: Radio transmission.

Contains discussion of organization of radio communications in summer 1951 between the camps and traveling groups of the expedition on the Greenland inland ice, and between the expedition, Iceland, and France. Conditions during the trip from France to Greenland, and types and behavior of the equipment during the expedition are discussed. Appendices give more detailed notes on organization, frequencies, etc., with lists of equipment used by the scientific, seismic, and gravimetric groups. Dia-

grams show radio installations in the expedition's weasels.

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28953. EVDOKIMOV-ROKOTOVSKIĬ, MIKHAIL IL'ICH, 1887- , and R. Z. KRINZBERG. Fundamenty pod pechi zhilykh zdanii v raionakh zaleganiia vechnoi merzloty. (Stroitel', Jan. 1936. v. 9, no. 1, p. 43-46, 5 diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Foundations under stoves of buildings in permafrost areas.

"The foundations under heating equipment in permafrost regions should be designed to reduce heat transfer from the stove downward. Five commonly used foundations are described. Wooden cribs filled with insulating material or wooden piles anchored in permafrost are used in three foundation designs. Bricks and cinder blocks sunk about 1.3 m. below the permafrost surface are used in two designs. Mathematical calculations show that these foundations, if properly insulated, reduce heat transfer to a negligible amount. Detailed drawings of the foundation designs are included."—SIPRE.

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28954. EVDOKIMOV-ROKOTOVSKIĬ, MIKHAIL IL'ICH, 1887- . Vymorazhivanie kak sposob zalozheniia fundamentov. (Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', 1930. t. 8, no. 10, p. 732-35, illus., graph, tables, diagr.) **Title tr.:** Freezing as a method of laying foundations.

"The freezing method was used successfully in constructing stone bridge supports in Siberia in the winter of 1929-30. Ice blocks 1.5 m. in diam. were cut out gradually and pits made below the river bottom. The wind accelerated the freezing operations. Relations between the depth of frost penetration and time of freezing are illustrated graphically for various types of ground. Coefficients of heat conductivity and heat capacity of water, ice and various types of ground are tabulated."—SIPRE

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28955. EVJEN, SIG. Hyppigheten av höytrykksentrer over nordvestog mellom-Europa. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, 1953. Bd. 14, no 1/4, p. 6-14, 4 text maps, 3 tables) **Title tr.:** The frequency of anticyclone centers over northwest and middle Europe.

Includes data for the 66°-80° N. lat. region including northern Scandinavia and Finland, the Norwegian Sea, and Svalbard. Anticyclone centers were

counted on daily weather maps four times daily during 1946-50. Tables and maps present data on total number of centers in the year and each season, the total number within the whole area, within the "oceanic" and "continental" sections, and variations with latitude. Summary in English.

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28956. EVTEEV, O. A. Pervye russkie geodezisty na Tikhom okeane. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geograf. lit-ry, 1950. 105 p., illus., tables, maps (1 fold.) 32 refs. **Title tr.:** The first Russian geodesists in the Pacific.

Ivan Mikhailovich Evreinov and Fedor Fedorovich Luzhin, on completion of studies at the Naval Academy, were briefed by Peter the Great in 1718 for a trip to chart around Kamchatka and the Kurils, also probably to verify rumours of deposits of precious metals on the Kurils. Early in 1719 they traveled from Petersburg via Tobol'sk, Yakutsk and Okhotsk to Kamchatka, made a trip and wintered on the peninsula, then sailed to the Kuril Islands. Discovering no mineral deposits, they returned to Tobol'sk, and (Evreinov alone) to Kazan' where he reported results to the Tsar in 1722. The studies at the Russian navigation school and Naval Academy, preparation and equipment of the expedition, travel conditions on land and sea, the sojourn in Kamchatka, the geodetic work and achievements, and the subsequent fate of the two geodesists are circumstantially reported, using chiefly unpublished materials. Evreinov's map of Siberia, Kamchatka and northern Kuril Islands is described and a reduced facsimile inserted between p. 80-81. Appendices give coordinates and distances determined by the expedition, also lists of rivers and populated places on Evreinov's map. Earlier Russian expeditions to Kamchatka and the Kurils are briefly sketched in introductory notes.

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28957. EWING, MAURICE, 1906- , and FRANK PRESS. Mantle Rayleigh waves from the Kamchatka earthquake of 4 November, 1952. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1524-25)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the March 1953 meeting of the Society, Stanford Univ., Calif. Study of Rayleigh waves has resulted in additional dispersion data from R2, R4,

R6 through R15. Group velocities and calculation of internal friction from absorption of waves are mentioned.

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28958. EXPÉDITIONS POLAIRES FRANÇAISES. EXPÉDITION ARCTIQUE, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, Paris, 1952. 153 p. illus., maps (incl. 4 fold.), tables, diagrs., (*Its:* Série scientifique no. 15) 9 refs. *Title tr.:* Expedition to Greenland, 1950; preliminary reports.

Contains a technical account of the results of the third year's work, 1950-1951. The 38-man party was led by Paul-Émile Victor and arrived in late May. Nine wintered in Greenland, the others leaving early in October. A general summary and roster of personnel of the expedition from its inception in 1948 is given by the leader (p. 7-21). The area worked was central Greenland between Disko Bay on the west coast and Scoresby Sund on the east coast. A central station was established on the inland ice at 70°54' N. 40°38' W. to study meteorological conditions. Maps show the area covered and the geologic, geodetic, and seismic traverses made. Following the summary, are the papers listed below, which appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names, viz.—

NEVIÈRE, J. Géodésie, p. 23-41.
JOSET, A. Sondages sismiques, p. 43-56.

MUNCK, F. Gravimétrie, p. 57-64.

PEREZ, M. Glaciologie, p. 65-86.

STAHL, P. Physique atmosphérique, p. 87-100.

TAYLOR, G. Physique atmosphérique, p. 101-116.

ROUILLON, G. Transports, p. 117-30.

LANGUEPIN, J.-J. Navigation terrestre, p. 131-35.

EVAUX, R. Transmissions, p. 137-42.

MULLER, A. Utilization et comportement du matériel alpin, p. 143-48.

MASSON, J. Documentation, p. 149-50.

GRESSARD, R. Santé, p. 151-53.

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28959. EXPÉDITIONS POLAIRES FRANÇAISES. EXPÉDITION ARCTIQUE, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires. Paris, 1953. vi, 179 p. illus., maps (incl. 6 fold.), diagrs., graphs (incl. 4 fold.),

tables. (*Its:* Série scientifique no. 16) 6 refs. *Title tr.:* Expedition to Greenland 1951; preliminary reports.

Contains a technical account of the results of the fourth year's work, summer 1951, of this expedition organized by Paul-Émile Victor. The 32-man party (including the nine-man wintering party of 1950-1951), led by Gaston Rouillon, worked from late May until Sept. 26. A general summary of the expedition and roster of personnel is given by Rouillon (p. 1-34). The party was divided into two seismic, one gravimetric, and three scientific groups, with emphasis upon seismic and gravimetric studies. The area worked included the central and southern parts of the icecap, 63°-74° N. Geologic, seismic, gravimetric, sea and air traverses are shown on maps. Biographical notes (p. 39-44) are included on Alain Joset and Jens Jarl (seismic group) who were killed Aug. 4, and an account of the accident is given by the leader (p. 35-38). Then follow papers listed below, which appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names.

HOLTZSCHERER, J.-J. Sondages sismiques, p. 45-58.

STAHL, P. Gravimétrie, p. 59-76.

STAHL, P. Physique atmosphérique, p. 77-79.

DUMONT, J. Glaciologie, p. 81-90.

CAILLEUX, A., and P. STAHL. Enregistrement annuel de pression atmosphérique, p. 91-94.

KATZ, H. R. Raid géologique à travers les nunataks de l'est du Groenland à la latitude 74° N., p. 95-106.

ROUILLON, G. Présences animales sur l'inlandsis, p. 107-108.

DEMOULIN, R. Navigation terrestre, p. 109-115.

DEMOULIN, R. Journal de route du groupe sismique Bleu, p. 117-20.

GRISONI, M. Journal de route du groupe sismique Rouge, p. 121-26.

CHAUCHON, R. Journal de route du groupe gravimétrique, p. 127-28.

EVAUX, R. Transmissions radio, p. 131-52.

CARLES, M. Rapport médical général, p. 153-55.

GRESSARD, R. Rapport médical des raids du printemps et du groupe sismique Bleu, p. 156-59.

CHANCLU, P. Rapport médical du groupe Central, p. 160-66.

MASSON, J. Documentation photographique, p. 169-71.

Appended (p. 173-76) is a tabular

summary of the trips and distances covered by all parties of the expedition, 1949-1951. Various names applied by them to the same geographical localities are also listed (p. 177-79) together with the conventional name and coordinates for each locality. *Rapports préliminaires* for previous years are listed as *Arctic Bibliography* No. 18696, 27104, and 28958.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

28960. EXPÉDITIONS POLAIRES FRANÇAISES. EXPÉDITION ARCTIQUE, 1948-1951. Complément aux codes météorologiques utilisés dans les publications préliminaires, fascicules 12 et 13. France, Météorologie Nationale, 1951? 7 p., 6 p. Mimeographed.

Contains two supplements to publications *Séries scientifique* no. 12 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21723) and 13. Information includes synoptic surface observations, pilot balloon wind observations, radiosondes, and corrections for the previous publications. Data for Aug. 1950.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DGS.

28961. EXPÉDITIONS POLAIRES FRANÇAISES. EXPÉDITION ARCTIQUE, 1948-1951. Rapport préliminaire de la campagne préparatoire au Greenland, 1948. Additif au fascicule 5. Géodésie. Paris, 1950? 7 p. Mimeographed. (*Its*: *Série scientifique* 5 bis)

Title tr.: Preliminary report of the preparatory Greenland campaign, 1948. Addition to number 5. Geodesy.

Contains an addition to P.-É. Victor's *Rapport préliminaire* (etc.) 1949 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18696). A summary of the program of the Section of Geodesy is given including a list of personnel, the instruments, equipment, and methods used, and a chart showing arrangement of work, dates on which work was done, and personnel on each project. A list of scientific work accomplished in West Greenland and on the inland ice, and the calculations and results of this work are also presented.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

28962. EXPÉDITIONS POLAIRES FRANÇAISES. EXPÉDITION ARCTIQUE, 1948-1951. Recueil préliminaire des observations météorologiques; transmises par la station française du Groënland entre le 14 Septembre 1949 et le 31 janvier 1950. Paris, Météorologie Nationale, 1950. **Title tr.:** Preliminary correlation of meteorological observations transmitted by the French station in

Greenland between Sept. 14, 1949 and Jan. 31, 1950. 40 p. tables. (Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Transports et du Tourisme. Secrétariat Général à l'Aviation Civile et Commerciale)

Contains observations as received by radio, from the icecap station 70°57' N, 40°42' W. altitude about 3000 m. made available or in advance of the completed observations to be published on return of the expedition.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

28963. EYSEN, ROBERT. Fahrt mit dem Hilfskreuzer *Komet* 1940-41 durch den sibirischen Seeweg und die Antarktis. (Polarforschung, 1951, pub. 1953. Bd. 3, Jahrg. 21, Heft 2, p. 83-84) **Title tr.:** Voyage with the auxiliary cruiser *Komet* through the Siberian seaway and the Antarctic, 1940-41.

Contains a summary of a lecture delivered at the 25th anniversary meeting of Archiv für Polarforschung, by Konteradmiral (Retd) Eyssen, on his voyage along the Northern Sea Route with the aid of Russian ice-breakers (Aug. 23-Sept. 6, 1940), in command of the converted steamer *Ems* (3300 BRT, 14.5 knots); raiding exploits in the Pacific and Antarctic, etc.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

28964. EYSEN, ROBERT. Mit dem "Komet" durch die Nordost-Passage. Der russische Arktisdienst und die Kriegsfahrt eines deutschen Hilfskreuzers. (Atlantis, Länder, Völker, Reisen, Feb.-Mar. 1953. Jahrg. 25, Heft 2-3, p. 45-56, 125-32, 3 illus., 2 maps) **Title tr.:** With the *Komet* through the Northeast Passage. The Russian Arctic Service and the voyage of a German auxiliary cruiser during the war.

Contains a detailed account, by its commander, of the German raider *Komet's* trip from Hamburg to the Pacific July-Sept. 1940. Aided along the Northern Sea Route by a succession of Russian ice-breakers, the *Komet* traveled by Nordkap (July 12), Matochkin Shar, Cape Chelyuskin (Aug. 25), Sannikov Strait, Ayon Island and Bering Strait (Sept. 5-6). Ice and navigation conditions, features along the route, the Russian convoys, etc., are noted. The second part of the article deals mainly with the course and raids of the vessel across the Pacific to the Antarctic and around South America back to Hamburg after a voyage of 516 days.

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28965. EZDROVA, V. I. Serno-kolchedannye mestorozhdeniya Karelo-Finskoi SSR i Kol'skogo poluostrova. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie geologicheskikh fondov. Izvestiya, 1947. vyp. 2, p. 53-54) **Title tr.:** Sulfur pyrite deposits of the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. and Kola Peninsula.

Includes a general description of these deposits in the Monche tundras, Khibiny, and others discovered in the period 1933-35. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28966. F., A. Kaninskaya i Timanskaya tundra. (Arkhangelskoe obshchestvo izucheniya russkogo severa. Izvestiya, 1913. god 5, no. 20, p. 913-17) **Title tr.:** The tundras of Kanin and Timan.

Contains sketch of how the administration of these regions should be reorganized with a view to improving the living conditions of the Samoyeds.

Copy seen: DLC.

28967. FABER, KURT, 1883-1929. Weltwanderers letzte Fahrten und Abenteuer. Mit einem Anhang herausgegeben von Dr. Walther Faber. Stuttgart, Robert Lutz Nachfolger Otto Schramm, 1930. 332 p. port., map. Reprinted Stuttgart 1943 (304 p.) **Title tr.:** The last journeys and adventures of a globetrotter. With a supplement by Dr. Walther Faber.

A collection of brief accounts of visits to many parts of the world, including the Baltic countries, Korea, Manchuria, and Siberia. In 1929 the author traveled on foot and by canoe in northern Alberta and the Great Slave Lake region. His dead body was found near Hay River in Feb. 1930, by the R.C.M.P. whose report is given. Faber's last letters from Ft. Vermillion in Alberta are included.

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28968. FABRICIUS, A. Les sagas Islandaises sur la découverte de l'Amérique. (International Congress of Americanists. 9th, Huelva, 1892. Actes, 1894. v. 1, p. 221-26) **Title tr.:** The Icelandic sagas on the discovery of America.

Contains discussion of the voyages of Norsemen to Greenland and thence to Vinland in the 9th and 10th centuries.

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28969. FAHRIG, WALTER FREDERICK, 1926- Preliminary map Griffin Lake (west half), Quebec. Ottawa, 1951. Map sheet, 36 x 42 in. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 51-23)

Map (scale, 1 in: 1/2 mi) with detailed marginal notes covers an area in northern Quebec about 40 miles northeast of Burnt Creek, on the eastern border of the Labrador trough between 55°-55°15' N. and 65°40'-66° W. Glacial drift, mainly outwash, covers the eastern border and south-central section. The Precambrian bedrock formations form two structural units, sedimentary schists on the east and folded intrusive and extrusive rocks on the west. The formations are discussed in turn. No important mineral occurrences are known in the region. **Copy seen:** DGS.

FAHRIG, WALTER FREDERICK, 1926-, see also Christie, A. M., and others. Prelim. map central Labrador coast. 1953. No. 28549.

FAINER, DAVID CLEGHORN, 1922-, see Orr, K. D., and D. C. Fainer. Cold injuries. 1951. No. 31120.

FAINER, DAVID CLEGHORN, 1922-, see also Orr, K. D., and D. C. Fainer. Cold injuries Korea 1950-51. 1952. No. 31119.

28970. FAÏNSHTEÏN, N. Mednonikelevye rudy Monche-tundry. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 5-6, p. 16-17) **Title tr.:** Copper nickel ores of the Monche Tundras.

Contains a general description of the Nyuduyvench ore deposit. Its body consisting of schlieren enriched with nickel, iron and copper sulfides, has an area of 157,000 sq. m. with a lower edge at 50 m. depth. Its resources were computed in 1932 at 2,250,000 tons. There are some less important deposits in the same area. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28971. FAÏNSHTEÏN, N. Sul'fidy Kol'skogo poluostrova. (Razvedka nedr, Sept. 1932. no. 17, p. 6-7) **Title tr.:** Sulfides of the Kola Peninsula.

Contains note of the ore prospecting work in 1929-1930 of A. E. Fersman, who found sulfides in the central part of the Kola Peninsula. Later "Leningradskii geologo-razvedochnii trest" found sulfide ores in the Monche Tundras. Ore analyses show considerable copper, nickel and precious metal content. The Monche Tundras complex expedition thoroughly explored the Monche and Voleh'ya tundras. Geology, topography, geophysics and stratification of mineral deposits are briefly described.

Copy seen: DLC.

FAÏNSHTEÏN, S. A., see Popov, N. A., and others. Reaktsiia kozhi na okhlazhdenie. 1941. No. 31439.

28972. FAIRLIE, JOHN F. The significance of recent Canadian oil developments. (Journal of petroleum technology, Nov. 1950. sec. 1, p. 9-12, 4 figs., map; sec. 2, p. 8)

Refers briefly to the producing Norman Wells oil-field, whose outlet is confined to a small refinery which supplies local needs. It is the field which supplied the Canol project. Map on p. 10 shows extension of Western Canada oil-bearing basin from Alberta and British Columbia northwards through Northwest Territories to the Arctic Ocean.

Abstract is given in World Oil, Jan. 1951, v. 132, p. 207-210, illus., incl. figs., map, where it is stated that the original was a speech by the author at a meeting of the Petroleum Branch A.I.M.E., at New Orleans, Oct. 4, 1950.

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FALCONER, BERTIL, see Adams-Ray, J., & B. Falconer. Pathol.-anatomical changes following thawing frozen skin in man. 1951. No. 27651.

FALK, HJALMAR SEJERSTED, 1859-1928, see Shetelig, H., and H. Falk. Scan. archeol. 1937. No. 31946.

28973. FALKENBERG, JOHANNES, 1911- . The Lapps. 29 p. (Encyclopedia Arctica (in preparation), v. 8, paper 12) 39 refs. Translated by Karin Fennow.

Contains description of the territory inhabited by Lapps in Scandinavia and Russia, its climate, vegetation, and animal life. The number of Lapps, their language (seven dialectic groups), and racial characteristics are given. The Lapp economy is described and details on hunting, fishing, reindeer-herding and cattle-keeping given. Some objects of material culture, e. g., the reindeer sledges, tents and interior, clothing, utensils and implements are treated. Finally the family and social organization (*siida*), and the former heathen religion are sketched.

Copy seen: CaMAI (microfilm of a typescript).

FAL'KENSHTEÏN, B. IŮ., see Argiropulo, A. I. Mlekopitaushchie Muridae. 1940. No. 27857.

28974. FANDREÏ, S. A. Èksperimental'noe obosnovanie metodiki svetolecheniia

travm. (Khirurgiia, 1945, no. 1, p. 29-32) **Title tr.:** Experimental basis for methods of irradiation therapy of injuries.

Contains an account on the effects of various kinds and modifications of light, especially ultra-violet light, on wounds and frostbitten areas. The advantages of cellophane filters; the effects of blue filters; of ointments, dyes and Rivanol applied simultaneously to the wounds; of the distance and time of exposure, are investigated and discussed.

Copy seen: DSG.

FARAGO, PETER JOSEPH, 1923-, see Mowrey, F. H., and P. J. Farago. Clinical aspects cold injury. 1952. No. 30890.

28975. FARNER, DONALD S., and others. The roles of darkness and light in the photo-periodic response of the testes of white-crowned sparrows. (Biological bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 105, no. 3, p. 434-40, tables) 35 refs. **Other authors:** L. R. Mewaldt and Stanley D. Irving.

Contains an account of experiments with the aim to ascertain the nature of response to interrupted photoperiods of several patterns. The results suggest that the light-stimulated process responds quickly at the beginning of a period of light and soon produces an amount of an essential substance sufficient to allow a persistent gonadotrophic effect after the cessation of light ("carry-over period"). An assumption of an active or essential role of darkness is not necessary in view of the information available.

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28976. FATEEV, E. M. Vetrodvigateli i ikh primenenie v sel'skom khoziaistve. Dopushcheno v kachestve ucheb. posobiia dlia kursov povysheniia kvalifikatsii predavatelei shkol mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva. Gos. nauchno-tekhn. iz-dvo mashinostroït. lit-ry, 1952. 271 p. tables, diagrs., 35 refs. **Title tr.:** Wind motors and their application in agriculture. Admitted as a textbook for refresher courses for teachers of agricultural mechanization.

Contains a handbook on the theory and praxis of wind motors, with sections on winds, their speed, energy, etc.; the theory of wind motors; their construction; aggregates of wind motors with working machines; wind motors with mechanical gear; wind-electric plants; construction; exploitation; maintenance of wind motors. In the arctic areas wind

motors are often the only sources of energy.

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28977. FAUNA SSSR. Leningrad - Moskva. Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR., 1911-53, in progress. Title tr.: The fauna of the U.S.S.R.

This basic work is published by the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. under direction of the Institute's Director, at its inception N. V. Nasonov, subsequently S. A. Zernov, and at the present time, E. N. Pavlovskii. It is based chiefly on the collections of the Zoological Institute. Each volume is prepared by a specialist (rather than a group of such, as in *Flora SSSR*) and the work proceeds slowly. Its style and scope have undergone several changes during the 40 years of its publication. Some authors have treated only the Russian material, others have included freely the species from adjoining countries. Some volumes present only systematic treatment of investigated fauna, others include extensive data on the ecology and economic importance of the material; bibliographies vary in the different volumes from 10-15 to 4,500 references. *Fauna SSSR* is the most important of all zoological publications on the U.S.S.R., and includes extensive material on the fauna of its northern regions and those of adjoining countries. Of some 65 volumes so far examined, those listed below deal more or less with northern fauna and are analyzed in this Bibliography under their authors' names. A few (not listed) deal exclusively with fauna of southerly regions. Forthcoming volumes will be listed in later volumes of *Arctic Bibliography*.

Amphibia.

NIKOL'SKII, A. M. *Zemnovodnyiâ*. 1918. No. 30993.

Arachnidea.

t. 4, vyp. 2 (pub. 1950). POME-RANTSEV, B. I. Ixodidae. No. 31413.
t. 5, vyp. 2 (pub. 1940). SOKOLOV, I. I. Hydracarina: pt. 1, Hydrachnellae. No. 32163.

t. 5, vyp. 5 (pub. 1952). SOKOLOV, I. I. Hydracarina: pt. 2, Halacarae. No. 32164.

t. 6, vyp. 5 (pub. 1951). DUBININ, V. B. Analgesoidea, I. No. 28822.

t. 6, vyp. 6 (pub. 1953). DUBININ, V. B. Analgesoidea, II. No. 28823.

Aves.

t. 1, vyp. 1-2 (pub. 1911-13). BIANKI V. L. Colymbiformes i Procellariiformes. No. 28123.

t. 1, vyp. 2 [sic] (pub. 1938). SHTEGMAN, B. K. Principles of ornithogeographic subdivision of the Palaearctic. No. 32005.

t. 1, vyp. 3 (pub. 1947). KOZLOVA-PUSHKAREVA, E. V. Colymbiformes i Procellariiformes; and TUGARINOV, A. I. A. Pelecaniformes. No. 30181.

t. 1, vyp. 4 (pub. 1951). TUGARINOV, A. I. A. Anseriformes. See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18072.

t. 1, vyp. 5 (pub. 1937). SHTEGMAN, B. K. Falconiformes. See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 16027.

t. 6, vyp. 1 (pub. 1916). MENZBIR, M. A. Falconiformes. No. 30762.

Crustacea.

t. 2, vyp. 1 (pub. 1947). BRON-SHTEIN, A. S. Fresh-water Ostracoda. No. 28320.

t. 3, vyp. 3 (pub. 1948). RYLOV, V. M. Fresh-water Cyclopoida. No. 31739.

t. 3, vyp. 4 (pub. 1952). BORUTSKII, E. V. Fresh-water Harpacticoida. No. 28263.

t. 7, vyp. 3 (pub. 1936). GUR'IANOVA, E. F. Isopoda of the Far Eastern seas. No. 29471.

t. 7, vyp. 5 (pub. 1951). BIRSHTEIN, I. A. Fresh-water Asellota. No. 28149.
t. 10, vyp. 3 (pub. 1938). MAKAROV, V. V. Anomura. No. 30634.

Echinodermata.

t. 1, vyp. 1 (pub. 1923). D'IAKONOV, A. M. Echinoidea. No. 28749.

Hydroidea.

t. 1 (pub. 1911). LINKO, A. K. Haleciidae, Lafœidae, Bonneviellidae i Campanulariidae. No. 30493.

t. 2, vyp. 1 (pub. 1912). LINKO, A. K. Plumulariidae, Campanulinidae i Sertulariidae. No. 30493.

t. 2, vyp. 2 (pub. 1914). KUDELIN, N. V. Plumulariidae, Campanulinidae i Sertulariidae. No. 30249.

Insecta Coleoptera.

t. 5, vyp. 3 (pub. 1941). REI-KHARDT, A. N. Sphaeritidae i Histeridae, pt. 1. No. 31587.

t. 10, vyp. 1 (pub. 1951). MEDVEDEV, S. I. Scarabaeidae. Melolonthinae, pt. 1. No. 30741.

t. 10, vyp. 2 (pub. 1951). MEDVEDEV, S. I. Scarabaeidae. Melolonthinae, pt. 2. No. 30742.

t. 10, vyp. 3 (pub. 1949). MEDVEDEV, S. I. Scarabaeidae, Rutelinae. No. 30743.

t. 13, vyp. 2 (pub. 1949). RIKHTER, A. A. Buprestidae. No. 31624.

t. 13, vyp. 4 (pub. 1952). RIKHTER, A. A. Buprestidae, pt. 4. No. 31625.

t. 21-22 (pub. 1936-40). PLAVIL'SHCHIKOV, N. N. Cerambycidae, pt. 1-2. No. 31332.

t. 26, vyp. 1 (pub. 1936). OGLOBLIN, D. A. Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae. No. 31067.

t. 27, vyp. 2 (pub. 1950). TERMINASIAN, M. E. Attelabidae. No. 32417.

t. 31 (pub. 1952). STARK, V. N. Iridae. No. 32233.

Insecta Dermaptera.

BEI-BIENKO, G. A. Nasekomye kozhistokryle. 1936. No. 28034.

Insecta Diptera.

t. 3, vyp. 4 (pub. 1937). SHTAKEL'BERG, A. A. Culicidae (Culicinae). No. 31999.

t. 6, vyp. 6 (pub. 1940). RUBTSOV, I. A. Simuliidae. No. 31723.

t. 7, vyp. 2 (pub. 1937). OLSUF'EV, N. G. Tabanidae. No. 31102.

t. 9, vyp. 2 (pub. 1940). PARAMONOV, S. I. A. Bombyliidae. Bombyliinae. No. 31182.

t. 18, vyp. 4 (pub. 1951). ZIMIN, L. S. Muscidae. Tribes Muscini, Stomoxydini. No. 33089.

t. 19, vyp. 1 (pub. 1937). RODENDORF, B. B. Sarcophagidae, pt. 1. No. 31669.

Insecta Hemiptera.

t. 1, vyp. 1-2 (pub. 1914-19). MORDVILKO, A. K. Aphidodea. No. 30865.

t. 6, vyp. 1 (pub. 1913). KIRICHENKO, A. N. Dysodiidae i Aradidae. No. 30070.

t. 6, vyp. 2 (pub. 1916). KIRICHENKO, A. N. Coreidae: Coreinae. No. 30070.

Insecta Homoptera.

t. 7 (pub. 1949). BORKHSENIUS, N. S. Coccoidea (Pseudococcidae). No. 28253.

Insecta Hymenoptera.

t. 2, vyp. 1 (pub. 1935). GUSSAKOV-SKII, V. V. Chalastogastra, pt. 1. No. 29478.

t. 2, vyp. 2 (pub. 1947). GUSSAKOV-SKII, V. V. Tenthredinoidea, pt. 2. No. 29479.

t. 5, vyp. 2-3 (pub. 1936-41). TE-

LENGA, N. A. Braconidae, pt. 1-2. No. 32400.

Insecta Lepidoptera.

t. 1, vyp. 1-2 (pub. 1915-29). KUZNETSOV, N. I. A. Introduction. Asciidae (Danaiidae). No. 30285.

t. 1, vyp. 2 [sic] (pub. 1952). GERASIMOV, A. M. Caterpillars, pt. 1. No. 29233.

t. 12 (pub. 1950). KOZHANCHIKOV, I. V. Orgyidae. No. 30174.

t. 13, vyp. 3 (pub. 1937). KOZHANCHIKOV, I. V. Agrotinae. No. 30175.

Insecta Mallophaga.

Nov. ser. 27 (pub. 1940). BLAGOVESHCHENSKII, D. I. Mallophaga. No. 28165.

Insecta Orthoptera.

BEI-BIENKO, G. I. A. Blattodea. 1950. No. 28035.

t. 4, vyp. 2 (pub. 1952). MISHCHENKO, L. L. Catantopinae. No. 30830.

Insecta Pseudoneuroptera.

t. 1, vyp. 1-2 (pub. 1915-19). BARTENEV, A. N. Libellulidae. No. 27993.

Mammalia.

t. 1, vyp. 2 (pub. 1952). FLEROV, K. K. [Moschidae i Cervidae]. No. 29047.

t. 3, vyp. 4 (pub. 1937). VINOGRADOV, B. S. Dipodidae. No. 32749.

t. 3, vyp. 5 (pub. 1940). ARGIRPULO, A. I. Muridae. No. 27857.

Nov. ser. 29 (pub. 1941). VINOGRADOV, B. S., and A. I. ARGIRPULO. Opredelitel' gryzunov. No. 32748.

Nov. ser. 29 (pub. 1941). VINOGRADOV, B. S., and A. I. ARGIRPULO. Opredelitel' gryzunov. No. 32748.

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Nov. ser. 29 (pub. 1941). VINOGRADOV, B. S., and A. I. ARGIRPULO. Opredelitel' gryzunov. No. 32748.

Reptilia.

t. 1-2 (pub. 1915-16). NIKOL'SKII, A. M. *Chelonia* i *Sauria*; *Ophidia*. No. 30992.

Tunicata.

vyp. 1 (pub. 1916). REDIKORTSEV, V. V. [Molgulidae, Thetyidae i Styelidae]. No. 31576. **Sets seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

28978. FAUSEL, EVERETT GODFREY, 1901-, and **J. A. HEMPHILL.** Study of the late symptoms of immersion foot. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, Nov. 1945. v. 81, no. 5, p. 500-503) 4 refs.

Contains a study of 65 patients, 14 months after cold immersion. Includes information on previous medical history, experience during the time of immersion, subsequent treatment, and current symptoms and findings. The latter are attributed to fibrosis, secondary to the initial inflammation after immersion rather than to secondary angiospasm. Abstract by R. L. Richards in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Mar. 1946. v. 6, no. 7, p. 307-308. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28979. FAUVEL, PIERRE LOUIS ANDRÉ, 1866-. *Annélides polychètes du Groënland*, recueillies par M. A. Bauer en 1949. (Association philomathique d'Alsace et de Lorraine. Bulletin, 1952. t. 9, fasc. 2, p. 102-106) **Title tr.:** Polychaete annelids of Greenland collected by Mr. A. Bauer in 1949.

Contains descriptions of nine species of bristle worms collected mainly at Port Victor, West Greenland, in the 1949 mission of *Expéditions polaires françaises*. One of the species, *Cistendes granulata* represents an arctic form; the others are of a wide distribution. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

FAVORISOVA, B. IŮ., see Tiflov, V. E., and B. IŮ. Favorisova. *Kholodostok* blok. 1940. No. 32468.

28980. FAY, TEMPLE, 1895-, and **G. W. SMITH.** Observations on reflex responses during prolonged periods of human refrigeration. (Archives of neurology and psychiatry, Feb. 1941. v. 45, p. 215-22, illus., 2 tables) 5 refs.

Contains a neurological study of 42 patients made hypothermic a total of 83 times, with rectal temperatures reduced to 80° F. and below. Reflexes, nervous and mental responses were tested at various decreasing temperatures, and

their changes and disappearance (if any) studied. A corresponding method was adopted when returning the patients to normal temperature, and the possible aftereffects, memories, etc., of the hypothermic state investigated. About 400 neurologic examinations were made in this series. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28981. FEDORCHENKO, T. P. K voprosu o kartakh plavanii I. L. Golikova i G. I. Shelikhova k tikhookeanskim beregam Severnoi Ameriki v 1783-1786. (Voprosy geografii, Sbornik 22, 1950, Kartografiia, p. 181-85, fold. map) **Title tr.:** On maps of the I. L. Golikov and G. I. Shelikhov voyage to the Pacific coasts of North America in 1783-1786.

Contains reproduction and description of a hitherto unknown map, published in 1787 and found by the author in a provincial town in the U.S.S.R. It was based on then available geographical information and on the original map, now lost, attached to the report of the Golikov and Shelikhov voyage 1783-86. On it, the northeastern coasts of Asia, Alaskan coast, Aleutian Islands, as well as the boundaries of the Russian possessions in America, are roughly delineated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

28982. FEDOROV, BORIS GAVRILOVICH. Sravnitel'nyi ocherk litorali Solovetskikh ostrovov Belogo moria. (*In:* Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 3, Leningrad, 1927. Trudy, 1928. p. 385-87) **Title tr.:** A comparative sketch of the littoral fauna of the Solovetskiye Islands in the White Sea.

Contains an ecological study of this littoral fauna which consists of two principal biocoenoses: that of the sand (*Arenicola marina*—*Mya arenaria*) and a complex biocoenose of rocks (*Balanus balanoides*, *Actinia equina*, fucoids, etc.). Notes are given on various species. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

28983. FEDOROV, D. N., and A. S. KOROVIN. Lechenie ognestrel'nykh ranenii i otmorozhenii v usloviakh evakogospitala mavezymi poviazkami. (Arkhiiv biologicheskikh nauk, 1941. t. 62, vyp. 1, p. 28-33, table) **Title tr.:** Treatment of gunshot wounds and frostbite in evacuation hospitals with ointment dressings.

Contains a report on treatment with the Vishnevskii method, including 24 cases of frostbite. Degree and location of

cold injuries; combined treatment with novocaine block; course and results of therapy are discussed. *Copy seen:* DSG.

FEDOROV, EVGENII KONSTANTINOVICH, 1908-, see Shirshov, P. P., and E. K. Fedorov. Scientific work of drifting station. 1938. No. 31961.

28984. FEDOROV, G. G. Opisaniye èkspeditsii po Obi lètom 1895 goda. (Leningrad. Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya. Antropologicheskoye obshchestvo. Trudy, 1894-95, pub. 1897. t. 2, p. 299-327) *Title tr.:* Description of an expedition to the Ob' River in summer of 1895.

Contains account of a trip made by four students of the Military-Medical Academy in Petersburg to the Ostyak country for the purpose of collecting ethnographical, anthropological and zoological material. The party traveled from Petersburg by train and boat via Tyumen and Samarkov, to Berezov May 5-31, 1895. There they stayed for some weeks, making several small trips in the region; they studied Ostyak anthropology and made excavations, looking for skulls. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28985. FEDOROV, L. F. Solovki. Kronshtadt, 1889. 344, iii p., 10 fold. tables, fold. map. (Russkoye geograficheskoye obshchestvo. Otdeleniye ètnografii. Zapiski, t. 19, vyp. 1)

Contains a monographic study of Solovki or Solovetskiy Island in the White Sea, noted for its monastery and as a place of pilgrimage. Its climate is sketched, with tables of daily air temperature and wind direction and force for several months each year through the period 1829-1855. Brief survey is given of the island's natural conditions: physiography, wildlife, etc., and composition of the population. The famous monastery, and the "bogomol'sky", its religious community, are described in detail: their dwellings, habit, food, and activities. The island's economy, trade and education, and the monks' important contribution to them are discussed, particularly the "pilgrim trade". Map is ground plan of the island, and (in some detail) the monastery. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28986. FEDOROV, L. T. Issledovaniya i raschet maksimal'nykh raskhodov snegovykh polovodil rek Evropeyskoy chasti SSSR. (Problemy regulirovaniya rechnogo stoka, 1952. vyp. 5, p. 140-238, 29

illus., tables, graphs, maps, diagrs.) 46 refs.

Title tr.: Investigations and calculations of the maximum run-off during spring floods on rivers in the European part of U.S.S.R.

"The amount of water accumulated by snow during the winter, the intensity of spring snow-melting, and the state of the soil during the melt period are principal factors determining the flood run-off. The amount of water in the snow cover is a function of the depth and density of the snow cover, infiltration into the soil, and evaporation from the snow surface. Water also evaporated from saturated soil surfaces during snow melting. Deep frost penetration and intensive snow-melting increase run-off. Convective heat exchange between the snow and the air is the important factor in melting processes. Formulas and graphs are presented to indicate numerical interrelations applicable for run-off calculations."—SIPRE. Tabulated data from 400 stations are appended (p. 212-34). Rivers of the Kara (Tobol tributaries), Barents, White Sea drainage basins are included. *Copy seen:* DLC.

28987. FEDOROV, V. V. Rogovaya rukofat' kremenvego orudiya iz Mezinskoy paleoliticheskoy stovani. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ètnografii. Trudy, novaya seriya, 1947, t. 1, p. 135-38, 2 illus.) *Title tr.:* The horn handle for a stone implement from the paleolithic site at Mezen'.

Contains description of an artifact of northern reindeer horn in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Leningrad. The object obviously served a practical purpose, it is not ornamented although it bears evidence of having been made by human hand. Another similar object was found in the paleolithic site "Mal'ta" near Irkutsk, which contains a stone blade inserted in the hole end of the piece of horn. *Copy seen:* DLC.

FEDOROVA, A. L., see Puchkov, N. V., and A. L. Fedorova. O temp. koëffitsienta fagocytosy. 1952. No. 31497.

28988. FEDOROVA, R. V. Materialy paleobotanicheskogo issledovaniya pogrebennykh torfianikov priopol'nogo Urala. (Vsesoyuznoye geograficheskoye obshchestvo. Izvestiya, Nov.-Dec. 1951. t. 83, no. 6, p. 635-40, 2 sketch maps, fold. plate, table) 6 refs. *Title tr.:* Paleobotanical investigation of fossil

peat deposits of the sub-arctic Ural.

Contains results of pollen analysis of samples collected by L. D. Dolgushin in two denudations of fossil peat layers on the banks of the Man'ya River, a tributary of the Lyapin. Statistical data (absolute and percent) on pollen and spores of various plant species are given; and the vegetation, contemporary with the peat development, is characterized. These data are compared with results of similar tests in the Pechora, Vorkuta, Novyy Port and Salekhard regions and in the eastern parts of the Middle Ural. It is concluded that the climate in the Northern Ural at the time this peat was formed on the Man'ya was not more severe than that of the upper Pechora River basin in the post-glacial period of maximal temperature. The occurrence of three percent of oak pollen in this peat shows a northward extension of broad-leaved species in that period.

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28989. FEDOROVSKIĬ, N. M. Mineralogicheskie provintsii SSSR. (Sovetskaya geografiya, 1936, t. 6, no. 4, p. 279-301; no. 9, p. 751-85, map) **Title tr.:** Mineralogical provinces of the U.S.S.R.

"Tabular account of the character and distribution of the mineral resources of Russia, including notes on the geologic and petrographic character of the igneous and metamorphic complexes and of the sediments from which the mineral are derived."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, v. 4, 1936, p. 81.

The mineralogical provinces include (I) Baltic shield (incl. Kola Peninsula and western coast of the White Sea) p. 752-56; (IV) East Russian depression (incl. Arkhangel'sk province), p. 760-61; (V) western slope of Ural Mts. and Timan Range, p. 762-63; (VI) eastern slope of Ural Mts., p. 764-67.

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28990. FEDOTOV, B. Za pol'arnym krugom. (Kolhoznoe proizvodstvo, June 1953, god 13, no. 7, p. 61, illus.) **Title tr.:** Beyond the Arctic Circle.

Notes on reindeer breeding and economy of the collective farm, Krasno-shchel'ye in the Lovozerskiy district of Kola Peninsula, which breeds over 4,000 reindeer.

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28991. FEDOTOV, D. M. *Protomyzostomum polynephris*, eine neue Myzostomidenart. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1912. Bd. 39, no. 21-22, p. 649-53, illus.)

Title tr.: *Protomyzostomum polynephris*, a new species of Myzostomidae.

Contains a morphological and systematic study of this new parasite found living in reproductive organs of a starfish, *Gorgonocephalus eucnemis*, secured in Kola Bay, Murman coast.

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FEDYSNII, V. V., see Fesenkov, V. G., and others. O Tungusskom meteorite. 1951. No. 29010.

28992. FEHLINGER, H. Die Gemeinschaft bei den Eskimo. (Erdball, 1929. Jahrg. 3, no. 8, p. 304-313) **Title tr.:** The community among the Eskimos.

Contains a popular description of Eskimo family life, the local group organization and its leaders (usually shamans), the juridical customs, blood revenge, ethics, personal property and theft, fighting and contest in songs, etc.

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FEINBERG, LEONARD J., see Coover, M. O., and others. Effect cold & hormones excretion pentose in rat. 1950. No. 28614.

28993. FELDT, ROBERT H., and D. E. W. WENSTRAND. The cold pressor and the breath-holding test; an analysis of results in 200 subjects. (Archives of internal medicine, June 1941. v. 67, p. 1157-61, 2 tables) 3 refs.

Contains an account of tests on 200 subjects, some with normal and some with elevated blood pressure. The mean responses to both tests were essentially similar. However, wide differences between the reaction to the cold pressor test and the reaction to the breath-holding test were at times found in the same person: 39 were hyperreactive to cold while hyporeactive to breath-holding; 16 showed a reverse condition.

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FELL, HERMANN, see Jung, A., and H. Fell. Arteriographie . . . bei Erfrierungsschäden. 1942. No. 29923.

FELLMAN, JACOB, 1795-1875, see Toivonen, Y. H. J. Fellmanin muisti-inpanot lapin. 1930. No. 32496.

28994. FELLOWES, RAE. Nursing care of "immersion foot." (Canadian nurse, Sept. 1943. v. 39, p. 581-82)

Contains note of the causes, symptoms and pathology of the injury; first aid to patients (undressing, preparation of bed); treatment (dry, cold air; ice bags, etc.) diet, etc.

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FELLOWS, ROBERT ELLSWORTH, 1917-1949, see Gault, H. R., and R. E. Fellows. Zinc-copper deposit Tracy Arm, Alaska. 1953. No. 29207.

28995. FELS, EDWIN, 1888- . Ludwig Mecking. (Geographical review, July 1953. v. 43, no. 3, p. 425)

Contains a summary of Mecking's life (1878-1952) and tribute to his achievements as geographer, teacher, and as editor of *Geographisches Jahrbuch* 1930-44. The extent of his writings (bibliographies cited) and his contributions to arctic studies are noted.

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28996. FENNELL, EARLE J. The Topographic Division of the U. S. Geological Survey. (In: Alaskan Science Conference, 3d. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. pub. in Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 203-206, text map)

Contains a brief summary of mapping operations prior to World War II, during which about half the Territory was mapped in disconnected areas at various scales, and account of the Division's present program carried out in cooperation with military agencies. A provisional map series at 1:250,000 will cover Alaska by early 1953. The general program includes "(1) completion of an up-to-date series of 1:250,000 scale maps; and (2) completion of the mile-to-the-inch maps in the most vital areas." Field methods are briefly described. Aerial photography is being done by the U.S. Air Force and Navy. Map shows Alaska areas covered by U.S. Geological Survey topographic 1:250,000 and 1:63,360 scale maps.

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28997. FENYVESSY, LADISLAUS von. Die rassengeschichtliche Grundlagen des Ursprungs der uralaltaischen Völker. (Erdball, 1929. Jahrg. 3, no. 12, p. 444-50) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** The racial-historical backgrounds of the origin of the Ural-Altaic peoples.

Contains discussion of the frequently confused conceptions of the racial and linguistic division of peoples. The Ural-Altaic peoples are racially and linguistically a mixed group. Finno-Ugrians and Samoyeds belong to the Uralic linguistic family; racially they are substantially Europoids. The Altaic branch speak Turcic-Mongolic-Manchurian languages, and racially they are overwhelmingly Mongoloids. There is also a mixed racial

zone between the two. All the Ural-Altaic peoples, it is concluded, were originally of Mongolian race, and their Finno-Ugric branch later became greatly influenced by the European races.

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28998. FERDINAND, L. Sandløberens, *Crocethia alba* (Pall.) trackforhold i Nordeuropa. (Dansk ornithologisk forening. Tidsskrift, 1953. Årg. 47, hæfte 2, p. 69-95, illus., text maps) 58 refs. **Title tr.:** Migration of the sanderling, *Crocethia alba* (Pall.) in northern Europe.

Contains a study of the migration routes of this bird, with data on extent of the breeding areas in Greenland, Spitsbergen and northern Asia (text map 5), on dates of arrival, departure and breeding (table 3), and on the migration conditions in a series of European countries (table 3). Summary in English.

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28999. FERGUSON, IRENE DAVIS, 1898- , and N. LEVINSON. Responses to temperature in the isolated rabbit ear. (Journal of physiology, 1952. v. 118, p. 59P-60P) 3 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with the temperature of the perfusion fluid and/or of the ear unaltered, lowered, or raised. The results suggest conditions in the isolated ear resembling those in the intact ear.

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29000. FERGUSON, IRENE DAVIS, 1898- , and N. LEVINSON. Vascular responses in the isolated ear of the rabbit. (Journal of physiology, 1952. v. 119, p. 14P) 2 refs.

In isolated ears of rabbits, a decrease of temperature of the perfusion fluid (from 38° to 16° C.) causes a more rapid rate of inflow and decreased rate of edema formation. It is suggested that this is due to an alteration in the vascular system, the fluid being possibly diverted from capillaries to vessels of larger caliber.

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29001. FERGUSON, IRENE DAVIS, 1898- , and N. LEVINSON. Vascular responses to temperature in the denervated isolated rabbit ear. (Journal of physiology, 1953. v. 122, p. 35P-36P), 3 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with ears deprived of nerves to the blood vessels. With the perfusion fluid at 16° C. or 38° C., there was little difference, after initial fluctuation, in the rates of inflow, and rapid change of temperature

of the fluid brought about delayed and weak inflow responses. These and other changes indicate a diminished response of the larger blood vessels to temperature changes and increased capillary permeability.

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FERGUSON, TOM BRUCE, 1923-, see Forster, R. E., and T. B. Ferguson. Relationship hypothalamic temp. and thermoreg. effectors. 1952. No. 29074.

29002. FERNALD, ARTHUR THOMAS, 1917-, and D. R. NICHOLS. Active sand dunes in the Kobuk River valley, northwestern Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1421-22)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto Canada. Areas of active dunes occupy 50 sq. mi.; stabilized dunes cover more than 300 sq. mi. Forms of dunes and shapes of dune areas are described. Dune-forming winds are from east and southeast. Precipitation, wind direction, and source of dune sand are discussed.

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FERNALD, ARTHUR THOMAS, 1917-, see also Péwé, T. L., and others. Multiple glaciation Alaska. 1953. No. 31287.

29003. FERNALD, MERRITT LYNDON, 1873-1950. Persistence of plants in unglaciated areas of boreal America. (American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston. Memoirs, 1925. n. s., v. 15, no. 3, p. 237-342, 7 tables, 73 maps)

The occurrence of Cordilleran, Alaskan, Siberian, and Arctic Archipelago species, and more than 80 endemic species, on summits of the Torngats of Labrador, Shickshocks of Gaspé, and Long Range of Newfoundland cannot be satisfactorily explained in terms of recent dispersal or migration. It is believed that these sections and the Arctic Archipelago were unglaciated during the Pleistocene, the plants being survivors of a pre-Pleistocene flora. In this classic study, the author considers in turn Cordilleran and western arctic species in eastern North America, various possibilities of dispersal and migration of plants, glaciation of various sections including the Torngats, occurrence of plants in proximity to glaciers, zoological evidence, possibility of dispersal prior to Wisconsin glaciation, and the relation of the distribution of American and European arctic floras.

Many maps show distribution of species in North America, Greenland, and arctic Europe and Asia. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29004. FERRARO, D. La cura dei congelati nelle più recenti esperienze della nostra guerra. (Forze sanitarie, Jan. 15, 1942. anno 11, n. 1, p. 20, 23-24, 27) **Title tr.:** The treatment of frostbite in the more recent experiences of our war.

Contains a review of recent diagnostic and therapeutic methods in cold injuries, especially as practiced in Italy. Includes information on trenchfoot and frostbite casualties in some recent wars; on prophylactic measures; general "chilling" and its therapy; therapy of frostbite, viz: hot, dry air; sympathetic intervention; short waves; local application or antiseptics, vitamin or hormone preparations, sulphur drugs, etc.; warm, hypertonic baths, etc.; diagnosis of bone lesions and of neuro-vascular injuries; etc. Each method is traced to its originator and evaluated. **Copy seen:** DSG.

FERRIS, EUGENE BEVERLEY, 1905-, see Reiser, M. F., and E. B. Ferris. Nature cold pressor test. 1948. No. 31593.

29005. FERSMAN, ALEKSANDR EVGEN'EVICH, 1883-1945. Geokhimiâ Rossii, typ. 1. (In his: Izbrannye trudy, (Selected works),* 1953, t. 2, p. 9-210, illus., text maps) 61 refs. *Originally pub.* in 1922. **Title tr.:** Geochemistry of Russia, fasc. 1.

Chapter seven on Geochemistry of the regions, deals with the eastern section of the Fennoscandian Shield (p. 74-104, suppl., p. 183-87). The geology, orography, petrological content and minerals of the area, are summarized; its chemical elements (diagrams, p. 84 and 98), genetic types, genetic cycles (Precambrian, Paleozoic, Glacial and Recent epochs) are presented, and a geochemical table given in suppl. **Copy seen:** MH.

29006. FERSMAN, ALEKSANDR EVGEN'EVICH, 1883-1945. K voprosu o sodержanii redkikh zemel' v apatitakh. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1924. Ser. A, p. 42-45) **Title tr.:** On the question of content of rare earths in apatites.

*His *Izbrannye trudy*, 1952-in progress, will be listed with northern materials specified, in a later volume of *Arctic Bibliography*.

Contains the results of analyses of apatites from various regions, including those from Khibiny on Kola Peninsula, Narsarsuaq in Greenland and Gällivare in northern Norway. The fluctuation of the determined rare earth content is discussed.

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29007. FERSMAN, ALEKSANDR EV-GEN'EVICH, 1883-1945. *Novaya zhizn'* Kol'skol tundry. (Vokrug sveta, Jan. 1950, no. 1, p. 36-41, illus.) *Title tr.:* New life in the Kola tundras.

Contains posthumous notes on a trip by railroad to Kirovsk in 1944, comparison of conditions with those of 1920; reminiscences on the discovery of apatite deposits, organization of their exploitation and the gradual rise of industry and of scientific research work in the Khibiny region.

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29008. FERSMAN, ALEKSANDR EV-GEN'EVICH, 1883-1945. *Problema Monche-Tundry, Kol'skii Poluostrov.* (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1932. Ser. A, no. 1, p. 1-10) *Title tr.:* The problem of the Moncha Tundra.

Contains notes on exploration of the Moncha Tundra region in western Kola Peninsula before 1931, the author's observations during his two trips thither, general data on the geological structure and petrology of the region, and a symposium of various problems concerning this tundra area which should be resolved by further investigations.

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29009. FERSMAN, ALEKSANDR EV-GEN'EVICH, 1883-1945. *Rezultaty ekspeditsii v Khibinskie i Lovozerskie tundry.* (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1922. Ser. A, p. 59-62) *Title tr.:* Results of the expeditions to the Khibiny and Lovozero Tundras.

Contains a summary of scientific results of the Northern Scientific-Industrial Expedition's work in 1920, 1921 and 1922 in these regions of central and western Kola Peninsula, sponsored by Geological and Mineralogical Museum of the Academy of U.S.S.R. The explored areas are described, a list given of 85 minerals new for the region, also notes on the geochemical and genetic characteristics of various explored rock formations.

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29010. FESENKOV, VASILII GRIGOR'EVICH, 1889-, and others. *O Tungus-*

skom meteorite. (Nauka i zhizn', Sept. 1951. t. 18, no. 9, p. 17-20, illus.) *Other authors:* A. A. Mikhailov, E. L. Krinov, K. P. Stanfukovich, and V. V. Fedynskii. *Title tr.:* On the Tunguska meteorite.

Criticism and refutation of the views expressed in A. Kazantsev's *Gost' iz kosmosa*, 1951, q. v. and in B. Llapunov's *Iz glubiny vselennoi*, 1950, q. v., which explained the explosion in the Podkamen-naya Tunguska basin June 30, 1908, on the hypothesis of a space ship from Mars which exploded on approaching the surface of the earth. Fesenkov *et al.*, most outstanding of Soviet astronomers and astrophysicists, are completely convinced that the phenomenon was nothing other than a falling meteorite. The size and velocity of the meteorite, and features of the site, particularly its frozen ground and phenomena caused by permafrost and solifluction, are stated to account for the phenomena which have misled the former investigators. A plan to send a new expedition for further investigations of the site is revealed.

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29011. FEWKES, VLADIMIR J., 1901- . *Aboriginal potsherds from Red River, Manitoba.* (American antiquity, 1937. v. 3, no. 2, p. 143-55, illus.) 25 refs.

Contains technological description of 30 potsherds, originating from several localities in the valley of the lower Red River, north of the city of Winnipeg: results of microscopical examination of construction, surfacing and decoration of the sherds. The author also examined a sample collection of the so-called comb ceramics from Finland and northeastern U.S.S.R., and another from sites near Balakhna, province of Nizhni Novgorod. In both cases, the material has striking analogies with the specimens from the region of Lake Winnipeg. This paper is offered as a contribution towards the considerable factual data required before "the question of Eurasiatic-American contacts can be considered by archeologists."

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29012. FEYLING-HANSSEN, ROLF W. Brief account of the ice-foot. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, 1953. nr. 14, hefte 1/4, p. 45-52, illus.) 22 refs.

Contains review of the literature theories and facts of ice-foot formation; various definitions and description of the feature, "sea ice adhering to the coast,

unaffected by the tide. Low temperatures and a wide difference in the level of high and low tides are necessary for the formation of ice foot; snow is not involved. It begins to form before sea ice, and grows faster in its upper than in the lower parts."—SIPRE. Dates for its formation and disappearance are given for various localities, including the Isfjorden region and Festningen (78° N. 13°30' E.) on Vestspitsbergen; Etah (78° N. 73° W.) and Umanak (70°40' N. 52°09' W.) in North Greenland; and Egedesminde (approx. 68°40' N. 52°30' W.) and Ritenbenk (69°46' N. 51°19' W.) West Greenland. Its erosive effect on the shore and on plants and animal bodies within it, and its role in formation of the strandflat are briefly discussed.

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29013. FIELD, GRACE ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, 1899- Alaskans work to control communicable diseases. (Alaska's health, Dec. 1951. v. 9, p. 1-4, 6, illus.)

Contains an outline of means and principles applied by the health authorities in Alaska to combat communicable diseases; education and enlightenment; vaccination and vaccine research; combat of measles, whooping cough, smallpox, diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc. Incidence, severity, conditions in the past and recent progress are also discussed.

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29014. FIELD, HENRY, 1902-, and K. PRICE. Review of soviet archaeology, 1919-1945, in historic perspective. (Southwestern journal of anthropology, 1947. v. 3, no. 3, p. 212-29) 9 refs.

Includes note of archeological excavations made in Siberia by A. P. Okladnikov, and in the White Sea and Lake Onega region by V. I. Ravdonikas and others. Their investigations confirmed the existence of later neolithic phases in the North, discovered sites of the ancient neolithic culture in the taiga region, and contributed to the studies of the bronze age in Siberia (p. 217, 220). This paper is stated to have been adapted and translated from one by S. V. Kiselev pub. in Institute for History of Material Culture 1945.

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FIELD, WILLIAM OSGOOD, Jr. Glaciological research in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29015. FIEVÈZ, J. Froidures graves des pieds: le pied tricolore; quelques considérations pathogéniques, prophylactiques, et thérapeutiques. (Progrès médicale, Dec. 9, 1939. année 67, no. 48-49, p. 1327-33) **Title tr.:** Serious frostbite of the feet: the tri-colored foot; some pathogenic, prophylactic and therapeutic considerations.

Contains observations on the three-colored zones in severely frostbitten limbs and on other local symptoms; necrosis; pathogenesis; prophylaxis (proper management of trench conditions; frequent rotation of soldiers; foot ointments) evacuation and transport of frostbite cases; therapy: gradual re-warming; "physiological rewarming"; vasodilators; surgery. The account is based on observations in World War I.

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FIGUEROA, WILLIAM G., see Bly, C. G., and others. Survival in cold. 1950. No. 28189.

FILHOULAUD, HENRI, see Simon, R., and H. Filhoulaud. Gelures pieds traitées anesthésiques lombaires. 1940. No. 32065.

29016. FILSAK, J., and V. SELIGER. Klinická šetření a kursu zimního táboření v Tatrách 1950. (Vojenská zdravotnická listy, Sept.-Oct. 1951. v. 20, no. 5, p. 231-32) Text in Czech. **Title tr.:** Clinical observations during winter camping in the Tatra Mountains in 1950.

Contains medical observations on military personnel camping in high mountains (Tatra) during the winter. For study purposes the personnel was from the beginning divided into a normal and a dystonic group. Respiratory complaints, rheumatic pains, and mild cold injuries are registered and their anamnesis and treatment explained. Recommendations for a proper health régime in winter camps are made.

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FILSAK, J., see also Seliger, V., and J. Filsak. Působení chladu. 1951. No. 31877.

29017. FINDEISEN, HANS. Aus meinen Reisen in Nordsibirien 1927 bis 1928. (Erdball, 1929. Jahrg. 3, no. 2, p. 49-57, 4 illus. on plate 16) **Title tr.:** From my travels in northern Siberia in 1927 to 1928.

Contains an account on author's sojourn at the village of Podkamennaya Tunguska to study the Yeniseians. From there he

traveled by boat up the Podkamennaya Tunguska about 80 km. to a trading post. Eight Yeniseian tales noted there are given in German. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29018. FINDEISEN, HANS. Bei den Fischer- und Jägervolk der Jenissej-Ostjaken in Nordsibirien; aus der Ergebnissen einer ethnographischen Forschungsreise im Herbst und Winter 1927. (Erdball, 1928. Jahrg. 2, no. 9, p. 338-46, 6 illus. on plates 73-74) **Title tr.:** Among the Yeniseian fishers and hunters in northern Siberia; from the results of an ethnographical expedition in the fall and winter of 1927.

Contains a report written from Podkamennaya Tunguska. Several theories on the ethnic origin of Yeniseians are discussed and author's observations on their two racial types are given. Then follows an account, from his current experiences with the Yeniseians, of: their food, fishing and hunting (mostly squirrels, formerly also elk), their superstitions, beliefs on the bear as reincarnated man, their bear hunting, sibs and marriage restrictions, and their religious beliefs (a supreme god and a goddess of the nether world are known). Several myths and a narrative on warfare with Ostyaks are noted.

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29019. FINDEISEN, HANS. Iz poezdki k keto (Enisejskim ostjakam) v 1927-28 g. g. (Sovetskaja Azia, 1929. god 5, no. 2, p. 126-31) **Title tr.:** From a journey to the Kets (Yenisey-Ostyaks) in 1927-28.

Contains review of earlier theories on the origin and language of Yeniseians, and author's own observations made among the Ostyaks and Yeniseians: their hunting trade (mostly for squirrels), superstitions and bear cult, social organization (a council of elders representing each clan), religious beliefs and shamanism, historical legends on wars with Yuraks and Tungus, etc. The author was sent to study Yeniseians and Tungus by the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin and his sojourn among them lasted for 18 months.

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29020. FINDEISEN, HANS. Kinderleben bei einem sibirischen Polarkolk. (Erdball, 1926. Jahrg. 1, no. 3, p. 100-108, 4 illus. on plates 21-23) **Title tr.:** Life of children among a Siberian polar people.

Contains an account of the care of children and their education among the Yakuts, based on W. Sieroszewski's work *Äakuty*, 1896 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 27192). **Copy seen:** DSG.

29021. FINDEISEN, HANS. Neue Untersuchungen und Materialien zum Problem der westsibirischen Altasiaten sowie über den Ursprung der Altasiaten überhaupt. (Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1927, pub. 1929. Jahrg. 59, Heft 3-6, p. 281-90) **Title tr.:** New investigations and materials on the problem of the Old-Asiatics of western Siberia, also on the origin of the Old-Asiatics generally.

Contains critical remarks on V. Bogoraz's theory of the ethnic origin of Yeniseians, their language and culture, as expressed in his article *Kastren-issledovatel' paleoaziatov in Pamäti M. A. Kastrena*, 1927 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21135). Writing in Podkamennaya Tunguska in 1927 during his ethnographical expedition to the Yeniseians, Findeisen examines several theories on the origin of Paleo-Siberians and particularly the Yeniseians, adding some of his own impressions, from his stay among the southern section of this people, called the Tunguska Kets. Details are given on their two racial types, their economy (fishing, reindeer breeding, forms of sledges, etc.), folk poetry and tales.

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29022. FINDEISEN, HANS. Die nordasiatische Kunstkreise. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen, 1933. Bd. 63, p. 355-67) **Title tr.:** The northern Asiatic art cycles.

Contains comparison of two systems of classification of northern Siberian art: that of the author's *Die Kunstkreise Nordasiens* 1930 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 4968), and that of E. Schneider, *Izobrazitel'noe iskusstvo tuzemnykh plemen Sibiri*, 1931, q. v. The two systems worked out independently, have many points in common. The discussion deals with characteristics of the art of (among others) Lapps, Samoyeds, Ostyaks, Voguls, Yeniseians, Ostyak-Samoyeds, Tungus, Dolgans, Koryaks, Chukchis, Kamchadals, Eskimos, Gilyaks, Lamuts, Aleuts, Yukaghirs, and Yakuts.

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29023. FINDEISEN, HANS. Schamanentum in Nordsibirien. (Erdball, 1929. Jahrg. 3, no. 9, p. 338-41, 3 illus. on

plate 75) *Title tr.*: Shamanism in northern Siberia.

Contains an account of Yeniseian shamans from author's inquiries in the field: he noted down several tales, songs and incantations from a famous shaman in the region of Podkamennaya Tunguska in 1927. The shaman's vocation and training, his costume and drum, and a shamanistic ceremony are described. Conceptions on man's soul (*ulvei*) and beliefs on *Hosedam*, a goddess of the nether world, are explained.

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29024. FINDEISEN, HANS. Viehzüchter- und Jägervölker am Baikalsee, im Flussgebiet der Bureja und im Amurlande. Auf Grundlage der photographischen Aufnahmen des russischen Ethnographen Pjotr Schimkiewitsch (†) aus dem Besitz des Berliner Museums für Völkerkunde dargestellt. (Baessler-Archiv, 1930. Bd. 14, Heft 1, p. 1-29, 15 illus.) 12 refs. *Title tr.*: The animal-breeding and hunting peoples in the Lake Baykal region, in the basin of the Bureya River, and in the land of Amur. A presentation based on photographs made by the Russian ethnographer Pëtr Shimkievich (deceased) whose material is in possession of the Museum for Ethnology in Berlin.

Contains ethnographical description of Buryats, Yakuts, and several branches of Tungus, incl. reindeer Tungus. It is compiled from various sources: Shimkievich's photographs (about 90) made in 1893-96, and his description of his travels (see under *Globus: Schimkiewitschs Reisen*); the work of Patkanov (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 13159), and Findeisen's own observations made on his Siberian travels in 1927-28. The burial rites of the Tungus of the Podkamennaya (Stony) Tunguska were described in 1927-28 by L. I. Geinen and his notes handed over to Findeisen (published on p. 18). The chapter on the Yakuts (p. 9-13) describes their economic life and profitable trading with Tungus, the rearing of Yakut children; and surveys Yakut religion on the basis of Ionov's work (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22831). The spiritual and material culture of the numerous Tungusian branches and tribes is described. The most primitive and least Russified are the reindeer Tungus of the Siberian taiga, the author's own observations among the reindeer Tungus of the Turukhansk region in 1927-28 being cited.

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29025. FINDEISEN, HANS. Zur Kenntnis der religiösen Gebräuche bei den Sarten, Beltiren und Jakuten. (Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1925, pub. 1926. Jahrg. 57, Heft 3-6, p. 257-71) *Title tr.*: Contribution to the knowledge of the religious customs among the Sarts, Beltirs, and Yakuts.

Contains a lecture based on the new Russian publications on the ethnography of central and northern Asia. The contributions of German scholars of the past (G. F. Müller, J. G. Gmelin, G. W. Steller, P. S. Pallas, J. G. Georgi, and others) are stressed. The Yakuts are the only arctic cattle- and horse-breeding people. The vocabulary of their language consists of 32.5 percent Turcic, 25.9 percent Mongolic, and 41.6 percent elements of undetermined origin. The Yakut vocabulary may be said to be one-third Turcic, one-third Mongolian, the last third consisting of Tungusian, Samoyed-ian, Yeniseian and Yukaghirian components. The Yakut religion is characterized according to a paper of V. V. Ionov (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22831).

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29026. FINDLAY, MARJORIE C. Greenland in the modern world. (Listener, Jan. 22, Apr. 9, 1953. [3] p., 31 illus.)

Contains a popular sketch for a radio audience, of changed economic and social conditions after World War II: Greenland's lack of economic self-sufficiency, the Danes' abandonment of a "closed country" policy and the beginnings of modernization of the life of some 24,000 Greenlanders. An extensive building program is noted, the Eskimos' abandonment of sealing for codfishing as a livelihood, establishment of the main institutions of a modern democracy, and possibility of a change from colonial status to that of a Danish Amt signalize the trend. The increasing importance of Greenland in intercontinental air communication, her strategic position, American defense activities there, etc., are briefly indicated. The author visited Greenland in July 1952 to study the sheep farming, under Arctic Institute of North America sponsorship.

Copy seen: CaMAI (reprint).

29027. FINDLAY, MARJORIE C. Impressions in Greenland. (Contemporary review, July 1953. No. 1051, p. 32-36)

Contains a discussion of modern sheep farming in southwest Greenland in relation to the farming activities of Norse

settlers of the Middle Ages in that area. Thirty Greenlandic families, formerly sealers, are full-time farmers on these ancient farm sites; some 200 other Greenlanders carry on part-time farming. Two sheep-breeding stations set up by the Greenland Administration in Godthaab and Julianehaab Distrikts, and a Sheep Breeder's Association, run by the farmers on the European pattern, mark a developing husbandry. The farmers' standard of living is higher than that of the average Greenlanders. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29028. FINDLAY, MARJORIE C. Miss M. C. Findlay's investigation of sheep farming in West Greenland, 1951. (Polar record, July 1952, v. 6, no. 44, p. 528-29)

Contains brief note on an investigation of the problems in the adoption of sheep farming by Greenlandic fishers and hunters. Work was carried out July-Aug. 1950 [sic]. Places visited are listed.

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29029. FINDLAY, MARJORIE C. Sheep farming in Greenland. (Arctic, July 1953, v. 6, no. 2, p. 166-67)

Contains note on modern sheep farming carried on by 30 full-time and 250 part-time farmers in southwest Greenland. History of the project is outlined and a Greenlandic farm described.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

FINKELMAN, ISIDORE, 1900-, *see* Pollock, L. J., and others. Reflexes evoked by cold stimuli spinal cord. 1951. No. 31408.

FINKLE, JOHN RALPH, 1900-, *see* Pollock, L. J., and others. Reflexes evoked by cold stimuli spinal cord. 1951. No. 31408.

29030. FINN, DONOVAN BARTLEY, 1900-. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. (FAO fisheries bulletin, Jan./Feb.-Mar./Apr. 1951, v. 4, no. 1-2, p. 36-39)

Contains the results of the first meeting of the Commission, Washington, D. C., Apr. 2-10, 1951. The Commission "provides machinery for international coordination of scientific investigation and conservation of the fisheries resources of the waters off the West Coast of Greenland, the East Coast of Canada and the New England States of the United States of America. Its work is concerned with fish of the cod group, the flatfish, and the rosefish or *Sebastes*." Organiza-

tion and objectives of the Commission are discussed and texts of resolutions adopted are given. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29031. FINNILÄ, CARL. Längs Utsjoki och Kevujoki dalfören: några minnen och iakttagelser från en ornitologisk resa. (Terra, 1917, v. 29, p. 78-90, illus.) **Title tr.:** Along the Utsjoki and Kevujoki River valleys; reminiscences and observations from an ornithological trip.

Excursions were made in the summer of 1915 from Utsjoki (69°50' N. 27° E.) up the Utsjoki and Kevujoki Rivers in order to study the vegetation and bird life of northern Lappi. The northernmost pine forest of Finland in the Kevujoki valley was visited. The vascular plants encountered along the middle course of the Kevujoki and elsewhere are listed, and the date when they were first seen in bloom is given. Along the shores of Vuogojäyri, a mountain lake southeast of Njaggäljäläyri, 35 bird species were observed; a willow warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*), only once before seen in Finnish Lapland, was noted.

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29032. FINNISCH-UGRISCHE FORSCHUNGEN. Angaben über die Zahl der Lappen und Finnen in Schweden. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1906, Anzeiger, Bd. 6, no. 1-3, p. 55-56) **Title tr.:** Statements on the number of Lapps and Finns in Sweden.

According to official statistics, the total number of Lapps in 1905 was 5,962, of whom 2,932 were nomads owning 117,821 reindeer. According to the count by parish priests, there were 6,150 Lapps including five to six hundred cross-breeds. About 1,093 Lapps speak Finnish as well as Lappish and all others understand Swedish. The number of Finns in northern Sweden was 41,815, about half of whom understand Finnish only, the others speak also Swedish.

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FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO. *see* Popular mechanics. Arctic tires. 1950. No. 31455.

FIRIN, SEMEN GEORGIEVICH, *see* Belomorf: account construction. 1935. No. 28056.

FIRIN, SEMEN GEORGIEVICH, *see also* Belomorsko-Baltiiskii kanal. 1934. No. 28057.

FIRIN, SEMEN GEORGIEVICH, *see also* White Sea Canal: account construction. 1935. No. 32906.

FIRSOV, N. N., *editor*, *see* Pestel', I. B. *Istor. zapiska o Kamchatke*. 1926. No. 31264.

FIRSOV, N. N., *see also* Spiridonov, N. I. *Na Krafnem Severe*. 1933. No. 32214.

29033. FISCHER, H.-R. Die Bevölkerung Alaskas seit 1867. (Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen, 1953. Jahrg. 97, Heft 1, p. 55-56, 3 tables) *Title tr.*: The population of Alaska since 1867.

Contains a summary of the growth of population since the Alaska Purchase, and the concomitant economic development. Five periods of white man's colonization are distinguished and analyzed. Population movements in the white, permanent settlements, and occupations, are presented in tables.

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29034. FISCHER, WILLIAM AUGUSTINE, 1888- . Photogeologic studies of arctic Alaska and other areas. (*In*: U. S. Research and Development Board. Committee on Geophysics and Geography. Apr. 1953. Selected papers on photogeology and photointerpretation. p. 207-214, 4 text maps, mimeographed).

Photogeologic interpretations of 87,000 sq. mi. in northern Alaska, north of the Brooks Range, was begun in 1948 by the U. S. Geological Survey. Its purpose was to (1) map areas not studied in the field, (2) aid geologic and geophysical field parties and the U. S. Navy's oil exploration program, and (3) provide a regional geologic map of northern Alaska. Results are illustrated by a brief discussion of problems in the Square Lake area and Gubnik anticline.

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FISCHER, WILLIAM AUGUSTINE, 1888- , *see also* Payne, T. G., and others. *Geology of arctic slope, Alaska*. 1951. No. 31213.

29035. FISCHER-MØLLER, KNUD. Demonstration von Eskimoschädeln und Schädeln der nordischen mittelalterlichen Siedler in Grönland ("Grönländer"). (*In*: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 131-32) *Title tr.*: The exhibition of

Eskimo skulls and the skulls of medieval Norse settlers in Greenland ("Greenlanders").

Contains investigation of some typical features of the Eskimo skulls: torus palatinus, torus alveolaris maxillae, and alveolaris mandibulae. The same "Eskimoie" features have been found also on the skulls of the Scandinavian settlers in Greenland, although in considerable lower percentage. The author suggests that similar features on skulls of two different races were caused by geographical factors and climate.

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29036. FISHER, BEN, 1924- . Positive Coombs' test in cold hemoglobinuria. (*Journal of urology*, Dec. 1950. v. 64, no. 6, p. 816-17) 7 refs.

Contains a case report of a 40-year-old Negro with paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria of the Donath-Landsteiner type and with a positive Coombs' reaction; the significance of this case is discussed.

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FISHER, BERNARD, d. 1946, *see* Robinson, G. D., and others. *Alaskan volcano invest.* 1947. No. 31654.

29037. FISHER, MARGARET WELPLEY, 1903- . The mythology of the northern and northeastern Algonkians in reference to Algonkian mythology as a whole. (*In*: Johnson, F., ed. *Man in northeastern N. America*, 1946. p. 226-62, 9 tables, refs.)

Contains analysis of Algonkian (including Montagnais, Naskapi and Cree in Canada) mythological narratives: culture-hero stories, trickster, phallic, cannibal tales, tales of adventure, of passion, of animals and animals in their relation to humans. The principal episodes are presented in tabular form. An extensive bibliography is appended (p. 253-62).

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29038. FISHER, WALTER KENRICK, 1878- . Echiuroid worms of the North Pacific Ocean. (U.S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1946, pub. 1948. v. 96, no. 3198, p. 215-92, illus., plates 20-37) 86 refs.

Contains an introductory section on the anatomy, ecology and taxonomy of these worms, followed by keys and descriptions of forms collected in waters "north of a line drawn from Cape San Lucas, Baja California, to the southern end of Sakhalin." The description of individual forms includes detailed anatomy, occur-

rences and geographical distribution, ecology, etc. A new order, several new genera, species and subspecies as well as some forms of unknown taxonomic position are included. The types of all the new species are at the National Museum. About half of the forms occur in arctic areas. A supplement, *Additions to the echiroid fauna of the North Pacific Ocean* (U.S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1949, pub. 1952. v. 99, no. 3248, p. 479-97, plates 28-34; 16 refs.), deals with material not available earlier, collected on the coast of California and Washington.

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29039. FISHER, WALTER KENRICK, 1878- . New starfishes from the North Pacific. I, Phanerozonia; II, Spinulosa. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1910. Bd. 35, no. 18, p. 545-53; (II) p. 568-74)

Tables are given for the determination of the species of these two groups; 24 new species and subspecies are described, including nine native to Bering Sea, Aleutian waters and Gulf of Alaska.

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29040. FISHMAN JACK, 1908- . Treatment of frostbite. Report of a case. (U.S. Armed Forces medical journal, June 1951. v. 2, no. 6, p. 957.

A woman, age 44, white, suffered 27 years earlier frostbite of the legs. Since then the scars showed almost continuous ulcerations and during cold weather the legs were painful, numb and stiff. Priscolline injections gave immediate and favorable response.

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29041. FITZGERALD, GERALD, 1898- . Mapping in the Arctic. (In: American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. pub. in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 406-408)

Contains a short history of mapping, primarily in northern Alaska, from the early 19th century. The work of British explorers, American survey parties after 1867, the U. S. Geological Survey beginning in 1895, the International Boundary Survey 1909-1912, and others, is briefly noted. Mapping methods and transportation prior to the period of modern aircraft are described. A small scale map of northern Alaska and a series of inch-to-the-mile reconnaissance maps for Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 were completed as a result of Trimetrogon coverage of arctic Alaska during World War II. In the post-war period survey-

ing and mapping have been greatly expanded, and a provisional issue of a uniform 1:250,000 scale topographic series has been published. High-altitude Shoran-controlled mapping photography and improved radar altimetry for control points are needed for modern adequate mapping of northern Alaska.

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FITZGERALD, GERALD, 1898- . Surveying and mapping in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

FLAGG, WALTER, see Hock, R. J., and others. Composition ground-level atmosphere Pt. Barrow, Alaska. 1952. No. 29661.

FLAGG, WALTER, see also Scholander, P. F., and others. Studies physiol. frozen plants and animals. 1953. No. 31841.

FLAKNE, JOSEPH T., 1900- . Alaska and its development. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29042. FLANNERY, REGINA, 1904- . The culture of the northeastern Indian hunters: a descriptive survey. (In: Johnson, F., ed. Man in northeastern North America, 1946. p. 263-71)

Contains a survey of the cultural characteristics of Algonkian-speaking tribes in Canada living east (roughly) from Hudson Bay-Lake Winnipeg, with major attention given to non-material culture. Traits common to the area as a whole are treated briefly, then, more fully, those distinctive of the northerly portion, forming an account of tribal life still functioning to a considerable extent, beyond the limits of white settlement. Social organization, hunting methods, divination and prediction of hunting luck, offerings, tabus, the "eat-all" feast, animal ceremonialism among the Montagnais-Naskapi, belief in "master" or "owner" of all animals, shamanism with its complex of guardian spirit, the trickster tales, etc., are characterized. Besides the literature, the author has drawn on notes of J. M. Cooper and her own field work.

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29043. FLANNERY, REGINA, 1904- . The position of woman among the eastern Cree. (Primitive man, Oct. 1935. v. 8, no. 4, p. 81-86)

Contains a sketch of the economic, socio-domestic, political and magico-religious status of women in the Cree culture of the James Bay region, as studied by the author during the summers of 1933 and 1935. Comparison is made with woman's status among Iroquois and others, and that of the Cree concluded to be fairly high.

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29044. FLANNERY, REGINA, 1904- . The shaking-tent rite among the Montagnais of James Bay. (Primitive man, 1939. v. 12, no. 1, p. 11-16)

Contains description of the rite as observed by the author at Rupert's House, on the east coast of James Bay in Aug. 1938. She touches upon the attitudes of the natives toward the rite, and discusses the broader aspects of the problem. The conjuror calls spirits, especially Mistabeo, the chief spirit of the rite, who answers questions of the conjurer and others, and fights with another spirit Memegwecio. The questions concern hunting, and Mistabeo's victory indicates good luck in hunting bears. The tent shakes violently when spirits are fighting. The shaking-tent rite extends among the Algonkians from Labrador to the Rockies. The rite is a shamanistic divination in the food quest.

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29045. FLANNERY, REGINA, 1904- . Some aspects of James Bay recreative culture. (Primitive man, Oct. 1936. v. 9, no. 4, p. 49-56)

Contains description of children's toys and adult games from the material gathered by the writer during the summers of 1933 and 1935 at Moose Factory, southern James Bay. Much of the recreative culture of the Cree of the west coast of the Bay, and Montagnais of the east coast remained intact. Among the Cree, the team games, strenuous competition, magico-religious elements in play, and gambling, are absent. Parents encourage their children in imitative play at an early age (paddling miniature canoes, shooting small bows and arrows, etc.) Adult games: the cup-and-pin game, women's double-ball game, girls' "fire game" and others are described.

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29046. FLEMING, RALPH GIBSON, 1913- , and B. L. HEFFNER. Paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria; report of two

cases. (North Carolina medical journal, Mar. 1948. v. 9, p. 142-45, table) 8 refs.

Contains a presentation of two cases, male whites, 36 and 30 years old. This is preceeded by information on first accounts and earlier work on the disease, mechanism of hemolysis, symptoms, laboratory findings, and treatment.

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29047. FLEROV, KONSTANTIN KONSTANTINOVICH, 1904- . Mlekopitaushchie, t. 1, vyp. 2. Kabargi i oleni. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 255 p. illus. (79 figs.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Mammalia, t. 1, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser. no. 55)) 333 refs. *Title tr.:* Mammals. Musk deer and deer.

Contains a systematic index of the species of the fam. Moschidae and Cervidae, the system of these families, and an historical survey of their development (p. 5-15). In the systematic part (p. 25-247) are characterizations of the families, geographic variation, distribution, biology and economy, importance, keys to the genera and species; descriptions of three species and four subspecies of musk deer and 47 species and 38 subspecies of deer, inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries, with synonyms and data on distribution; Russian and Latin names are appended (p. 248-55). Several species native to northerly regions of the U.S.S.R. and some species from northern regions of North America (genera *Mazama*, *Pudu*, *Alces*, *Odocoileus* and *Rangifer*) are included.

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29048. FLETCHER, JOSEPH OTIS, 1920- , and L. S. KOENIG. Floating islands in the Arctic Ocean. Sept. 1, 1950. 30 p. illus. (375th Reconnaissance Squadron (VLR) Weather. Special report no. 3) 6 refs.

"Two floating ice islands, T2 and T3, were discovered with only a limited amount of search. They are wedge-shaped and their surface ice is corrugated, presenting a system of parallel troughs and ridges never observed on ordinary pack ice. The corrugations are probably due to mechanical stress during the process of formation. It is believed that other floating ice islands have been sighted and that mechanisms exist which could produce floes many miles across and a few hundred ft. thick impervious to crushing by sea-ice, 6-12 ft. thick."—SIPRE.

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FLETCHER, JOSEPH OTIS, 1920- . Floating islands in the Arctic Ocean. See also Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29049. FLETCHER, JOSEPH OTIS, 1920- . Three months on an arctic ice island. (National geographic magazine, Apr. 1953. v. 103, p. 489-504, illus., map)

"T-3, a huge mass of ice which broke off an ice shelf on Ellesmere Island, has been drifting in the polar basin since 1946, traveling at about 2 mi./day. T-3 is a 150 ft. thick slab of fresh-water ice, 4 mi. wide and 9 mi. long. The first landing and the subsequent establishment of an air weather service and geophysical research base are described. Wind is the main cause of drifting. Temperatures and salinity were measured at various depths in the Arctic Ocean. Soundings revealed that the ocean bottom is generally flat, is located more than 12,000 ft. below the surface, and occasional mountains rise within 7000 ft. of the surface. The reciprocal effects of ice and air temperature are being studied. Weather information and broadcasts are made every six hours. Coring bits driven down 52 ft. disclosed 54 distinct dirt layers."—SIPRE.

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FLETCHER, JOSEPH OTIS, 1920- , see also *Polar record*. Ice islands. 1953. No. 31373.

29050. FLEXNER, LOUIS BARKHOUSE, 1902- , and A. GROLLMAN. The reduction of osmic acid as an indicator of adrenal cortical activity in the rat. (Anatomical record, 1939. v. 75, no. 2, p. 207-221, 16 illus. on 2 plates, table) 8 refs.

Contains a study of cytological changes produced in the adrenal cortex by alteration in activity caused by various factors including cold. Reduction occurred in the following areas and time order: the peripheral and clear zones, the outer fascicular, and finally the inner fascicular and reticular zones. *Copy seen:* DSG.

29051. FLIGHT. Nine days on the ice cap. (Flight, London, Oct. 10, 1952. v. 62, no. 2281, p. 467-68, illus.)

Describes briefly the experiences of 12 men stranded for nine days on the Greenland icecap because of accident to airplane (the R.A.F. Hastings) while drop-

ping supplies to the British North Greenland Expedition. *Copy seen:* DLC.

29052. FLIGHT MAGAZINE. Ice patrol by copter. (Flight magazine, Sept. 1953. v. 40, no. 3, p. 22-23, illus.)

Brief account of three Bell 47 helicopters aboard the Canadian Dept. of Transport's two arctic ice-breakers C. D. Howe and d'Iberville on their arctic patrols. The vessels' accommodation for the copters and the latter's work as ship-to-shore taxi in ice scouting, air photography, survey and rescue work, etc. are noted. *Copy seen:* DLC.

29053. FLINT, GEORGE MARSH, Jr., 1918- , and E. H. COBB. Gypsum deposits near Iyoukeen Cave, Chichagof Island, southeastern Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. p. 27-37, 3 sketch maps. fold. map. (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 989-B. Mineral resources of Alaska, 1951) 5 refs.

Contains brief descriptions of the history, development, mining, and geology of the deposits first developed 1902-1905. The Pacific Coast Gypsum Co. and Gypsum-Camel properties are described. Rocks are predominantly limestone, probably Carboniferous, and covered by Quaternary sediments. Formerly considered of sedimentary origin, the gypsum may have been deposited from solutions along a fault zone or zones. No valid estimate of reserves can be made. *Copy seen:* DGS.

FLINT, GEORGE MARSH, Jr., 1918- , see also Gault, H. R., and others. Some zinc-lead deposits, Wrangell dist. Alaska 1953. No. 29206.

29054. FLINT, RICHARD FOSTER, 1902- . Climatic implications of glacier research. (In: American Meteorological Society. Compendium of meteorology, 1951. p. 1019-23) 23 refs.

"This brief article deals with the history of research on the relationship between climate and the formation and disappearance of glaciers, changes in glaciers within historic times, variations in glaciers between the Wisconsin Maximum and beginning of the Christian Era, the principal variations within the Pleistocene Epoch, the nonperiodic character of climatic changes and research needs in the field of glaciology."—*Meteorological*

abstracts & bibliography, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 558.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-BH.

29055. FLINT, RICHARD FOSTER, 1902- . The ice age in the North American Arctic. (Smithsonian Institution. Annual report, 1952. p. 243-60, 4 plates) 31 refs.

Contains a comprehensive, general account of the problem with sections on: evidence of glaciation; distribution and types of former glaciers; their growth and disappearance; evidence of repeated glacial ages; glacial lakes; the post-glacial sea and rise of the land; chronology and causes of glaciation; effect of glaciation on life.

Copy seen: DSI-M.

29056. FLINT, RICHARD FOSTER, 1902- . Snow, ice and permafrost in military operations. Wilmette, Ill., Sept. 1953. 6 p. table, diagr. (U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment. Report 15)

"The background history, mission and operational features of SIPRE are outlined. Basic research, long-range plans, field studies, cooperation with other agencies, and expected results are discussed. Operational needs and research to meet the needs are indicated. SIPRE performs fundamental scientific research as well as applied engineering research since the fundamental properties of snow and ice have not been established by civilian research. Military problems created by cold climate are summarized."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

29057. FLOHN, HERMANN. Künstliche Beeinflussung von Wetter und Klima? (Geographische Rundschau, Feb. 1952. v. 4, no. 2, p. 47-52) 17 refs. **Title tr.:** Artificial influencing of weather and climate?

"This general article discusses the processes of rain formation and the possibility of causing it, the effect of great town fires during the war, atom bomb explosions, Russian hydrologic plans and effect of Gulf Stream. The possibility of large scale artificial changes of climate is minimized, though recent warming of Arctic may be partly due to CO₂ from coal burning. Artificial changes of local climate by towns, forests, etc., undoubtedly occur."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 291.

Copy seen: DLC.

29058. FLOHN, HERMANN. Mittlere Druck- und Strömungsverhältnisse in der Troposphäre: [I] Sommer; [II] Winter. (Deutscher Wetterdienst in der US-Zone, Grosswetterlagen Mitteleuropas, 1949. v. 2, p. 61-64, 105-107, charts) **Title tr.:** The mean pressure and air streams in the troposphere: pt. 1, summer; pt. 2, winter.

"One of the results of the author's intensive work in the meteorology and climatology of the free atmosphere. Mean charts are presented for a great part of the Northern Hemisphere (North America, Atlantic, Europe from 90° N. to 30-20° N., Asia and Pacific to 50-45° N.) showing the relative topography, temperatures and wind directions of the 500 mb surface. Other charts from 110° W. to 70° E. present the absolute topography, temperatures and wind directions for 700 mb and 225 mb. The values are arranged for three summer and three winter months. All available data are used. A discussion of the accuracy of the different kinds of ascents is given. The cold pole of the free atmosphere is found over the Baffin Island in summer and over northeast Siberia in winter, accompanied by a second cold pole over the Canadian Archipelago. The influence of the North American continent results in a cold trough over the eastern coast and a warm crest over the western coast, very well expressed in summer."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 294. **Copy seen:** DWB.

29059. FLOR, FRITZ. Beitrag zu den Problemen der arktischen Kulturgliederung. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen, 1933, Bd. 63, p. 53-59) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the problems of arctic cultural differentiation.

Contains an attempt to find an explanation of how arctic peoples, originally hunters, came to knowledge of domestication of reindeer. Many references are made to the Paleo-Siberian peoples, Samoyeds and Tungus, among others.

Copy seen: DSI.

29060. FLOR, FRITZ. Haustiere und Hirtenkulturen; kulturgeschichtliche Entwicklungsumrisse. (Wiener Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Linguistik, 1930. Bd. 1, p. 1-238) 226 refs. **Title tr.:** Domestic animals and nomadic cultures; sketches of cultural-historical development.

Contains a study on the origin of dog, reindeer- and horse-breeding based on

extensive literature research. Seven species or types of dog are described and their use particularly among northern peoples discussed. Reindeer-breeding is dealt with as it appears among the Zyryans, Ostyaks, Voguls, Koryaks, Chukchis, Yukaghirs, Yakuts, Tungus, Sayan Samoyeds, and Lapps (p. 86-145). Elk-breeding is briefly surveyed. Then follows an account of the horse and its use by various peoples, including (p. 229-31) the Yakuts. Conclusions: reindeer-breeding did not originate under the influence of horse-breeding which is of later date, rather it has something in common with dog-breeding; reindeer was first used as a draft animal with the sledge, and for slaughter, and only later as a carrier of burdens; the milking and riding of reindeer is of most recent date and originated perhaps under the influence of horse-breeding; reindeer sacrifices are older than horse sacrifices, however; use of the dog as a sledge animal is older than that of the reindeer; the earliest reindeer-breeders were the Yurak Samoyeds in the Sayan Mts., later followed by the Tungus, Ostyak-Samoyeds, western Koryaks, and Lapps.

Copy seen: DLC.

FLORA SSSR, see Komarov, V. L., and others. *Flora SSSR*. 1949-53. No. 30132.

29061. FOKOS, DAVID RAPHAEL. Zur Etymologie des wog. Suffixes -tél. (Keleti szemle, 1909. t. 10, p. 150-53) *Title tr.:* On the etymology of the Vogulian suffix -tél.

Contains linguistic paper on use and meaning of that suffix in Vogulian and Ostyakian.

Copy seen: DLC.

FOLCH, A., see Dueuing, J., and others. *Troubles tropiques des extrémités produits par le froid sec*. 1940. No. 28829.

29062. FOLSOM, JUSTUS WATSON, 1871-1936. Nearctic Collembola, or springtails, of the family Isotomidae. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1937. 140 p. 39 plates. (U. S. National Museum. Bulletin 168) about 200 refs.

Contains introductory notes on the phylogeny and taxonomy of this family of insect-like organisms, followed by a key and descriptions of 66 species (28 new) and 16 varieties (two new). Some half-dozen of the forms are recorded from arctic Canada, Alaska, and/or Greenland.

Copy seen: DLC.

29063. FOMICHEV, VLADIMIR DEM. IANOVICH. Obshchaya skhema tektoniki Zapadnoi Sibiri i vostochnogo Kazakhstan. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. novaya seriya, t. 59, no. 4, p. 735-38, text map)

"Outlines the major tectonic features of western Siberia and eastern Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. The region is essentially a Caledonian (early Paleozoic) platform bounded by Hercynian folded zones (late Paleozoic). In the north, Mesozoic folds border the platform in places. In the south, the Hercynian structure is bounded by a zone of Alpine folding."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1950. v. 15, p. 94. The region investigated includes the northern sections of western Siberia: Omsk and Krasnoyarsk regions and Northern Ural.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

29064. FORBES, ALEXANDER, 1882- Quest for a northern air route. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1953. x, 141 p. 36 illus. on 8 plates, 8 maps, diagr.

Contains account of reconnaissance and mapping trips for the U. S. Navy to Labrador and Baffin Island in 1941-43. Sites were selected on Koksoak River near Chimo, at Koojesse Inlet in Frobisher Bay, and on the east Baffin coast, for bases (Crystal 1-3) along a route for ferrying aircraft from the United States to England. Construction of Crystal 2 and reconnaissance charting of Koojesse Inlet (1942), hydrographic surveys of the latter and Koksoak River, Labrador (1943) are discussed. Author's associates, particularly Capt. Bob Bartlett and Col. Charles Hubbard, construction of Goose Bay airport, bases on West Greenland, Eskimo activities, cartographic techniques, etc., are noted in this richly anecdotal account. Extensive photographic illus.

Copy seen: NNA.

29065. FORBIN, VICTOR, 1864- L'expédition arctique canadienne. (Nature, Paris, Sept. 15, 1946. année 74, no. 3120, p. 280-82, illus.) *Title tr.:* The Canadian Arctic Expedition.

Expedition Muskox was planned to test equipment and investigate human survival in arctic barren lands. Its itinerary was Churchill on the west coast of Hudson Bay, across the Barren Ground to Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island, thence by Coppermine, Fort Norman to Edmonton. "Four-ton snowmobiles, ex-

erting a pressure of two lbs./sq. in. were mounted on 16-wheel bogie trucks for the 5000 km. journey through Alberta. Housing, clothing, nourishment, and physical effects of the cold are described. Information procured by the expedition included technical data on gasoline, oil, and food consumption."—SIPRE.

Copied seen: DLC.

29066. FORBIN, VICTOR, 1864—. Industrie et commerce chez les Esquimaux. (Nature, Paris, Feb. 13, 1926. année 54, no. 2706, p. 97-100, 7 illus.) *Title tr.*: Industry and trade among the Eskimos.

Contains exposition on aspects of Eskimo material culture stressing its ingenuity. Detailed description is given of how a snowhouse is built, soapstone lamps and pots made, sledges and boats constructed, and clothes tailored. Their pots and lamps as trading objects reach as far as Siberia.

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29067. FORBIN, VICTOR, 1864—. L'organisation sociale des esquimaux. (Nature, Paris, Jan. 30, 1926. année 54, no. 2704, p. 65-68, 7 illus.) *Title tr.*: Social organization of the Eskimos.

Contains notes on Eskimo family life and tribal organization, based on material collected in the Dolphin and Union Strait region of Northwest Territories by D. Jenness and K. Rasmussen: the chieftain has no prerogatives and power; hunting booty is divided with neighbors; there is fraternization by temporary exchange of wives, division of work and property between husband and wife, communal property (hunting ground, drum); stories of occasional cases of murder, etc., are related.

Copied seen: DLC.

29068. FORBIN, VICTOR, 1864—. Origine et caractéristiques des Esquimaux. (Nature, Paris, Jan. 2, 1926. année 54, no. 2700, p. 1-4, 6 illus.) *Title tr.*: Origin and characteristics of the Eskimos.

Contains anthropological speculation chiefly based on material collected by Diamond Jenness on the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918, on the type of the present-day Eskimo. Three types of nose, late puberty, negroid traits at Nain in Labrador, the obvious admixture of Mongoloid and Indian blood are noted here. The Eskimos, who probably crossed the Bering Strait several thousand years earlier than the Indians, are an old race; it has several traits in common with

the European paleolithic race of Chancelade; the author inclines to believe that the Chancelade man traveled from the western Europe to the East, traversed Siberia and finally reached as far as Greenland.

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29069. FORBIN, VICTOR, 1864—. La psychologie d'un race primitive: les esquimaux. (Nature, Paris, May 1926. année 54, no. 2719, p. 305-308, 6 illus.) *Title tr.*: The psychology of a primitive race: the Eskimos.

Contains account based chiefly on material collected by D. Jenness during the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918, of certain practices among Eskimos usually considered as crimes among civilized peoples: the killing of the newborn (before they get their names and souls), abandonment of the aged, sexual promiscuity. Eskimo respect for property (except that of white men); their apparent contradictions in mood and character, etc., are noted.

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29070. FORCE, PETER, 1790-1868, compiler. Record of auroral phenomena observed in the higher northern latitudes. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1856. 118 p. (Smithsonian Institution. Contributions to knowledge. v. 8, pub. 84)

Contains "descriptions of auroras observed at St. John's, Newfoundland; Albany, N. Y.; Toronto, Canada; Berzov, Russia; Iceland; Good Hope, Greenland; Baffin Bay; New Haven, Conn.; Davis Strait; Faroe Islands and numerous other points, most of which are north of the 50° lat. Earliest date was 1746, latest 1854. In addition to the date, the lat. and long. and the source consulted by the author are included for each observation."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1168.

Copied seen: DLC.

FORD, COREY, 1902—, see Balchen, B. Kampen Grønland. 1947. No. 27944.

29071. FORSELLES, GEORG JAKOB HJALMAR af, 1878—. På äventyr i Alaska. Stockholm, Saxon & Lindströms Förlag, 1947. 272 p. illus. *Title tr.*: In search of adventure in Alaska.

The author gives a lively account of the 20 years he devoted to gold prospecting in Alaska, where he explored fifty-odd

gold deposits. On July 21, 1901, he found the richest deposit in Candle Creek, near Kotzebue Sound, and the following year another deposit in Bare Creek.

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29072. FORSSLUND, KARL-HERMAN, 1900- . Trichoptera. (*In:* Catalogus insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta ad partes I-X, 1953, II, p. 72-74) *Title tr.:* Trichopters.

Contains a list of 156 trichopters, with additional distributional data to the original catalog by the author and Bo Tjeder, (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21879). Eight species new to the fauna of Sweden are also recorded, bringing the total number of species in Sweden to 211. Many of these are native to Swedish Lapland.

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FORSSLUND, KARL-HERMAN, 1900- , *see also* Sellnick, M., and K.-H. Forsslund. *Gattung Carabodes*. 1953. No. 31881.

29073. FORSTER, E., and I. WIEDER-KEHR. Infiltrations stellaires pour gelures de la main. (Académie de Chirurgie, Paris. Mémoires, Apr. 3, 1940. t. 66, p. 367-68) *Title tr.:* Stellate infiltrations in frostbite of the hands.

Contains a case presentation of a soldier whose hands were frozen while riding a motorcycle. Disappearance of edema, alleviation of pain and acceleration of healing are claimed for the treatment.

Copy seen: DSG.

29074. FORSTER, ROBERT ELDER, II, 1919- , and T. B. FERGUSON. Relationship between hypothalamic temperature and thermoregulatory effectors in unanesthetized cat. (*American journal of physiology*, May 1952. v. 169, no. 2, p. 255-69, illus., table) 17 refs.

In non-anesthetized cats exposed to ambient temperatures of 0° to 30° C., hypothalamic temperature showed irregular, small variations of up to 0.5° C. about a relatively constant mean, which was independent of environmental temperature and was an average of 0.1° C. lower than average rectal temperature. During anesthesia the small variations largely disappeared, and hypothalamic temperature slowly followed that of the environment. The effects of heating, relations to the vasomotor tone, and the problem of central- and reflex-control of thermoregulation are also discussed.

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FORSTER, ROBERT ELDER, II, 1919- , *see also* Bazett, H. C., and others. Temperature changes of blood flowing in man. 1948. No. 28019.

29075. FORTIER, CLAUDE, 1921- , and others. A comparative study of some of the chemical and morphological changes elicited in the adrenals by stress and purified ACTH. (*Endocrinology*, Jan. 1950. v. 46, no. 1, p. 21-29, tables) 24 refs. *Other authors:* Floyd R. Skelton, Paris Constantinides, Paola S. Timiras, Marc Herlant and Hans Selye.

Contains a report on experiments with rats submitted to stress, including cold combined with fasting. The animals of the latter group showed the highest degree of thymolysis and adrenal enlargement. Limited histological examination suggests that cold and fasting cause an intense discharge of sudanophilic substance from the adrenal cortex.

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FORTIER, GUY, see Dugal, L.-P., and G. Fortier. Nécessité acide ascorbique. 1952. No. 28834.

FORTIER, GUY, see also Dugal, L. P., and G. Fortier. Nécessité acide ascorbique acclim. froid. (*Acad. Sci.*). 1952. No. 28833.

29076. FORTIER, YVES OSCAR, 1914- , and R. THORSTEINSSON. The Parry Islands folded belt in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. (*American journal of science*, Apr. 1953. v. 251, no. 4, p. 259-67, illus., text map) 18 refs.

Contains summary and interpretation of work done since 1857 on Ellesmere and the northern group of Canadian Arctic Islands, and suggests problems to be solved. Main problems are the time of the orogeny of the Parry Islands folded belt and the relation of this belt to the folded strata on Ellesmere Island (which strata may constitute an extension of the Caledonian folding of northwest Europe, Spitsbergen and northwest Greenland). The geology and structure of Ellesmere Island are summarized, and short descriptions given of Bathurst, Melville Prince Patrick, Ellef Ringnes and Cornwallis Islands, and of Grinnell Peninsula on Devon Island. The Parry Islands folded belt may extend beneath the Beaufort Sea to the Tanana-Yukon region of Alaska. Aerial photographs have as yet shed no light on the relation of this belt to Ellesmere Island folds. "It is possible that, whereas Cornwallis

Island represents a southeastern branch of the Parry Islands folded belt, a northerly branch of the belt escapes detection on air photographs because it is hidden under younger strata on north-westernmost Devon Island and also in western Ellesmere . . . This would place the date of orogeny in those parts sometime in the Devonian . . . Map shows the position of the folded belt.

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29077. FORTUNE. Thunder over the North Atlantic. New weather stations, improved forecasting techniques, and a squadron of men direct the planes through the winds, ice, and clouds of northern storms. (Fortune, Nov. 1944. v. 30, no. 5, p. 152-56, +, illus., maps, diag.)

History and operations of the Eighth Weather Squadron of the U. S. Army Air Force's Weather Wing with headquarters at Gander, Newfoundland are outlined. Its network of 46 stations, supplemented by over a hundred foreign civilian stations, in the Eighth Weather Region are described. This Region covered five countries and extended over the Eastern Canadian Arctic, Greenland, Labrador, and the North Atlantic. It supplied weather service for the activities of the Army Air Force in the North Atlantic and for the Northern Air Route from central Canada, and from Goose Bay, Labrador, via Baffin Island and Greenland to Prestwick, Scotland. A detailed description is given, with colored illus., of the method of preparing weather charts and weather forecasts for the flights.

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29078. FOSS, MARIĀ EVGEN'EVNA. Drevnelshafā istoriā Severa Evropelskoi chasti SSSR. Moskva, Izd. Akademii nauk SSSR, 1952. 280 p., 121 illus., incl. text maps, plans, 3 fold. maps, col. plate, about 200 refs. (Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Materialy i issledovaniā po arkheologii SSSR, no. 29) **Title tr.:** The oldest history of the North European part of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a monograph on the neolithic, chiefly based on recent (Soviet period) archaeological investigations. An attempt is made to reconstruct from archeological finds, the social organization and ethnic origins of the peoples who inhabited northern European U.S.S.R. from about 4000 to 500 B. C., and it is concluded that the Finno-Ugric peoples, including Samoyeds, were among the first inhabitants. The analysis of ornaments is

considered as a clue to solve demographic problems.

In two parts, the work comprises (1) an historical sketch, and (2) description of neolithic finds. In pt. 1 the characteristics of the northern neolithic and history of its investigation is given; the ornaments are scrutinized, particularly for their significance to the investigation of kinship and ethnic origins; the ancient cultures of Kargopol' (60°-62° N.), the White Sea, Pechora and Karelia are discussed, and the earliest inhabitants, their ethnic origin, etc., sought.

Pt. 2 describes in detail the sites already discovered and investigated (as above), and finds made there. 615 sites of known inhabited places of the neolithic, bronze and early iron age (4000 to 1000 B. C.) in northern European Russia are listed (p. 253-70) with references to the literature on them. Rybachiy Peninsula (arctic paleolithic), northern and southern coasts of Kola Peninsula, Timanskaya and Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundras, Pechora basin, shores of the White Sea, and the lower Severnaya Dvina River, are represented as well as more southerly regions. The numerous illustrations, maps, plans, etc., are of high technical quality.

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29079. FOSS, WILLIAM O. North Atlantic weather stations. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings, Feb. 1950. v. 76, no. 2, p. 171-75, illus.)

Contains a general summary of the history and work of the North Atlantic weather ships. The first weather station was operated in 1936 when trans-Atlantic commercial airline flights began. The program was greatly expanded during the war, and in 1946 continued by an agreement among the member nations of International Civil Aviation Organization. Weather observation procedure is given, equipment described, and rescue services noted. Ten stations are listed with their location (in 35°-66° N. lat.), governments responsible, and number of vessels to be operated according to a three-year I.C.A.O. agreement of 1949.

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29080. FOSTER, L. R. R. The "crow's nest" in polar vessels. (Polar record. Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 688-90, illus.)

Contains notes on the importance of the crow's nest in arctic navigation, its shortcomings in the modern sealer (small size, lack of compass, etc.); and suggestion of a larger "nest" capable of accommodat-

ing two persons, and, in addition to steering control and engine-room bell communication, a compass repeater, a telephone to wheel-house and engine room, etc. The crow's nest of the new Danish vessel *Kista Dan* is cited as an example of proper design. Author's remarks are preceded by an editorial note on precursors and early forms of the crow's nest. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

29081. FOSTER, L. R. R. Small boats for use in ice. (Polar record, July 1952 v. 6, no. 44, p. 339-40, diagr.)

Contains suggestions and recommendations for construction and operation. Overall construction, sheathing, iron stem-band, engine type, shape of sides, protection of propellers (with diagr.) and "after end," as well as alternative steering and propulsion methods are described. A method of hauling up the boat upon the ice is outlined. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29082. FOSTER, L. R. R. Some recent work on polar navigation. (Institute of Navigation, London. Journal, Jan. 1952. v. 5, no. 1, p. 12-26, plate, 2 text maps, 3 tables)

Contains account of trip in the *Norsel* (Norwegian sealer) Nov. 1951-Feb. 1952, to relieve the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, and subsequent sealing off the coast of Newfoundland and southern Labrador, Mar. 1952. Construction of ships designed to work in ice, techniques of handling a ship in ice, navigation, and astronomical observations are discussed. An Appendix contains "Notes on the dip observations taken with the Pulfrich Instrument," by H. C. Freiesleben. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29083. FOTIADI, È. È. K voprosu stroeniâ dokembriïskogo skladchatogo osnovaniâ Russkoï platformy. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1947. novââ seriâ, t. 57, no. 8, p. 807-810, sketch map) **Title tr.:** On the problem of the structure of the Precambrian folded basement of the Russian platform.

"Discusses the structure of the pre-Cambrian folded basement of the Russian platform."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1950, v. 15, p. 95. The region studied includes the northern section of European U. S. S. R.: Arkhangel'sk province (including the Northern Ural) and the Kola Peninsula (sketch map, p. 808).

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

29084. FOWLER, EDMUND PRINCE, 1905-, and P. M. OSMUN. New bone growth due to cold water in the ears. (Archives of otolaryngology, Oct. 1942. v. 36, no. 4, p. 455-66, 9 fig.)

Contains a report on experiments with guinea pigs subjected to monaural irrigation of the external auditory meatus with cold water. In all (four) animals which had more than one irrigation, new bone was produced in the submucosa of the bulla of the middle ear on the treated side. There was no change in the labyrinthine capsule except for slight growth of new bone on the most exposed part of the promontory. The slight changes in the external canal were not ascertained to be of experimental origin. The significance of these experiments in elucidating the frequent occurrence of exostoses in the external auditory canal of persons indulging in cold water swimming, is stressed. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29085. FOX, H. MUNRO, and others. Influence of temperature and iron on haemoglobin synthesis by *Daphnia*. (Nature, Feb. 21, 1953. v. 171, no. 4347, p. 347) 3 refs. *Other authors:* Elizabeth A. Phear and Barbara M. Gilchrist.

Contains an advance abstract of a study showing that in this crustacean, synthesis of hemoglobin is reduced at lower temperatures. The increased synthesis at higher temperatures is believed to be due to the low oxygen content of the tissues caused by a high metabolic rate. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29086. FRADKIN, N. G. Akademik I. I. Lepekhin i ego puteshestviâ po Rossii v 1768-1773 gg. Moskva, Geografiz, 1950. 215 p., ports., illus., fold. map. 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Academician I. I. Lepekhin and his travels in Russia in 1768-1773.

A biography of Ivan Ivanovich Lepekhin, 1740-1802, with extensive characterization of his contemporaries and aides, based on his *Dnevnyâ zapiski*, 1795-1814, q. v., and other, partly unpublished, sources. His travels are described within the frame of expeditions sponsored by the Russian Academy of Sciences, including (p. 81-97) his trip in 1771-72 to the Russian North, and his investigation of the shores and islands of the White Sea. His discovery that Kanin Peninsula is not an island, as had been previously assumed, is mentioned (p. 94-96). Map shows itineraries of his travels. Documentary texts are appended (p. 202-212). Eight works on Lepekhin are listed (p.

213-14) and numerous other sources cited in footnotes. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29087. FRÄNKEL, ERDHART. Die untere Eleonore Bay Formation im Alpefjord. København, 1951. 15 p. sketch, map 2 sections. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 151, no. 6) **Title tr.:** The lower Eleonore Bay formation in the Alpefjord.

Contains a stratigraphic study made in late summer 1950, during the Danish East Greenland Expedition, with sections on the general and geological character of the area in East Greenland (approx. 72° 22' N. 25° 15' W.); earlier investigations; special stratigraphy and petrography; the position of the Alpefjord series in the Eleonore Bay formation etc.

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29088. FRANCE. MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES. La question du Spitzberg et les relations Soviëto-Norvégiennes. (Notes et études documentaires, Paris, Feb. 18, 1952. No. 1573, p. 1-15) **Title tr.:** The Spitsbergen question and Soviet-Norwegian relations.

Contains a brief geographical description of Svalbard with special attention to the coal deposits and hunting and fishing industries. A short political history of the islands to 1951 is followed by the texts of the 1920 Treaty of Spitsbergen, and of the various notes, resolutions, and communiqués, Jan. 1947-Dec. 1951, between the Soviet and Norwegian governments concerning the fortification of Spitsbergen and Norway's entrance into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Texts are given of Norwegian-Soviet notes regarding the transfer of bodies of Russian soldiers from graves in the provinces of Troms, Nordland, and Finnmark to the island of Tjötta. (Summary in *Polar Record*, July 1953).

Copy seen: CaMAI.

FRANK, A., see Büttner, K. Anfrieren Haut an kalten Metallen. 1944. No. 28365.

29089. FRANK, EDMUND, and K. WEZLER. Physikalische Wärmeregulation gegen Kälte und Hitze im Sauerstoffmangel. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1948. Bd. 250, Heft 4, p. 598-622, 12 illus., 3 tables) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Physical thermoregulation against cold and heat in the presence of oxygen deficiency.

Contains a study of normal persons exposed to a cold (or warm) atmosphere

deficient in oxygen, aimed to determine to what extent and degree physical thermoregulation is impaired by hypoxemia. An increased heat loss was noted in the cold environment due to hyperventilation; increased heat loss through the skin was also observed, and is caused by insufficient vasoconstriction brought about by oxygen deficiency.

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FRANK, EDMUND, see also Wezler, K., and E. Frank. Chemische Wärmeregulation gegen Kälte . . . Sauerstoffmangel. 1948. No. 32891.

29090. FRANZ, J. Ueber Ernährung und Tagesrhythmus einiger Vögel im arktischen Winter. (Journal für Ornithologie, 1943. Bd. 91, Heft 1, p. 154-65, 4 diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Nutrition and diurnal rhythm of some birds during the arctic winter.

Contains account of observations made during the winters of 1941-43 on the Kandalaksha front, Lapland (67° N. 30° 30' E.), on 26 species of birds, including some common forms, as crows, ravens, sparrows, finches, woodpeckers, etc. Main points of observations were: frequency and food in winter, activity of day birds during the polar night, activity in the spring, influence of weather on activity and its duration. cf. No. 21905.

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29091. FRANZ, L. Zur Urgeschichte des Schlittens. (Erdball, 1928. Jahrg. 2, no. 10, p. 388-90, 5 text illus.) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the prehistory of sledges.

On the prototypes and development of sledges: those of the Samoyeds and Eskimos, and prehistoric specimens from Finland are considered.

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29092. FRANZISKET, LUDWIG. Die Temperaturabhängigkeit der Gewohnheitsbildung und der endogenen Bildung zentralnervöser Erregungsfähigkeit. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1952. v. 255, no. 3, p. 204-212, tables) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** The dependence on temperature of habit-formation and of endogenous formation of central-nervous irritability.

Contains an account of experiments with decerebrated frogs. Central-nervous irritability produced by repeated habit-forming stimuli increased when the animals were kept at optimal (24° C.) temperature but failed to increase when kept at 3° C. The build-up of irritability

after exhaustion also depends on temperature and time. The role of metabolism in central irritability is also discussed.

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29093. FRAREY MURRAY JAMES, 1917- . Preliminary map Willbob Lake, Quebec and Newfoundland (descriptive notes). Ottawa, 1952. 8 p. Mimeographed. fold. map 42 x 48 in. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-16)

The map (scale, 1 in. : $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.) covers an area on the Quebec-Labrador boundary, northeast of Knob Lake (between 55° - $55^{\circ}15'$ N. and 66° - $66^{\circ}30'$ W.) entirely within the concession of the Labrador Mining & Exploration Co. The geology of the Proterozoic sedimentary, intrusive, and volcanic rocks of the area is discussed, with notes on the structural units, main fault directions, and shear zones. Prominent mineral deposits of copper, zinc, and nickel, and other mineralized areas are described.

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29094. FRASER, J. KEITH The islands in Foxe Basin. (Geographical bulletin, 1953. No. 4, p. 1-31, illus., maps) 26 refs.

Contains an account of the Foxe Basin expedition of the Canadian Geographical Branch in Aug.-Oct. 1949. The party headed by T. H. Manning, included geographers, a geologist, and a botanist. The purpose of the expedition was to make "ground reconnaissance of areas photographed from the air," to "carry out geomorphological, geological, botanical, zoological, and archeological studies, establish astronomic positions, take soundings and tidal observations, and report on weather and ice conditions." The trip was made by ship, the *Nauja* (described in the Appendix), and parties put ashore on the islands. Islands in James Bay and settlements on the east coast of Hudson Bay were visited during the first part of the expedition. Islands studied and described here include Prince Charles, Air Force, the Tweedsmuir Islands, Foley, Anderson, South Spicer, North Spicer, Rowley, Bray, Koch, Jens Munk, and the Calthorpe Islands. Summary in French.

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29095. FRAZER, J. F. D. The effect of insulin and magnesium chloride on the temperature of the rat. (Journal of physiology, 1953. v. 119, p. 49P) 4 refs.

In rats exposed to 5° - 8° C. insulin injections caused a drop in rectal temperature to 29° C., magnesium chloride injections a drop to 24° - 25.5° C., and both together to 22° - 24° C. At room temperature combined administration of both substances caused a drop to 25.5° in rectal temperature. The hypothermic rats did not show signs of hibernation.

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FRAZER, Sir JAMES GEORGE, 1854-1941, see Bogoraz, V. G. Mythe de l'animal-Dieux. 1928. No. 28223.

29096. FRAZIER, RUSSELL GEORGE, 1893- . Acclimatization and the effects of cold on the human body as observed at Little America III, on the United States Antarctic Service Expedition 1939-1941. (American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, 1945. v. 89, p. 249-55, 6 illus. incl. 3 diagrs.)

Contains information on blood-counts (also made prior to and during the voyage); respiratory diseases and flu, toothache, frostbite, amoebic dysentery (one case), and psychology during the expedition. This is followed by an account of experiments, made at the base, on the response of lightly clothed subjects to short exposure to cold and the reaction upon return to room temperature; blood pressure, pulse and respiratory rate were measured.

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29097. FREBOLD, HANS, 1899- . Correlation of the Jurassic formations of Canada. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 64, no. 10, p. 1229-46, text map, fold. chart) 105 refs.

Includes short sections on the Yukon and on Prince Patrick Island. Lower and probably Middle Jurassic has been identified in southern Yukon in the Laberge Lake area (61° N. 135° 08' W.), and the Upper and Middle Liassic in the Carmacks district northwest of Laberge Lake on the Yukon River and in the Bennett area in the Yukon - British Columbia border region. Upper Jurassic has been found in northern Yukon along the Firth River and at Black Mountain on the west side of the Mackenzie River delta. An ammonite found at Point Wilkie on Prince Patrick Island probably belongs to basal Middle Jurassic, and a collection at Bay Cliff, one mile northwest of Mould Bay station probably indicates other Jurassic rocks. A similar

study on Triassic formations was made by F. H. McLearn, q. v.

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29098. FREDERIC, DICK. Manning America's radar wall. (Popular mechanics, June 1952. v. 97, p. 144-47+, illus.)

Describes operations of radar stations which encircle North American shores from Southern California, around the arctic rim and down the East Coast to Florida.

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29099. FREDRIKS, GEORGIÏ NIKO-LAEVICH. Paleontologicheskii zametki I. K poznaniu verkhe-kamen-nougol'nykh i artinskikh *Productus*. Petrograd, M. M. Stasûlevich, 1915. vi, 63 p. illus, plates 1-5. (U. S. S. R. Geologicheskii komitet. Trudy, 1915. novââ seriâ, vyp. 103) 43 refs. **Title tr.:** Paleontological notes I. A contribution to the knowledge of *Productus* of the Upper Carboniferous and Artinsk series.

Contains a discussion of the growth of the valves of the shell as an important taxonomic characteristic, and a systematic list of about 65 species and varieties of fossil brachiopods of the genus *Productus* from various regions of Russia, including the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra of Arkhangel'sk province. Synonyms, descriptions (two species and three varieties described as new) critical notes and data on distribution are included. Summary in French, p. 57-63.

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29100. FREDRIKS, GEORGIÏ NIKO-LAEVICH. Verkhniï karbon reki Kêzhim-Têrovel, Pechorskii krai. (Akademiiâ nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy 1932, t. 2, p. 135-85, 5 illus., incl. sketch map, 3 plates) **Title tr.:** Upper Carboniferous deposits of Kêzhim-Têrovy River basin, Pechora District.

Contains the results of a study of Upper Carboniferous fauna of the Kozhim River, a right tributary of the Koz'yu (65° 48' N. 59° E.). It is based on collections of Zhuravskii, Rudnev, and N. A. Kulik. It includes description of Upper Carboniferous deposits, a list of 64 species of brachiopod fauna (p. 137), descriptions of facies, data on geological age, notes on species formations of the fauna (lists of typical forms); and a systematic list of the species, with synonyms, references, dimensions, diagnoses of seven new species and three varieties,

critical notes and data on distribution. Summary in German.

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29101. FREDRIKSEN, VALDEMAR CHRISTOFFER, 1872- . The Eskimo numerals on the origin of the Eskimos. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 385-86)

Contains résumé of a speculation on the origin of Eskimos, derived from their system of counting. The Eskimo numerals, one, two and three, according to the author, disclose the progenitors of the Eskimos originally to have been northwestern Indians. They migrated with the ice of the ice age further northwards and settled around the Alaska Peninsula and on the Aleutian islands particularly Unimak.

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29102. FREEMAN, LEWIS RANSOME, 1878- . Farthest north by railway. (World's work, 1928. v. 56, p. 306-315, illus., map)

The advantages of shipping over the route from the Prairies through Churchill to Europe are outlined. The difficulties of constructing the Hudson Bay Railway and the navigation problems in Hudson Bay are enumerated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29103. FREEMAN, THOMAS NESBITT, 1911- . The arctic Lepidoptera of Baker Lake, North West Territories. (Lepidopterists' news, 1948. v. 2, no. 6, p. 63-65, illus.)

Contains a list of 22 arctic lepidopters, collected in the vicinity of Baker Lake, Keewatin District, with some critical notes and data on habitat and local distribution.

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29104. FREEMAN, THOMAS NESBITT, 1911- . The Northern Insect Survey for 1952. (Arctic circular, Mar.-May 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 30-32)

In 1952, field parties were sent to Naknek, Alaska; Holman Island, Mould Bay, and Coral Harbour in the Northwest Territories; Ft. Churchill, Manitoba; Ogoki River, northern Ontario; and Søndre Strømfjord, West Greenland. At Ft. Churchill an ecological study was made to determine the number of different biotopes characteristic of the Arctic and sub-Arctic, and their insect indicators. Elsewhere, studies of distribution and relative abundance of

biting flies and other insects were continued. Results at each locality are briefly noted.
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29105. FREGLY, MELVIN J. Minimal exposures needed to acclimatize rats to cold. (American journal of physiology, June 1953. v. 173, no. 3, p. 393-402, illus., tables) 25 refs.

Contains a study of the problem with several methods and numerous variants. Acclimatization as judged by colonic cooling rate manifested itself sometime after the second and fourth day of exposure to cold. Rats which lived in the cold for ten days rewarmed more quickly than controls. Two weeks' sojourn of cold-acclimatized rats at room temperature caused their complete deacclimatization. Animals exposed on alternate days to cold air became acclimatized between the second and third exposure to cold. Resting colonic temperatures of acclimatized and control rats did not differ until the animals had been in cold air for ten days, when they became higher in the acclimatized group. The effects of acclimatization on the righting reflex at simulated high altitude were also studied.

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FREIESLEBEN, H. C., *see* Foster, L. R. R. Some recent work polar navigation. 1952. No. 29082.

FREĬMAN, S. Ĭ., *see* Dorofeev, S. V., & S. Ĭ. FreĬman. Opyt grenlandskogo tŭleniã. 1927. No. 28789.

29106. FREITAG, W. Über die Wirkung des Höhenklimas, insbesondere der Kälte auf das Zahnsystem. (Jahrbuch der deutschen Luftfahrtforschung. Jahrg. 1941. p. III 99-III 102, illus., tables)
Title tr.: On the effect of high-altitude climate, especially of cold, on the teeth.

Contains a study elicited by recurrent complaints on adverse effects of high altitude flying on the teeth; the study consists of observations in a flying unit and a series of experiments. The former suggested that cold is responsible for general deterioration of the teeth, for bleeding or numbness of gums, while low atmospheric pressure, or that and low temperature cause pain in filled or devitalized teeth, loosening and loss of fillings, etc. The experiments, which concerned filled and devitalized teeth, showed that cold alone is not responsible, and, low pressure, the dryness of

inhaled oxygen, dietary factors, etc., probably have a contributory effect.

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29107. FREUCHEN, PETER, 1886- Vagrant viking, my life and adventures. Translated from the Danish by Johan Hambro. New York, Julian Messner, 1953. 422 p. 20 illus. on 4 plates, maps on end papers.

Contains anecdotal account of his early life in Denmark; his travels, adventures and explorations in Greenland from 1906-1907 when he participated in Mylius-Erichsen's *Danmark* expedition to the northeast coast; Dr. F. A. Cook in Denmark 1909, and his claim to attaining the North Pole; Freuchen's first trip to northwest Greenland with Rasmussen in 1910, his life among Eskimos of the Thule region; the First Thule Expedition of 1912-13, death of Thorild Wulff, etc. His later travels in northern Canada with the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-24, in the U. S. S. R., Alaska, northern Sweden and Norway, and his visit to Thule Air Base are similarly treated. Index p. 415-22.

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29108. FREUNDT, E. A. Komsa-Fosna-Sandarna; problems of the Scandinavian Mesolithicum. (Acta archaeologica, 1948. v. 19, p. 1-68, 19 illus., text map). About 100 refs.

Contains a study based on investigation of museum objects and literature, surveying the three important stone age cultures of Scandinavia, especially in regard to the questions of origin and dating. (1) The Komsa culture, known from some sixty-odd settlements in an extensive area along the arctic coast in northernmost Norway, is considered by the writer to be clearly mesolithic; the geological dating from the transgression of the ancient shore-line system to Tapes Period is considered as doubtful. (2) The Fosna culture, known from the west coast region between Trondheim and Bergen, also other localities, shows identity with the Komsa; geologically the Fosna is datable to the early Ancyclus Period or just prior to it, geological dating, however, is considered by the author as inadequate, and he tries to date from the archeological investigation of implements. The southern origin of the Komsa-Fosna culture is stressed. Evidence indicates that its bearers were descendants of the Pinnberg-Lyngby (Schleswig-Holstein) hunters who, following the northward retreating reindeer herds during the change of climate,

reached the coasts of Norway and south-west Sweden. The Komsa-Fosna culture, therefore, from the archeological viewpoint, is of a later date which geologically corresponds to the end of the Atlantic Period, while the northern places consequently must be of even later date. The Fosna, at least in its last phase, reaches up to the neolithic age. (3) The Sandarna culture (named from a settlement near Gothenburg, Sweden) is a culture in itself and not related to Komsa-Fosna. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29109. FREY, J. R., and M. A. SCHOCH. Therapeutische Versuche bei Psoriasis mit Vitamin A, zugleich ein Beitrag zur A-Hypervitaminose. (Dermatologica, 1952, v. 104, nr. 2, p. 80-86, 2 tables) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Therapeutic experiments on psoriasis with vitamin A, also a contribution to hypervitaminosis A.

Contains a report on nine cases of psoriasis, treated orally with synthetic vitamin-A acetate. Daily doses of 400,000 I. U. were well tolerated. Doses of one million units and more caused untoward symptoms, which are described, and compared with cases of A-hypervitaminosis from literature and with experimental A-hypervitaminosis in rats.

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29110. FREY, RICHARD, 1886- Neue Diptera brachycera aus Finnland und angrenzenden Ländern, IV. (Notulae entomologicae, 1946, pub. 1947, v. 26, no. 3-4, p. 65-69, illus.) **Title tr.:** New trachycerous dipters from Finland and adjoining countries, IV.

Contains descriptions of four new species of brachycerous dipters, including *Calobata (Compsobata) nitidicollis* n. sp. found in the Salla region of Finnish Lapland, and also known from Swedish Lapland and northern regions of European Russia and Siberia. A key is given for the determination of three species of the genus *Acartophthalmus* including *A. nigrinus* native to Kuusamo region and Petsamo Lappmark. For parts I-II of this work see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21931-21932. **Copy seen:** CU.

29111. FREY, RICHARD, 1886- En resa till Kola-halvön. (Terra, 1915, v. 27, p. 111-26, illus.) **Title tr.:** A trip to the Kola Peninsula.

An account of a journey through Kola Peninsula in the summer of 1913. The author, an entomologist, points out that Kola is very much like Scandinavia,

Finland, Russian Karelia and the Onega region in geographical, geological, and botanical-zoological respects. His investigations took him from Kuzomen' on the White Sea northward to Kandalaksha, Lake Inandra, Kola, and Aleksandrovsk (now Polyarnyy, 69°15' N. 33°30' E.). The town of Ponoy on the easternmost tip of the peninsula was also visited, and here as well as at Gavrilov on the Murman coast, a tundra landscape was noted. The vegetation of the various parts of the peninsula visited is described.

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29112. FREY, RICHARD, 1886- Studien über ostasiatische Dipteren, I. Die Gattung *Empis* L. (Notulae entomologicae, 1953, t. 33, no. 1-2, p. 29-57) **Title tr.:** Studies on eastern Asiatic Diptera, I. The genus *Empis* L.

Contains keys to the subgenera and species of dipterous genus *Empis* and descriptions of 46 species (36 species described as new) and three subspecies (two are new) inhabiting various regions of eastern Asia. Includes *E. (Polyblepharis) subciliata*, *Empis (Euempis) sjöstedti*, *E. (Anacrostichus) minor* n. sp., and *E. (Leptempis) multinodosa* n. sp., all native to Kamchatka Peninsula.

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29113. FREY, RICHARD, 1886- Über *Oxycera freyi* Lindn. (Dipt. Stratiomyidae). (Notulae entomologicae, 1953, Arg. 33, häft, 3-4, p. 71-72) **Title tr.:** On *Oxycera freyi* Lindn. (Dipt. Stratiomyidae).

Deals with identity and synonymy of a dipter, *Oxycera freyi*, which is a synonym of *O. maculata*, described by Zetterstedt from Umeå Lappmark in northern Sweden. A description of the male of *O. freyi*, hitherto unknown, is appended.

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29114. FREY, S. Die örtlichen Erfrierungen im Kriege. (Medizinische Klinik, 1942, Jahrg. 38, Oct. 23, p. 1009-1012; Oct. 30, 1036-38; Nov. 6, p. 1067-69, 8 illus.) 28 refs. **Title tr.:** Frostbite in war.

Contains an extensive study of the problem with sections on war losses since Napoleon's campaigns; physiology and pathology of frostbite in animals and man; causes; clinical course; types of frostbite (degrees); affected areas; complications; therapy in all three degrees of injury (conservative); surgery.

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FREYTAG, ELLA, see Lewis, R. B., and E. Freytag. Use of cortisone in treatment of experimental frostbite. 1951. No. 30438.

FREYTAG, ELLA, see also Pichotka, J., and others. Sequence increasing cold injury. 1951. No. 31299.

29115. FRICK, CHILDS, 1883- . Alaska's frozen fauna; Alaska College and the American Museum of Natural History join forces for the preservation and study of remains of the mammals of the frozen tundra brought to light in extensive modern gold mining operations. (Natural history, Jan.-Feb. 1930. v. 30, no. 1, p. 71-80, illus.) 7 refs.

Contains popular account of the collection of skulls, jaws, and other bones of Pleistocene mammals loosened from frozen muck by hydraulic placer gold mining operations. Field work of the joint Museum and College party was carried out in summer 1929 under the leadership of Peter Kaisen of the Museum. Some of the mammals are described.

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29116. FRICK, CHILDS, 1883- . Horned ruminants of North America. New York, American Museum of Natural History, 1937. xxviii, 669 p. 68 illus. 16 tables. (American Museum of Natural History. Bulletin. v. 69)

Includes description of Alaskan and Yukon species in an extensive systematic listing of the horned and antlered predecessors of the modern deer, moose, wapiti, caribou, mountain goat and sheep, pronghorn antelope, and bison. Alaskan and Yukon species are *Cervalces alaskensis* n. sp. (p. 203); *Saiga ricei* n. sp. (p. 547); *Ovis dalli kaiseni* n. subsp. and *O. dorsalis* n. sp. (p. 555); *Ovibos yukonensis*, Gidley and (?) *O. giganteus* n. sp. (p. 560-61); *Symbos tyrrelli* Osgood (p. 564); *Bootherium nivicolens* Hay (p. 566); *Bos* (*Poëphagus*) *bunnelli* n. sp. (p. 568); *Superbison crassicornis* (Richardson), *S. occidentalis* (Lucas), and *S. alaskensis* Lucas (p. 589-92).

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FRICK, CHILDS, 1883- , see also Geist, O. W. Collecting Pleistocene fossils Alaska. 1953. No. 29217.

FRICK, CHILDS, 1883- , see also Skinner, M. F., and O. C. Kaisen. Fossil Bison Alaska. 1947. No. 32090.

29117. FRIDLAND, M. O. Lechenie otmorozheniĭ. (Fel'dsher i akusherka,

1942. no. 10, p. 1-4) **Title tr.:** The treatment of frostbite.

Contains information on hygienic and prophylactic measures; protecting the wounded from cold; symptoms and pathology of the various degrees of frostbite; therapy, including diet of the sick.

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29118. FRIDOLIN, JULIUS. Amerikanische Schädel. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1898. Bd. 25, p. 397-412, tables) **Title tr.:** American skulls.

Contains description, measurements and indexes of 46 skulls from North and South America, in the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. Three Eskimo skulls from Labrador and Greenland, 16 Aleut skulls from Atka and Unalaska Islands, Kotzebue and Norton Sounds, and ten Koloshi (Tlingit Indian) skulls from Sitka (Baranof) Island are included. Those of the Aleuts and Tlingits show clear traits of the Mongolian race.

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29119. FRIDOLIN, VLADIMIR ÎUL'EVICH. Vyvody i obobshcheniĭa o zhizni nasekomykh v Arktike po mnogoletnim nablûdeniĭam. (Priroda, 1940, no. 2, p. 76) **Title tr.:** Inferences and generalizations about insect life in arctic regions, based on many years' observations.

Contains discussion of the ecology and phenology of insects under conditions prevailing in Khibiny Mts. (chiefly in the Vud'yavr lake region, 67°40' N.). Peculiar features of their life, related to a short warm season, selection of habitat and dependence on certain kinds of plants, etc., are noted.

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29120. FRIEBOES, W. Notwendigkeit der Kältefestmachung bei Mensch und Haustier. (Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis, 1943. Bd. 184, p. 58-61)

Title tr.: On the necessity for developing resistance to cold in man and domestic animals.

Contains a general discussion, stressing the necessity of fundamental studies on cold adaptation in man, animals and plants; the desirability of developing cold-resistant animals for study, and hardening of man as a prophylactic measure.

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29121. FRIED, CHARLES TEAR, 1908- , and M. J. H. GRAND. Hypervitaminosis A. (American journal of diseases of children, Mar. 1950. v. 79, p. 475-86, 4 fig.) 22 refs.

Contains a report of two cases in young children caused by excessive intake of the vitamin. Evidence is presented suggesting that hepatic dysfunction rather than supersaturation with the vitamin, is the basis for the pathogenesis of this syndrome. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29122. FRIEDMAN, IRVING. Deuterium content of natural waters and other substances. (*Geochimica et cosmochemica acta*, Aug. 1953. v. 4, no. 1-2, p. 89-103, diagr., graphs, tables) 12 refs.

"A mass spectrometric method for the accurate determination of the H/D ratio is described. Ocean and fresh-water samples were analyzed. . . . Melted samples of glacier ice from the Juneau icecap showed no hydrogen differences between the 155-ft. level and the 235-ft. level (-6.75 percent); the oxygen results differed greatly (-12.75 percent) and -14.90 percent). The difference might be attributed to the H ion diffusing through an immobile O lattice."—SIPRE.

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29123. FRIEDMAN, NATHAN BARUCH, 1911-, and others. The pathology of experimental frostbite. (*American journal of the medical sciences*, Jan. 1947. v. 213, p. 61-67, 18 illus. on 3 plates) 9 refs. Other authors: K. Lange and D. Weiner.

Contains a histological study of frost-bitten legs of rabbits. The fundamental lesions were found to be vascular. Formation of erythrocytic thrombi leads to vascular occlusion and ischemic gangrene. Heparin prevented both thrombosis and gangrene. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29124. FRIEDMAN, NATHAN BARUCH, 1911-. Pathology of experimental immersion foot. (*Archives of pathology*, Jan. 1950. v. 49, no. 1, p. 21-26, illus.) 5 refs. Other authors: Kurt Lange and David Weiner.

Exposure of rabbits' hind legs to water of 35°-39° F. resulted in degenerative changes of nerve and muscle. Vascular lesions, like those produced by exposure to temperatures below 32° F., were not observed. It is concluded that in rabbit, unlike in man, there is an essential difference between injuries of chilling and those of freezing. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29125. FRIEDMAN, NATHAN BARUCH, 1911-. The pathology of trench foot. (*American journal of*

pathology, May 1945. v. 21, no. 3, p. 387-433, 36 fig. on 10 plates, table) 115 refs.

Contains a study of early morphological changes in trench foot, based on material from 14 cases. Disturbance of circulation and stagnation of blood, leading to thrombosis and gangrene; also profound changes in the fat tissue and neuromuscular and osseous alterations were observed. Clinical data and gross pathological and x-ray data are also presented. The conclusion is reached that all injuries resulting from exposure to low temperatures show "a common pattern and result from a similar train of events." Abstract by W. Blackwood in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Feb. 1946. v. 6, no. 6, p. 275-76; also abstracted in *Army medical bulletin*, Feb. 1945. no. 85, p. 3.

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29126. FRIEDRICH, ADOLF. Knochen und Skelett in der Vorstellungswelt Nordasiens. (*Wiener Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Linguistik*, 1943. Bd. 5, p. 189-247) **Title tr.:** Bones and skeleton in the North Asiatic conception.

Contains an ethnological study with numerous references to the beliefs and practices among the Gilyaks, Chukchis, Ostyaks, Voguls, Lapps, Yakuts, Tungus, Lamuts, and other Asiatic peoples: how they deal with the bones of animals killed or sacrificed, especially the bear, whose bones must not be broken, but properly disposed of, otherwise a scarcity of animals could ensue. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29127. FRIES, BENGT FREDRIK, 1799-1839, and others. A history of Scandinavian fishes by B. Fries, C. U. Ekström, and C. Sundevall, with colored plates by W. von Wright, and text illustrations. 2nd ed. rev. and completed by Professor F. A. Smitt, Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1892-95. 2 v. (viii, 1240 p. 380 illus.), 53 plates in atlas.

Contains a critical revision of all known species of marine and fresh-water fishes of the Scandinavian Peninsula, with keys to the families, genera and species, synonyms, descriptions of about 200 species, critical notes, dimensions, data on biology, ecology and total distribution, bibliographical footnotes and colored plates. Many species native to northern Scandinavian waters are included. This basic work on Scandinavian fishes, usually cited as "Smitt: *Scandinavian fishes*" is a much larger and revised English version

of the original edition in Swedish, *Scandinaviens fiskar*, 1836-48, q. v.

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29128. FRIES, BENGT FREDRIK, 1799-1839, and others. *Skandinaviens fiskar. Målade efter lefvande exemplar och ritade på sten, af Wilh. von Wright.* Med text af B. Fr. Fries, C. U. Ekström och C. J. Sundewall. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1836-48. 1 p.l., iv, 222, [2], 140, 44 [2] p., 63 plates (incl. 60 col.) **Title tr.:** Scandinavian fishes; illustrated from living specimens and drawn upon stone by Wilh. von Wright; with text by B. Fr. Fries, C. U. Ekström and C. J. Sundewall.

Contains descriptions and colored lithographic illustrations of 64 species of marine and fresh-water fishes of Scandinavia, synonyms, notes on habitat, life habits, biology and geographic distribution. Many species native to northern Scandinavian waters are included. This unfinished work was completed, revised, and edited by Prof. F. A. Smitt, and published in English as a second edition under the title: *A history of Scandinavian fishes*, 1892-95, q. v.

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29129. FRIIS, HERMAN R., 1905- W. L. G. Joerg, 1885-1952. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 278-79) 4 refs.

Contains biographical sketch of this notable geographer who was at the time of his death Chief Archivist of the Cartographic Records Branch of National Archives, Washington, D. C. His education, association with the American Geographical Society, U. S. National Archives, and U. S. Board on Geographic Names are noted. Some of his publications on arctic regions are mentioned.

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29130. FRIJS, J. A. Aus Russisch-Lappland. (Globe, 1873. Bd. 23, p. 229-32, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:** From Russian Lapland.

Contains description of the Kola Peninsula, its rivers and lakes, forests and mountains. The Lapp inhabitants, their occupation (fishing), and nomadic mode of life, religion and psychology are sketched. Translated by Mehrwald.

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29131. FRISTRUP, BØRGE. Climate and glaciology of Peary Land, North Greenland. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scien-

tific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, pub. 1952? t. 1, p. 185-93, illus., table, graphs, text map) 5 refs.

The Danish Peary Land Expedition's wintering and weather station at Jørgen Brønlands Fjord in southern Peary Land is described and climatic conditions for Peary Land as a whole are discussed in some detail. The area is designated as a high-arctic desert, and the effects on the landscape of wind, frost, and extremely low precipitation are emphasized. Glaciers in the area are a "special high-arctic type" characterized by very small annual accumulation and ablation. The few glaciers in eastern and southern Peary Land are typical icecap or plateau glaciers; the numerous ones in the northwest include a number of typical valley glaciers. The icecap Chr. Erichsen Brae in southern Peary Land is discussed and glaciological data tabulated. A comparison is made between the behavior of the dead icecaps such as Chr. Erichsen Brae and the outlet glaciers from the inland ice. The present glacial retreat is described.

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29132. FRISTRUP, BØRGE. Dansk Pearyland-expedition 1947. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1949. Aarg. 13, nr. 2, p. 20-22, illus.) **Title tr.:** Danish Pearyland Expedition 1947.

Contains a lecture delivered before the Geographical Society (Denmark) Feb. 2, 1948 on the forerunner to a projected two-year over-wintering expedition in which the author participated under leadership of Eigil Knuth. The purpose of the summer 1947 trip was to make a reconnaissance and gain arctic experience with the *Catalina* aircraft used for transport from the supply base to the field base on Jørgen Brønlands Fjord. The glaciological work done is briefly described. Some biological, geological, and archeological collections were brought home.

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29133. FRISTRUP, BØRGE. Finlands krigstab og efterkrigsproblemer. (Geografisk tidsskrift, 1950. Bd. 50, p. 105-138, 7 fig.) **Title tr.:** Finland's war losses and post-war problems.

Problems arising from Finland's cession of 43,680 sq. km. of territory to the U.S.S.R., comprising the valuable Karelia, Salla-Kuusamo, Petsamo and Porkkala, are discussed. Detailed statistical information is given on such topics as housing, population, war casualties,

agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, shipping, etc. Summary in English.

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29134. FRISTRUP, BØRGE. Fysisk-geografiske undersøgelser på Peary Land. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1950. Aarg. 14, nr. 5-6, p. 79-81, illus.) *Title tr.:* Physico-geographical investigations in Peary Land.

This lecture, delivered before the Geographical Society (Denmark) Feb. 6, 1950 reviews the work during 1947-49 of the Danish Peary Land Expedition 1947-49. It was air-borne, and the first to have wintered in that part of Greenland (on the south coast of Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord, an arm of Independence Fjord). The geography, topography, and climatology of Peary Land which reaches 83°39' N. lat. at Cape Morris Jesup and covers an area of 42,700 sq. km. are discussed generally, glaciology more specifically.

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29135. FRISTRUP, BØRGE. Kebnekajse, et nyt svensk forskningsområde. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1949. Aarg. 13, nr. 3, p. 35-36) *Title tr.:* Kebnekajse, a new Swedish research region.

Contains a brief note on the glaciological, geological and biological work in progress in the Kebnekajse region under leadership of Hans W. Ahlmann and his collaborator Walter Schytt.

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29136. FRISTRUP, BØRGE. Wind erosion within the arctic deserts. (Geografisk tidsskrift, København, 1952/53. v. 52, p. 51-65, illus., 5 tables, diagr., graph) 30 refs.

Contains a study based upon observations in Peary Land, North Greenland, made during the 1947-50 Danish Peary Land Expedition (meteorological station at "Brønlund. Hus," Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord, a branch of Independence Fjord), and during the University of Michigan Greenland Expeditions in 1926-33 at Søndre Strømfjord, West Greenland (meteorological station at Mount Evans, 66°51' N. 50°50' W.). The climate of high-arctic deserts is described, with emphasis on the effects of very low precipitation, the high evaporation and erosive force of the wind, and the difference in temperature and precipitation between the interior and coastal areas of Peary Land. Wind erosion and the polishing of stones by drifting sand, snow, and ice needles is discussed in

some detail and compared with wind erosion in tropical and sub-tropical deserts. Ice layers formed during autumn or beginning of winter in many valleys protect stones from wind polishing. The ice layer is attributed to water from the active layer being forced out by pressure and freezing on the frozen soil. Tables give observations of temperature and wind velocity at Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord 1948-50, and Mount Evans 1928-1929.

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FRITH, G. R., see Travis, B. V., and others. Add. observ. control mosquito larvae DDT. 1953. No. 32525.

29137. FRITZ, EGON I, 1903- Empfindsame Reise nach Lapland, von Egon Vietta [pseud.]; mit Zeichnungen von Hans Kuhn. Frankfurt a. M., Societäts Verlag [1937]. 275 p., illus. *Title tr.:* A sentimental trip to Lapland, with illustrations by Hans Kuhn.

Account of a trip made in 1929, by sea to Reval (Tallinn), Helsinki, Kemi, and thence inland to Rovaniemi, Sodankylä, Ivalo, the Patsjoki River, the Yläluostari monastery; Petsamo, and Kirkenes; returning by Kuopio and Lake Ladoga.

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29138. FRITZ, MILO HERBERT, 1909- Mastoiditis. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 537-38)

Contains account of a report delivered at the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952, with information on occurrence in Alaska (3,000 cases); cost of treatment; causes; prevention; cooperation with universities.

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29139. FRITZ, MILO HERBERT, 1909- Ophthalmology in Alaska. (Air surgeon's bulletin, Dec. 1944. v. 1, no. 12, p. 12)

Contains a report on ophthalmological work among the troops in Alaska between 1941 and 1943. This was, at the beginning, of a rather improvised nature and generally of an ambulatory character. Information is furnished on the organization of this service; equipment and apparatus; methods; administrative and clerical side of the work, etc.

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29140. FRITZ, MILO HERBERT, 1909- , and others. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis among Alaskan natives. (American journal of ophthalmology,

Feb. 1951. v. 34, no. 2, pt. 1, p. 177-84, 12 illus., table) 6 refs. *Other authors:* P. Thygeson and D. G. Durham.

Contains a study of 346 Eskimo and Indian school children from all parts of Alaska, with illustrative case reports. Ten of the children had active phlyctenulosis; 143 had corneal evidence of old phlyctenular disease. A definite relationship between low visual acuity and central corneal scarring and vascularization was noted; the disease is considered as the major cause of visual disability among the children examined.

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FRITZ, MILO HERBERT, 1909-, and **P. THYGESON**. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis among Alaskan natives. *See also* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951*. No. 20117.

29141. FRITZ, MILO HERBERT, 1909-. Physician describes eye disease causing scarring of cornea; discusses methods of care, prevention. (Alaska's health, Jan.-Feb. 1951. v. 9, no. 1-2, p. 1, illus.)

Contains a description of the symptoms of phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis, an eye disease affecting infants and children; its sequelae, and therapy (by cortisone).

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FRITZ, SIGMUND, 1914-. The growth of ice thickness in arctic regions. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951*. No. 20117.

FRØSHAUG, JOHN A., *see* Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observ. Tromsø, mag. observ. 1950. 1952. No. 31011.

FRØSHAUG, JOHN A., *see also* Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observ. Tromsø 1951. 1953. No. 31012.

FROHNE, RICHARD G., *see* Frohne, W. C., and R. G. Frohne. Mating swarms males *Aedes punctator*. 1952. No. 29142.

29142. FROHNE, WILLIAM CARRINGTON, 1908-, and **R. G. FROHNE**. Mating swarms of males of the mosquito, *Aedes punctator* (Kirby), in Alaska. (Mosquito news, Dec. 1952. v. 12, no. 4, p. 248-51) 7 refs.

Contains notes based on observations of 74 swarms of this species near Auke Bay in the Juneau region, summer 1952. Data are given on seasonal appearance,

locality and size of swarms, weather, mating swarms, other swarms, etc.

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29143. FROHNE, WILLIAM CARRINGTON, 1908-. Mosquito breeding in Alaskan salt marshes, with especial reference to *Aedes punctodes* Dyar. (Mosquito news, June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 96-103) 6 refs.

Contains a study of *Aedes punctodes* larvae and those of some other species from 23 breeding areas of the upper Cook Inlet. The flora, salinity, pH, temperature of water and air, etc. were considered in connection with the distribution, frequency and biology of the species investigated. Natural control (enemies), parasites and attached organisms were also studied.

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29144. FROHNE, WILLIAM CARRINGTON, 1908-. Mosquito news from Alaska. (Mosquito news, Dec. 1952. v. 12, no. 4, p. 263)

Contains information on the presence of *Culiseta incidens* (Thomson) in southeastern Alaska; on dance flies (Empididae) predatory on mosquitoes on the water surface; mosquitoes active during warm spells in January and February.

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29145. FROHNE, WILLIAM CARRINGTON, 1908-. Natural history of *Culiseta impatiens* (Wlk.) (Diptera. Culicidae), in Alaska. (American Microscopical Society. Transactions, Apr. 1953. v. 72, no. 2, p. 103-118, tables) 15 refs.

Contains a detailed study of the biology of this common, North American species based on observations in nature and in the laboratory. Seasonal history, habits of adults, larvae and pupae; habitats (aquatic), eggs, etc. are discussed.

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29146. FROHNE, WILLIAM CARRINGTON, 1908-, and **D. A. SLEEPER**. Reconnaissance of mosquitoes, punkies, and blackflies in Southeast Alaska. (Mosquito news, Dec. 1951. v. 11, no. 4, p. 209-213)

Contains a report on observations and material collected in May-July 1949 around settlements and along roads. Includes description of larval habitats, a list of species found, with data on the localities and time of their appearance, relation to man, abundance, etc.

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29147. FROHNE, WILLIAM CARRINGTON, 1908- . Seasonal incidence of mosquitoes in the upper Cook Inlet, Alaska. (Mosquito news, Dec. 1951, v. 11, no. 4, p. 213-16) 7 refs.

Contains an account of mosquito densities, determined by the landing rate method, May 14-Sept. 17, 1950. Relatively low densities prevailed in the 22 localities studied. The time of occurrence of the common forms were established; the uncommon species are also listed.

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29148. FROHNE, WILLIAM CARRINGTON, 1908- . Where does the Alaskan punkie, *Culicoides yukonensis* Hoffman, breed? (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 348-51) 4 refs.

Contains an outline of observations in summer 1951, on flight periodicity, distribution, seasonal life cycle and larval habitats of this biting fly in the upper Cook Inlet region. This species is the most important though little-studied punkie pest in central Alaska. Two favored bog-breeding habitats are identified, but others are considered possible also.

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FROLOVA, G. F., *see* Gorbunova, P. I., and others. Chto my videli na Murm. komb. 1950. No. 29335.

29149. FRONDEL, CLIFFORD, 1907- . Studies of uranium minerals (X): Uranopilite. (American mineralogist, Nov.-Dec. 1952, v. 37, no. 11-12, p. 950-59, table, diagrs.) 23 refs.

Contains new optical, chemical, and dehydration data on uranopilite, a natural uranium sulfate, found at two new localities in Mackenzie District. "At Great Bear Lake . . . it occurs very sparsely as thin, felt-like crusts and films . . . on massive pitchblende. The mineral is relatively dense and fine-grained, with straw-yellow to pale yellow color and a dull-silky luster. It is associated with minor amounts of zippeite as golden-yellow crusts, tiny radial-fibrous globules of johannite, fourmarierite, and erythrite." At Hottah Lake it occurs as thin coatings on altered pitchblende with the same characteristics as at Great Bear Lake.

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29150. FRONTALI, G. Syndrome ostéosclérotique et surdosage de vitamines A et D. (Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, Apr. 1952, Jahrg. 82, no. 15, p.

430-33, illus.) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Osteosclerotic syndrome and over-dosage of vitamins A and D.

Contains description of a case of reversible osteosclerotic syndrome in a girl of four, caused by excessive intake of vitamins A and D. As a contrast, a case of osteoporosis (Albers-Schönberg disease) is presented, compared with the former and discussed.

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FROST EFFECTS LABORATORY, *see* Haley, J. F. Cold-room studies frost action soils. 1953. No. 29522.

FRYXELL, BURTON L., *editor, see* Brooks, A. H. Blazing Alaska's trails. 1953. No. 28321.

FUCHS, D. R. *See* Fokos, David Raphael.

29151. FUCHSIG, PAUL. Über Endangitis obliterans und Frostgangrän. (Chirurg, July 1948. Jahrg. 19, Heft 7, p. 314-17) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** Endangitis obliterans and frost gangrene.

Contains a review and critique of earlier work and views on this problem, followed by a study of 36 patients, 5-29 months after third-degree frostbite of the feet. Oscillometry, supplemented with observations of the pulse and of reactive hyperemia were applied as methods of investigation, and data obtained are presented and discussed. Certain case histories are offered especially those illustrating the necessity of separating frost injuries from endangitis obliterans; the author found no evidence that the former cause or predispose the latter.

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29152. FUECHSEL, CHARLES F. Status of topographic mapping in Alaska. (Surveying and mapping, July 1944. v. 4, no. 3, p. 13-16, sketch map)

Contains a brief survey of mapping by the U. S. Geological Survey and other agencies to early 1944. Approximately half of Alaska has been topographically mapped on reconnaissance standards (1:250,000 scale with 200-ft. contours) by the Survey, which has also mapped 5,000 square miles on scales of 1 inch-to-the-mile or larger. Plans for postwar maps and an estimate of needs are presented. Map shows status of mapping to Feb. 1944.

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29153. FÜRST, CARL MAGNUS, 1854-1935, and F. C. C. HANSEN. Crania Groenlandica. A description of Green-

land Eskimo crania with an introduction on the geography and history of Greenland. Copenhagen, Andr. Fred. Høst & Søn, 1915. viii, 234 p. 99 tables of measurements, 52 plates, 6 views, 5 maps (incl. 1 fold.); in text: 40 portraits, maps, figures, 19 diagrs, 74 curves, and 133 tables of measurements.

Contains description and detailed individual measurements of 380 crania (14 of these immature and 8 unsexed), most of them in the collection of the Anatomical Museum of the University of Copenhagen, some in scientific institutions at Lund, Uppsala, Stockholm, and Oslo. All the crania were found in graves, and represent broadly the Greenland Eskimo population; the more densely populated west coast, however, is represented by a larger number of specimens than the southwestern and eastern coasts, and the region of Cape York and northward, by eight specimens only. The anthropometric study of each cranium includes 34 direct measurements, 13 indices and 12 angles of the cranium, and seven measurements of the mandible. A series of diagrams of the sagittal section and photographs in five normae of 52 skulls are given. Some conclusions are drawn: (1) the Greenland Eskimo cranium is a typical Eskimo cranium; (2) the Eskimo cranium differs from others and forms a racial type; (3) the Greenland Eskimo cranium is not that of a primitive race; (4) present knowledge allows no conclusion as to Eskimo descent from, or affinity with other races; (5) most of the alterations in the framework of the bones have had an indirect effect upon the form of the softer portions; (6) the anthropological characters cannot contribute to a solution of the question of Eskimo migration in Greenland, owing to the fact that the homogeneity of these characters show the Eskimos of both the west and east coasts to be of the same racial type (p. 232). In the introduction, the physical and biological nature, the history, exploration and the present-day population and government in Greenland are outlined. Several extensive lists of literature are included (p. 27-39, 52-53, 232-34).

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29154. FUERST, ERNST. Ueber die Veränderungen des Epithels durch leichte Wärme- und Kälteinwirkungen beim Menschen und Säugethier; zugleich ein Beitrag zur Theorie der Riesenzellen. (Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und zur allgemeinen Pathologie, 1898.

B. 24, Heft 3, p. 415-57, 10 illus. on double plate at end of vol.) 56 refs. **Title tr.:** On the changes in the epithelium of man and mammals caused by light heat and cold; together with a contribution to the theory of giant cells.

Contains a study on the effects of repeated short freezing and heating on the skin of guinea pigs, rabbits and man. Thickening of the epidermis due to enlargement and multiplication of cells was observed both after cold and heat stimulation; the corium showed only slight changes, the blood vessels hyperemia. Giant cells appeared in the epithelium of the skin and the mucous membranes, of the milk and sebaceous glands. The subsequent regeneration processes, the causes of proliferation and of the appearance of giant cells, etc., are also discussed.

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29155. FUGLESANG-DAMGAARD, AD. Højskolen og Seminarier ved Godthaab. (Grønlands kirke og skole, 1944. nr. 2 p. 1-7, illus.) **Title tr.:** The high school and college at Godthaab.

Contains an account of the activities generally, and the subjects covered. Differences between church influence and liberal tendencies are noted to have been resolved by compromise to benefit of all. In 1954 the school is to celebrate its 100th anniversary.

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FUHRMAN, WALTER U. *see* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

29156. FUJIMOTO, T. On the change in the respiration and the gaseous metabolism of the rabbit caused by cooling the body. (Japanese journal of medical sciences. Pt. 3, Bio-physics, 1940. v. 6. p. 86*-87*) [English abstract]

Contains a summary of experiments on rabbits with the posterior half of their body immersed in water of 0° to 30° C. Rectal temperature, respiration and gas exchange were recorded. It was found that when exposed to cold and extreme heat loss, the organism counteracts by increased heat production; but when the body temperature falls below ca. 30° C., heat production decreases and the animal tends to freeze to death.

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FUJIMOTO, T. *see also* Shoji, R., and others. On adaptation human body cold. 1949. No. 31978.

29157. FUKUTOMI, TAKAHARU, and others. Kaihyō no kenkyū [dai 16 ho]. Kaihyō nō soshiki tokuni hyokaku ni okeru junpyōritsu to tanzakujō-hyōhen, hyōhen-syūkai ni tsuite. (Teion-kagaku, 1953. v. 9, p. 113-23, illus., diagr., graphs, tables) Text in Japanese; summary in English. *Other authors:* M. Saito, and Y. Kudo. *Title tr.:* Study of sea ice (the 16th report). On the structure of ice rind, especially on the structure of thin ice sheet and ice sheet block.

"Ice rinds, one-two cm. thick, were produced on sea water samples in a wooden tank. The mean Cl content of the ice and sea water was measured. The calculated pure ice was found to vary with salinity of the water for small concentrations but remained nearly constant in salinity ranges of ordinary sea water. Lower surfaces of ice rinds obtained from sea water of various concentrations are illustrated."—SIPRE.

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29158. FUKUTOMI, TAKAHARU. Kaihyō no kenkyū [dai 17 ho]. Hoppōkai no engan ni okeru ichinenkōri no atsusa no saidaichi ni tsuite. (Teion-kagaku, 1953. v. 9, p. 125-36, graphs, tables) 10 refs. Text in Japanese; summary in English. *Title tr.:* Study of sea ice (the 17th report). On the maximum thickness of the winter ice at northern seacoasts.

"An empirical equation is suggested for relating maximum thickness of ice and the annual change of air temperature. Observed and calculated values are graphed for coastal areas of the Arctic Ocean and the Bering, Okhotsk and Japan Seas."—SIPRE.

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29159. FUKUTOMI, TAKAHARU. Kaihyō no kenkyū, dai 18 ho. Okhotsk-kai, tokuni minami hanbukaiiki no okeru ryūhyō no kaze ni yoru idō. (Teion-kagaku, 1953. v. 9, p. 137-44, maps, graphs) 9 refs. Text in Japanese; summary in English. *Title tr.:* Study of sea ice, the 18th report. Drift of sea ice due to wind in the Sea of Okhotsk, especially in its southern part.

"The velocity of steady wind-drift of sea ice is a function of wind velocity and latitude, and independent of ice thickness in middle latitudes where the ice-area percentage is large. Theoretical results agree well with observed ice drift along the Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido."—SIPRE.

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29160. FULFORD, ERNEST M. Frames for spectacles in arctic climate. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1642-46, tables)

Contains a report on tests of metal and zylonite frames of spectacles, at temperatures of -12° to -68° F. encountered under actual field conditions. There was no evidence that the wearing of either type contributes to frostbite or skin laceration at contact points. At temperatures below 20° F. tensile and breaking resistance of the zylonite were lowered and the metal frames proved more suitable.

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29161. GABRAN, OSKAR. Die Luftdurchlässigkeit einer Schneedecke und deren Einfluss auf die Überwinterung der Pflanzen. (Meteorologische Zeitschrift, Sept. 1939. Bd. 56, p. 354-56, table, diagr.) 2 refs. *Title tr.:* The air permeability of a snow cover and its influence on the hibernation of plants.

"The air permeability of fresh, loose, compacted and crusted snow, and frozen, unfrozen, and ice-covered sawdust was tested. Air was forced from an air bell into a container filled with snow and connected to four petroleum manometers by rubber hoses. The air bell was lifted and filled with new air after each experiment. Test results indicate that 0.0543 cu. m. of air passed from the bell through a column of snow 685 mm. high and 0.159 sq. m. cross section, in 1.25-2 min. Fresh loose snow has a high air permeability. The air permeability and diffusivity of crusted snow depend on the condition of the crust. Reduced air change and diffusion due to snow covering unfrozen ground or to ice-crusted snow are discussed in terms of plant growth."—SIPRE.

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GABRIELSON, IRA NOEL, 1889- . Alaskan waterfowl and their management. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29162. GABRIELSON, IRA NOEL, 1889- , and F. C. LINCOLN. The races of song sparrow in Alaska. (Condor, 1951. v. 53, no. 5, p. 250-55)

Contains a review of all eight Alaskan races of song sparrow (Melospiza melodia) with critical notes, diagnoses of two new subspecies (M. m. maxima and M. m. amaka) and data on their ecology and local distribution. The range of the song sparrow extends along the coast from Dixon's Entrance on the east to Attu

Island at the extreme western end of the Aleutians.

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29163. GABRIELSON, IRA NOEL, 1889-, and **F. C. LINCOLN.** Status of the lesser common loon. (Condor, 1953, v. 55, no. 6, p. 314-15)

Deals with the races of common loon; *Gavia immer elasson*, the lesser common loon, given recognition by the A. O. U. Committee on classification and nomenclature, is placed into synonymy by the authors, and *Gavia immer* native to southern Alaska, is recommended to be restored to its monotypic status.

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29164. GABUS, JEAN. Sous les tentes lapones. Neuchâtel, Victor Attinger, 1937. 154 p. 27 illus. on plates, 2 maps. **Title tr.:** Under the Lapp tents.

Contains account of author's trip in 1936, to Finland and Lapland, traveling from Turku by Helsinki, Lake Ladoga, north to Rovaniemi, Ivalo, Inari and Petsamo. He visited the Inari Lapps in the village of Uutela, and the Skolt Lapps around Petsamo. Notes on present-day Lapps are included: their customs, beliefs and superstitions (the feast of St. John in Inari, Ukko worship, sorcery); the life of reindeer nomads, their herds and economic situation; traits of character; the Skolt Lapps (only 340), their fishing trade, and their rapid cultural and physical disintegration. Some photographs have ethnological value. The author was accompanied by Neumeyer, a Tyrolian settled in Lapland, who helped him as an interpreter.

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29165. GABUS, JEAN. Touctou; chez les hommes qui-vivent-loin-du-sel. Neuchâtel, Victor Attinger, 1943. 205 p. illus., 5 text maps, 8 plates. **Title tr.:** Touctou; among the people who live far from salt.

Contains popular account of author's stay with the Ahearmiut Eskimos, one of the two groups he studied in the interior of Keewatin District in 1938-39. "Touctou" means caribou, essential to the life of these people, and he shows its importance in their economic, social, religious and artistic activities. Several folk songs are quoted (in French). A summary report is appended (p. 199-204) on the Swiss Ethnographic Expedition to Hudson Bay, 1938-39, with a list of materials collected for the museums of Bâle and Neuchâtel.

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29166. GABUS, JEAN. Vie et coutumes des Esquimaux caribous. Paris, Payot, 1944. 224 p. illus., text maps, 8 plates, 29 refs. Foreword by P. W. Schmidt. **Title tr.:** Life and customs of the Caribou Eskimos.

Contains results of author's one-man expedition in 1938-1939 in the Maguse-Kazan River region, west of Hudson Bay. He lived for 18 months among the Padlermiut and Ahearmiut Eskimo tribes, studying their social life and psychology, and participated in their hunting and fishing parties. Geography and climate of the region is described first, and its influence on the mode of life (nomadism) and psychology of the people is discussed. The dwellings, tents and snowhouses (construction, uses, etc.) are treated in detail with illus. Description of social life includes chapters on marriage, family, education, games, relations between tribes, property, government and justice. The psychical life is characterized by analyzing the folk character, art and song, conception of multiple souls of man, and religious conceptions (shamans and clairvoyants, mystic powers and gods, sacrifices and prayers). A summary of achievements of the Mission ethnographique suisse à la Baie d'Hudson, 1938-1939, is appended.

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GABUS, JEAN, see also Estreicher, Z. Musique Esquimaux - Caribous. 1948. No. 28943.

GABUS, JEAN, see also Estreicher, Z. Zur Polyrhythmik Eskimos. 1947. No. 28944.

29167. GAD, FINN. Historiens maend og kvinder i Grønlands tjeneste. (Grønland, 1952? hefte 1, p. 28-29, port.) **Title tr.:** Men and women of history in Greenland's service.

Contains a biographic study of Hinrich Johannes Rink (Aug. 26, 1819-Dec. 15, 1893), scientist and administrator. He went to Upernavik and Umanak (1848-51) to investigate finds of graphite, but it was his work on movement of ice (1853) which made him "the classical Rink." He was colonial governor in Julianehaab 1853, inspector for South Greenland from 1855 to 1868, when he returned to Copenhagen, and in 1871 became director of the Royal Greenlandic Trade and Administration Dept. Rink's publications on Greenland are mentioned. His interest in the development of native Green-

landers is stressed: he created the super-intendent's institution 1862-1863 in which Greenlanders could become politically trained in spite of language difficulties; he set up his own print shop from which *Ahuagadliutit* (i. e. reading) in Greenlandic was distributed free, and later edited and printed by Greenlanders themselves. His idea of vocational training of Greenlanders in Denmark resulted in the "Greenlander-home" in Copenhagen. His unorthodox leadership of Greenland drew criticism, and Rink resigned 1882. But his work has borne results.

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29168. GAHS, ALEXANDER. Kopf-, Schädel- und Langknochenopfer bei Rentiervölkern. (*In*: Festschrift, publication d'hommage offerte au P. W. Schmidt. Wien, 1928, p. 232-68) **Title tr.:** The sacrifice of head, skull and long bones among reindeer-keeping peoples.

Contains investigation on the primitive sacrificial practice of making piles of the skulls and bones of reindeer or bear, as widely practiced by the Yurak Samoyeds, northern Tungus, Ainu, Gilyaks, reindeer Koryaks and the Central Eskimos of King William Island and Melville Peninsula. Sacrifices of this kind apparently were made to the supreme god, or the god of heaven, who gives man luck in hunting, and such sacrifices may be considered as "Primizialopfer." Remains of similar offerings (piles of bear skulls and long bones) were found also from the oldest European prehistoric period, Pre-moustérien (in the caverns of Drachenloch, Switzerland, and Petershöhle, Bavaria); and the bear ceremonies, similar to those of the present-day Gilyaks, were practiced by the Europeans of the Magdalenien period, as they are pictured on paintings and sculpture found in the caverns of Montespan, France. The article is based on literature and has 97 bibliographical footnotes.

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GAKICHKO, S., see Drukker, G. F., and others. *Povarennai sol'*. 1927. No. 28815.

29169. GAKKEL', IAKOV IAKOVLEVICH. Nekotorye vyvody iz Chelūsinskoi epopei. (Geodezist, 1934. god 10, no. 7, p. 10-15, illus., port.) **Title tr.:** Some deductions from the *Chelūsinsk* epic.

Contains the geodesist's report of geodetic work and astronomical de-

terminations during the *Chelūsinsk* expedition through the Northern Sea Route in 1933-34. The astro-point was determined on Uyedineniya Island, and correction and completion of the coast line on the map was made on Bel'kovskiy (of the New Siberian Islands), Ringnes Island, south coast of Kotel'nyy, on Novaya Sibir' and Kolyuchin Islands.

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29170. GALAS'EV, V. A. Lebedki TL-3 na pogruzochnykh-razgruzochnykh rabotakh v treste Pechorles. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Sept. 1950. t. 10, no. 9, p. 16-17, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Winch TL-3 in the Pechora Forest Trust's loading and unloading.

Mechanized loading and unloading of logs as introduced in several timber stands of the Trust is described, with technical details of the winches and data on efficiency of the work.

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29171. GALAS'EV, V. A., and P. E. DOLGOPOLOV. Novaiia tekhnologiia v lespromkhozakh tresta Pechorles. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Oct. 1951. t. 11, no. 10, p. 15-20, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** New technology in the wood-lots of the Pechora Forest Trust.

Detailed technical account of the Trust's reorganized operations since 1950 in the forests of the Pechora basin. The logging, skidding, hauling, loading and trucking of logs to the saw-mill on the river bank, the unloading and cutting into lengths, etc., are described as well as equipment and mechanical methods.

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29172. GALIMSKII, V. Snegobor'ba na dorogakh Krai nego Severa. (Stroitel'stvo dorog, 1943. v. 6, no. 8-9, p. 9-11, illus., tables) **Title tr.:** Snow control on roads of the far North.

"Experience of military road operations during the winters 1941-42 and 1942-43 showed some peculiarities of snow removal procedure caused by intensive and long-lasting snowstorms. Snowdrifts were observed 61 times during Jan.-May 1942, and 54 times during winter of 1942-43. The wind velocity accompanying snowstorms reached 10-15 m./sec. and the usual strip snow fences were torn down. Better snow prevention was obtained with strip snow fences, 1.5-2.0 m. high, located at a distance from the road equal to 20-40 times the height of the snow fence. The second line of snow fences

was placed 15-20 m. from the first line in regions of heavy snowdrifts. Rearrangement of snow fences increased their effectiveness. Snowbanks and snow trenches were ineffective for snowdrift prevention. Roads were kept open continuously with rotary snowplows like the *Niagara* or *Snogo*."—SIPRE.

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29173. GALITZINE, Prince ERN. Manners and customs of the Yacoutes. (British Association for the Advancement of Science. Report, 1853, pub. 1854. Notices and abstracts, p. 80-82)

Contains brief notes (translated and communicated by Dr. Norton Shaw) on social organization of the Yakuts (elections of "small princes" and "heads" of the native administration), their boats made from the bark and trunk of the birch, their tents, clothing, food and cooking, the shamans and religious beliefs, marriage, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29174. GALKINA, E. A. *Primenenie aëros'emki pri izuchenii bolotnykh massivov.* (In: Vsesoiūznyi geograficheskii s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 443-49, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Use of air photography for investigation of an extensive marsh area.

Description of characteristic features of 14 main types of marshes, illustrated by diagrams and based on works of N. Ā. Kats and on materials from air surveys, partly in the northern parts of Leningradskaya Oblast', Karelia, Arkhangel'skaya Oblast', Ural and Omskaya Oblast'. Further application of air photography to the study of marshes is suggested. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29175. GALLI, TOMMASO. Influenza della funzione tiroidea nella predisposizione alle lesioni da freddo. (*Minerva medica*, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 590-92) **Title tr.:** The influence of thyroid function on predisposition to lesions due to cold.

The human thermoregulatory mechanism in general, the role of the thyroid in carbohydrate- and basal metabolism, etc. are dealt with. Then follows report on basal metabolic rate in 100, non-febrile patients with first-second degree frostbite. 48 percent showed a deviation from the normal: 29 percent a diminution, 19 percent an increase in basal metabolic rate. The significance of these findings is discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29176. GALLOWAY, JOHN O. Developments in western Canada in 1952. (American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Bulletin, June 1953. v. 37, no. 6, p. 1495-1505, 4 text maps, 3 tables) 4 refs.

Includes short note on exploration for oil and gas in 1952, in the Northwest Territories, which followed the provinces in drilling activity, but, with British Columbia, led in increase in land and lease activity. "In 1952, 12 exploratory wells were drilled (16,427 ft.), but no discoveries were made. All wells were shallow, the deepest being 2,422 ft."

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29177. GALOS, G. Changes in an osmotic system during freezing. (*Biodynamica*, May 1941. v. 3, no. 69, p. 209-216, 3 fig.) 6 refs.

Contains a study of the rate of exosmosis in a cell model during freezing, made in order to elucidate the changes taking place in living tissue under similar conditions. In addition to the rate of water transport across the osmotic membrane, the prevention of spreading of ice crystals from the outer to the inner solution was observed; nothing definite could be ascertained about the influence of the rate of cooling on the freezing point.

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GALOS, G., *see also* Luyet, B. J., and G. Galos. Effect rate cooling on freezing point living tissues. 1940. No. 30572.

29178. GAM, M. Den grønlandske skole i fremtiden. (Grønlandsposten. Aarg. 7, 1948. nr. 7, p. 74-76) **Title tr.:** The Greenlandic school in the future.

Contains discussion of teaching requirements in the Greenlandic school system, with stress on instruction in both the Danish and Greenlandic languages. The proposed school-directorate covering all types of schools throughout the country is endorsed as more likely to unify than aggravate the differing views of education on part of church and school.

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29179. GAMOV, IZMAIL IVANOVICH. O Īkutakh. (Obshchestvo lūbiteľ estestvoznaniā, antropologii i ētnografii. Izvestiā, t. 48, vyp. 2. Ētnograficheskii otdēl. Trudy, 1888. kn. 8, p. 15-16) **Title tr.:** On the Yakuts.

Contains a summary of a popular lecture which, among other things, mentions the hardening of babies by snow and cold water. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29180. GAMOV, V. S. Operativnoe lechenie otmorozheniĭ. (Novyi khirurgicheskiĭ arkhiv, 1941. t. 48, no. 11-12 (kn. 189-90), p. 304-310) **Title tr.:** Operative treatment of frostbite.

Contains an account of frostbite surgery in World War I and in the Spanish civil war; early versus late surgery; author's experiences and observations in surgery of all degrees of frostbite. Conservative treatment of frostbite of limbs is rejected for several reasons given. Early surgery of third and fourth degree frostbite according to the method of Ar'ev is recommended and its advantages presented. Operations and amputations (including early amputations) with sutures, produced better results than those without sutures. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29181. GAMS, HELMUT. *Trematodon brevicollis* Hornschuch, en for Sverige ny arktiskt-alpine moss. (Botanisk notiser, 1950. häfte 4, p. 451-56, 2 text maps) 28 refs. **Title tr.:** *Trematodon brevicollis* Hornschuch, an arctic-alpine moss new to the flora of Sweden.

Contains some historical notes and data on habitat of this moss found by the author at Vassitjåkko in Torne Lappmark, Swedish Lapland, in the summer of 1950; it was known previously from the mountainous parts of northern Norway (Nordreisa, 69° N.) Kilpisjärvi, Finnish Lapland, and West Greenland. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** MH-A.

29182. GAPONOV, E. Iskopaemye diatomovy vodorosli p. o. Kamchatki. Vladivostok, 1927. 28 p. 28 illus. on 2 plates, fold. col. map. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Dal'nevostochnoe otdelenie. Materialy po geologii i polezным iskopaemym Dal'nego Vostoka, no. 49) 79 refs. **Title tr.:** Fossil diatoms of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contains a description of five samples of diatom-bearing rocks collected in the Olga Bay area (54°34' - 54°40' N. 161°03' - 161°15' E.) and on the Bogachevka River (54°58' N. 160°50' E.) by the Kamchatka oil prospecting expedition of 1923 headed by P. I. Polevol. 44 species of diatoms are identified (of which only 14 are of specifically Kamchatka flora). Map, scale 1:200,000, shows Bogachevka oil field area, also a geological cross section of the Olga Bay area and inset of southern Kamchatka. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29183. GARAI, OLIVER FRANK. Im mersion as a factor in the development of hypertension. (British heart journal, Oct. 1945. v. 7, no. 4, p. 200-206, 2 tables) 11 refs.

Contains a report of cold pressor tests performed on 15 physically fit men who had been immersed, and on controls of non-immersed neurotic and not-neurotic groups. Statistical analysis of the results shows a significant difference between the three groups, a difference attributed to immersion. The possible significance of this difference in its relation to hypertension, is discussed. Abstracted by W. Melville Arnott in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Aug. 1946. v. 6, no. 12, p. 506. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29184. GARBER, CLARK McKINLEY, 1891- Eskimo infanticide. (Scientific monthly, Feb. 1947. v. 64, no. 2, p. 98-102) 6 refs.

Contains an account of a now disappearing practice, based on reports of Boas, Jenness and others, as well as on the author's experience among the Alaska Eskimos. Infanticide is resorted to in times of famine and stress and usually affects girls; crippled or monstrous newborn are also killed, as before, by drowning or leaving them in the open; abortion, unknown before, is spreading under the influence of the white man. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29185. GARDEN, WILLIAM. Alaskan patrol boat. (Rudder, Oct. 1953. v. 69, p. 41, illus.)

Plans and photograph of a 32 ft. power boat, *O. Keta*, designed by William Garden, of Seattle, Wash., for the Alaska Dept. Fisheries. Built by the Commercial Marine Construction Co. of Seattle, Wash., the boat will be used for patrol and research work in southeast Alaskan waters. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29186. GARDEN, WILLIAM. Seiner. (Rudder, Oct. 1953. v. 69, p. 43, illus.)

Plans for a combination seine and halibut boat, 56 ft. on deck, designed by William Garden for Ronald Leask of Metlakatla, Alaska. **Copy seen:** DLC.

GARDINER, P. A., see Sigurjonsson, J., and others. Feeding and nutrition Iceland. 1945. No. 32058.

GARDNER, FRANK H., 1864-, see Ham, T. H., and others. Studies hemolytic anemia & hemoglobinuria. 1948. No. 29534.

GARDNER, M., *see* Cairns, H., and others. Temp. depression cortical function. 1953. No. 28420.

29187. GARFIELD, Mrs. VIOLA EDMUNDSON, 1899- . Alaska natives, borrowers and innovators. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 232-40*) 9 refs.

Contains discussion of how foreign cultural goods can be adopted and reshaped. The grizzly bear crest of the Stikine Tlingits is taken as an example, and the reworking and reinterpretation of material, original and borrowed, is traced, following Hallowell's analysis, *Bear ceremonialism*, 1926 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 6499). The influence of Whites (fur traders) is discussed and the need stressed to investigate what cultural goods were diffused from northwest America to Asia.

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GARFIELD, Mrs. VIOLA EDMUNDSON, 1899- . Anthropological research in southeastern Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.*

29188. GARFIELD, Mrs. VIOLA EDMUNDSON, 1899- . Possibilities of genetic relationship in northern Pacific moiety structures. (*In: Asia and North America, trans-Pacific contacts, pub. as: Society for American Archaeology. Memoirs, no. 9; supplement to American antiquity, Jan. 1953. v. 18, no. 3, pt. 2, p. 58-61*)

Contains an attempt to study the development of the matrilineal institutions among the Athapaskan tribes of northwest America. Moieties occur in Tlingit, Eyak, Tanaina, Haida, Tahltan and a few other interior tribes, while the Tsimshian have four exogamic divisions; Tlingit, Tsimshian and Haida developed their matrilineal institutions to the fullest; Tlingit and Haida sibs are grouped into moieties, while Tsimshian sibs relate to four exogamous phratries. Sibs are not found in any Eskimo groups, and moieties occur only on North Sound, if at all. The wide distribution of matrilineal descent among Athapaskans points to a relatively old trait, probably diffused from Asia.

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29189. GARFIELD, Mrs. VIOLA EDMUNDSON, 1899- . The Tsimshian and their neighbors. (*In: American*

Ethnographical Society. The Tsimshian: their arts and music, 1951, p. 3-70, 2 illus., text map)

Contains a presentation of the main cultural features of Tsimshians, living along the banks and tributaries of the Nass and Skeena Rivers in northern British Columbia: their settlements, transportation, food and ownership, organization of production, social and political organization, beliefs in supernatural powers, mythology and folktales, and the arts: music, sculpture, metal work, weaving. The author worked for a winter as teacher in Metlakahla, a Tsimshian village on Annette Island, Alaska, and subsequently visited settlements on the mainland whence the Metlakahltians had migrated since about 1887. The Tsimshians have a distinct language, four exogamous kinship divisions (contrary to the dual divisions of the Tlingit and Haida), and they have elevated certain lineage heads to tribal chiefs. Their mythology and folklore have closer affinities with those of Tlingit and Haida than with the traditions of the coastal tribes to the south. The Northwest Coast painting and sculpture (e.g. totem poles are of pre-White origin, but were fully developed only after arrival of the Europeans.

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29190. GARFIELD, Mrs. VIOLA EDMUNDSON, 1899- . Tsimshian clan and society. (Washington. University. Publications in anthropology, Feb. 1939. v. 7, no. 3, p. 167-340. 4 tables, 4 plates, 2 fold. maps) 10 refs. Ph. D. thesis to Columbia Univ.

Contains a study based on the author's field work in the summers of 1932, 1935, and 1937 at the Tsimshian village of Fort Simpson, B. C. The situation of chieftainship, the potlatch ceremonies, social structure of the family (including customs at birth, marriage, and funerals), property and warfare, secret societies, and modern social and religious activities are discussed. All the Tsimshian-speaking people are divided into four matrilineal, totemic, non-localized, exogamous clans: those of Eagle, Raven, Wolf, and Blackfish or Killerwhale. Tsimshian customs (e.g. potlatching) and social organization strongly influenced those of the Tlingits. The move of a group of Tsimshians from Port Simpson to Metlakahla in 1862 and thence in 1887 to New Metlakahla on Annette Island, Alaska, is noted. (No. 5547). *Copy seen:* DLC.

29191. GARLAND, THOMAS OWNS-WORTH, and P. D'A. HART. Tuberculosis in Newfoundland. [St. John's, Newfoundland] Trade printers and publishers, Ltd. [1946] 58 p.

Contains reports of a survey made in 1945-46 by two specialists from England with the cooperation of the Newfoundland Dept. of Public Health and Welfare. Information is given on earlier surveys, tuberculosis incidence and mortality, factors responsible for the high TB incidence, measures for reducing the incidence, etc. Some data on Labrador are included and several aspects of the study, e.g., nutrition, housing, are of general interest for arctic study. Abstracted by W. H. Tytler in *Bulletin of hygiene*, London, Feb. 1947, v. 22, p. 105-106.

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29192. GARLICK, J. K. Reflexion coefficient of radio waves from frozen terrains. (*Nature*, London, Feb. 7, 1953. v. 171, no. 4345, p. 259)

Contains note on measurements made in northern Canada during Jan.-Feb. 1952 from signals transmitted from aircraft flying at 10,000-20,000 ft. Reflection coefficients from frozen muskeg, barren gravel areas north of the tree line, and frozen ice on Hudson Bay were roughly equivalent to that from dry sand; coefficient from frozen snow-covered forest was appreciably less. Data are given.

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29193. GARN, STANLEY MARION, 1922- , and M. M. GERTLER. Age and sex differences in serum cholesterol of Aleut. (*Canadian Medical Association Journal*, Apr. 1951. v. 64, p. 338-40, 3 tables) 11 refs.

Contains account of an investigation made on 81 Aleuts during the 1948 Peabody-Harvard Aleutian Expedition. The mean adult serum cholesterol did not differ significantly from that of Point Barrow Eskimos or adult Americans. No sex difference in total serum cholesterol was noted, but an age difference was observed, suggesting a rise after cessation of growth. The cholesterol ester to total cholesterol ratio in 36 Aleuts closely approximated that of Americans; no sex nor age difference in the ratio was found. Despite a common diet, four cases of cholesterolemia were encountered.

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29194. GARN, STANLEY MARION, 1922- , and C. F. A. MOORREES.

Stature, body-build, and tooth emergence in Aleutian Aleut children. (*Child development*, Dec. 1951. v. 22, no. 4, p. 261-70, tables, diagrs.) 12 refs.

Contains a study of the children of post-war remnants of the populations of Attu, Atka, and Umnak. In stature, the children were slightly below white Americans, but above Chinese and Japanese (both native and American-born), and above Mexicans. Their stature, expressed as percentage of adult stature, exceeds expectancy. In body build, Aleut children differ from whites, and tooth emergence is markedly more advanced than in the latter. No growth retardation as result of war experiences of the group, were found.

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29195. GARRETT, P. A. Birmingham University Expedition to Spitsbergen, 1951. (*Polar record*, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 527-28)

Contains brief account of a ten-man expedition to Vestspitsbergen led by E. R. Hitchcock. Its work: study of structure, stratigraphy, and raised beaches in the St. Jonsfjorden area, collecting of rock samples and fossils, Aug. 5-Sept. 19, is noted, and personnel listed.

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29196. GARUTT, V. E. Fauna neolithicheskof stoianki Kullaty. (*In*: A. P. Okladnikov, *Lenskie drevnosti*, vyp. 3, 1950, p. 178-85) **Title tr.:** Fauna of the neolithic site Kullaty.

Contains a description of 12 species of mammals from the bones found at this site during excavations in 1945-47. Frequency in the past and present, habitat and food of these animals, possible domestication (horse, reindeer), etc., are discussed.

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29197. GASSER, GEORGE WILLIAM, 1875- . A brief account of agriculture in Alaska. (*In*: *Alaskan Science Conference . . .* 1951. *Proceedings*, pub. 1953, p. 86-92)

Contains a description of the work of the seven experimental stations in various parts of Alaska, organized by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture between 1898-1916, and the progress of agriculture in the Territory to 1951. Experiments with vegetables, fruits, cereals, dairy and beef cattle, herds of bison and musk-oxen, and fur farming are outlined. The Matanuska Valley project is briefly described.

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29198. GATES, GEORGE OSCAR, 1905- . The Geologic Division of the U. S. Geological Survey. (*In*: Alaskan Science Conference, 3d. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. *pub.* in Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 207-212, 3 text maps)

Contains a survey of geologic mapping needs in Alaska, the status of published geologic maps, and of unpublished maps recently completed or now in progress by the Alaskan Geology Branch. Mapping in Alaska may be classified as: (1) reconnaissance mapping at two to eight miles to the inch; (2) semi-detailed to detailed systematic mapping at about one inch to the mile; and (3) large-scale mapping at less than 500 feet to the inch, of local mineralized areas. About 60 percent of the Territory has been mapped geologically at some scale, about five percent at scales of about one inch to the mile. Areas now being mapped are discussed and the type maps described. Units of the U. S. Geological Survey, other than the Alaskan Geology Branch, which are doing geologic mapping, and the areas covered are noted.

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29199. GATES, REGINALD RUGGLES, and G. E. DARBY. Blood groups and physiognomy of British Columbia coastal Indians. (Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *Journal*, 1934. v. 64, p. 23-44, tables, diagrs., 5 plates) 52 refs.

Contains results of blood group investigation among some 300 Indians, including Haidas of the Queen Charlotte Island and Tsimshians on the mainland opposite. Blood groups, photographs and other evidence show that there has been much crossing with Whites. Genetical problems connected with the origin and spread of the blood groups are discussed (comparisons between blood groups of various North American Indian tribes and those of several Asiatic coastal island peoples are given). The present tests show that the Pacific Coast tribes are not a later Mongoloid wave (only two cases of blood group B were found), but resemble other Amerinds in blood groups and other essentials. *Copy seen:* DSI.

29200. GAUB, WILLIAM HENRY, 1899- . An epidemic of typhoid fever at Spenard, Alaska. (*Journal of laboratory and clinical medicine*, June 1951. v. 37, p. 931-36, table) 7 refs.

Contains a report of an epidemic of typhoid fever at Spenard, Alaska, Mar.-Apr. 1950. Seventeen patients aged 4-11 were involved, and an adult carrier incriminated in the outbreak. Chloramphenicol (chloromycetin) accompanied by a high calorie-vitamin diet was effective in treating all cases, and no death occurred. *Salmonella typhosa*, untypeable by bacteriophagy, was the cause of the disease. *Copy seen:* DLC.

29201. GAUBERT, HENRI. Le Cosaque Dezhnev, chasseur de zibelines . . . et géographe. (*Géographia*, Dec. 1953. No. 27, p. 40-45, col. illus., text map) *Title tr.:* The Cossack Dezhnev, fur hunter . . . and geographer.

Contains a popular account of 17th century Cossack penetration of Siberia and arctic seas in search of furs, whales, walrus and mammoth ivory. The voyages in 1636 of Buza and Buldanov on the Laptev and East Siberian Seas are noted. Semen Dezhnev's trip with 25 men from Yakutsk, up the Lena, down the Indigirka and Kolyma to the East Siberian Sea is described, also his voyage to the mouth of the Anadyr' through Bering Strait in 1648, and subsequent exploration of the Anadyr' to 1652. The question of the discovery of Bering Strait, Dezhnev vs. Bering, is discussed.

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29202. GAUBERT, HENRI. Le Cosaque Yermak, premier explorateur de la Sibirie. (*Géographia*, Nov. 1953. No. 26, p. 41-46, col. illus., text map) *Title tr.:* The Cossack Yermak, first explorer of Siberia.

Contains a popular historical account of Russian penetration of northwestern Siberia (Omskaya Oblast'). Prior to the late 15th century, Tartar power kept the Russians west of the Urals, but in the reign of Ivan the Terrible, the Stroganov family ascended the Pechora into the Urals in search of furs. In 1580 a band of Cossacks came up from the south, and in 1581, in the pay of the Stroganovs, crossed the Urals and entered Siberia. Cossack-Tartar battles along the western upper tributaries of the Ob' River are described. Following Cossack victory in 1582, Yermak explored north along the Ob' to about latitude 65° or 66° N. until his death in 1584. Although his explorations were of little value in themselves, they paved the way for further Russian expeditions between 1584 and

1636 when the Sea of Okhotsk was reached.

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29203. GAUDIO, AHILIO. Uomini e nazioni alla conquista dell'Artico. (L' Universo, July-Aug. 1953, v. 33, no. 4, p. 519-36, 8 illus. on plates, text map) **Title tr.:** People and nations in the conquest of the Arctic.

Contains an introductory note on the leading institutions for arctic research, followed by sections on Alaska, Greenland, the European Arctic, the Siberian Arctic. Geographical features, area, population, conquest and exploration, colonization and history, natural resources and their exploitation, communication, settlements, etc., of each region are dealt with. The arctic cap and its significance in military geography is considered in a final section.

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GAUER, O. H., see Henry, J. P., and O. H. Gauer. Influence of temperature upon venous pressure in the foot. 1950. No. 29614.

29204. GAUL, WESTON. Canada's shipbuilding industry. (Canadian geographical journal, Feb. 1940. v. 20, no. 2, p. 56-73, illus.)

General account of increased shipbuilding activities in the early years of World War II and a retrospective summary of its development in Canada. Some statistical data on production, employment, etc., and numerous illustrations are included. Among the latter are ice-breakers *N. B. McLean, Saurel*.

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29205. GAULT, HUGH RICHARD, 1915-, and others. Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in the northeastern part of the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1945-47 and 1951. Washington, D. C., 1953. 31 p., 7 maps (3 fold.), 8 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 250) 8 refs. **Other authors:** P. L. Killen, W. S. West, R. F. Black, J. B. Lyons, M. G. White, and J. J. Matzko.

Contains results of investigations in the Sweepstakes Creek area, 1945; Candle Creek area, 1945; South Fork of Quartz Creek, 1946; Buckland-Kiwalik district, 1947; and headwaters of Peace River, 1951. In each area the geology and mineral deposits (if any) are briefly described and the radioactivity investigations discussed. Tabular data from samples taken and recommendations for further prospecting are given.

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29206. GAULT, HUGH RICHARD, 1915-, and others. Some zinc-lead deposits of the Wrangell district, Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. p. 15-58, 2 plates, 12 maps (8 fold.), 5 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 998-B. Zinc and lead deposits of southeastern Alaska) 4 refs. **Other authors:** D. L. Rossman, G. M. Flint, Jr., and R. G. Ray.

Contains report in four parts on the deposits at Groundhog Basin, Glacier Basin, Lake claims, and Berg Basin, near Wrangell, southeastern Alaska. Investigations were carried out in 1942-43, 1947-48. In each case, geology, ore deposits, and mines are described, and reserves and grade of ore calculated. Some chemical analyses are given.

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29207. GAULT, HUGH RICHARD, 1915-, and R. E. FELLOWS. Zinc-copper deposit at Tracy Arm. Petersburg district, Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 13 p. text map, diagr. (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 998-A. Zinc and lead deposits of southeastern Alaska)

The Tracy Arm region, northwest of Wrangell, was mapped in 1944 during investigations for lead and zinc. It is underlain by metamorphic rocks flanking the west side of the Coast Range batholith, and intruded by igneous rocks. The deposit is a replacement vein in a shear zone, the average grade of ore being 3.9 percent zinc, 1.5 percent copper. Reserves are calculated.

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29208. GAUNITZ, SVEN. Fynd av rovflugor. (Entomologisk tidskrift, 1953. Årg. 74, häfte 3, p. 161) **Title tr.:** Finds of robber-flies.

Contains a list of 20 species of predaceous flies of the family Asilidae with localities, including *Laphia gibbosa* and *Rhadiurgus variabilis* native to Sorsele district in Swedish Lapland.

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GAYLOR, JOHN BAXTER, see Learmonth, J. R., and others. Discussion immersion injuries . . . in wartime. 1948. No. 30363.

GAYLOR, JOHN BAXTER, see also Uprus, V., and others. Vasodilatation and vasoconstriction cooling body. 1936. No. 32644.

29209. GEDDES, ARTHUR. Scots Gaelic tales of herding deer or reindeer;

traditions of the habitat and transhumance of semi-domesticated "deer," and of race rivalry. (Folk-lore journal, 1951. v. 62, no. 2, p. 296-311, illus.)

Contains investigation of habitat and habit of reindeer and herdsfolk in Lapland, with comparison of deer-herding in Gaelic tales. A conclusion is suggested that the Gaels (or some preceding people) coming to Scotland with their cattle, found northern reindeer-herding people who had followed the retreat of the ice; that herding gradually disappeared and the reindeer became hunted with other deer. Another possibility is that the legends of a primitive deer-herding people were encountered by the hunters of an advanced people, brought to Scotland, and handed down there. The similarities between reindeer-keeping Lapps and Gaelic fairies are striking; both milked deer, lived "underground," worked at the smith, wove narrow bands, made skin garments, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29210. GEDEONOV, A. A. A. E. Fersman; k 70-letiiu so dnuu rozhdeniia, (Geografiia v shkole, Oct. 1953, no. 5, p. 21-28, port.) **Title tr.:** A. E. Fersman; on the 70th anniversary of his birth.

Biographical sketch of an outstanding Soviet mineralogist, and member of the Academy of Sciences, Aleksandr Evgen'evich Fersman, 1883-1945. His role in the discovery of the industrial deposits of Khibiny in Kola Peninsula and the organization of their exploitation is described (p. 26-28). **Copy seen:** DLC.

29211. GEE, DANIEL H. The Mackenzie River mapping project. (Surveying and mapping, July 1945. v. 5, no. 3, p. 53)

Contains a brief summary of a mapping project along the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean and between Norman Wells on the Mackenzie, and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory. The project was undertaken to pick a route for an oil pipeline from the Mackenzie River basin to the Pacific Coast to serve the Pacific war theatre. Maps were compiled in a period of nine months from 34,000 aerial photographs taken by the U. S. Army Air Forces. The maps covered about 160,000 square miles. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29212. GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, and **B. J. LUYET.** Effect of a preliminary slight dehydration on the survival of "vinegar eels" frozen at -77°C . (Biodynamica, May 1951. v. 7, no. 130, p. 41-52, 2 tables)

Contains an account of experiments with eel-worms, subjected to ultra rapid freezing to -77°C ., followed by quick rewarming. Ninety percent of the worms remained alive when partially dehydrated at 95 percent relative humidity prior to freezing; less than one percent remained alive when dehydration was omitted. Of three relative humidities used, the 95 percent was most effective. A step-wise dehydration using 98 percent prior to 95 percent relative humidity proved superior to a single exposure to 95 percent. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29213. GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, and **B. J. LUYET.** Effect of light in inducing reproductive processes in the mycetozoon *Physarella oblonga*. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1951. v. 7, no. 136, p. 85-99, 2 fig.) 14 refs.

Contains an account of experiments on the effect of light on sporulation of this species of slime molds. When kept continuously in the dark, none of plasmodia sporulated. When grown in the dark and then exposed to electric light or to diffuse daylight, all cultures fruited. Starvation alone did not induce sporulation but did seem to enhance the action of light in bringing about fruition.

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29214. GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-. The freezing points of living and dead myxomycetes. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1941. v. 3, no. 74, p. 347-52) 7 refs.

Contains an account of observations on the freezing point of the slimemold *Physarum polycephalum*. Its dead protoplasm consistently exhibited a lower freezing point than the living. Slight variations were observed in the freezing point of living material due apparently to changes in the physiological state of the organism. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29215. GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, and **B. J. LUYET.** Improved method for obtaining the survival of vinegar "eels" after their solidification at low temperatures. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1947. v. 6, no. 114, p. 140-49, table)

Contains a description of a method through which it became possible to increase to 92 percent, the survival rate of "vinegar eels" solidified at -77°C ., and then rewarmed. It consists in keeping the worms for several hours prior to rapid freezing in a concentrated mass, in a

moist chamber. This treatment also increased the degree of recovery, half of the animals appearing normal 24 hours after freezing.

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GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, see also Luyet, B. J., and M. P. Gehenio. Double freezing point living tissues. 1937. No. 30570.

GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, see also Luyet, B. J., and M. P. Gehenio. Effect glycerol in ice formation tissues. 1952. No. 30571.

GEHENIO, Sister, MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, see also Luyet, B. J., and M. P. Gehenio. Life & death at low temp. 1940. No. 30575.

GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, see also Luyet, B. J., and M. P. Gehenio. Lower limit vital temp. 1938. No. 30576.

GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, see also Luyet, B. J., and M. P. Gehenio. Mechanism injury and death low temp. 1940. No. 30577.

GEHENIO, Sister MARIE PIERRE, 1909-, see also Luyet, B. J., and M. P. Gehenio. Thermo-elec. recording vitrification protoplasm. 1947. No. 30584.

GEHENIO, PIERRE. See Gehenio, Sister Marie Pierre, 1909-.

GEHENIO, SIBYLLA MARGARET. See Gehenio, Sister Marie Pierre, 1909-.

GEIGER, ERNEST, 1896-, see Catz, B., and others. Activity thyroid cold-exposed rats. 1953. No. 28468.

29216. GEIJER, PER ADOLF, 1886-. The Rektor ore body at Kiruna. Stockholm, 1950. 18 p. 2 maps (1 fold.). (Sweden. Geologiska Undersökning. Avhandlingar och uppsatser, Ser. C, no. 514; Årsbok 43 (1949), no. 12) 3 refs.

Contains description of the geology and petrology of the iron ore body on the eastern slope of Luossavaara mountain, Kiruna, northern Sweden. The position of the ore body, and the three geological units, (1) quartz-bearing porphyry below the ore body, (2) Rektor porphyry above, and (3) the ore body itself and its contact phenomena, are described. Origin of the ore and the time sequence of intrusion and alteration are discussed.

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GEINEN, LEV IVANOVICH, see Findeisen, H. Viehzüchter- u. Jägervölker. 1930. No. 29024.

29217. GEIST, OTTO WILLIAM, 1888-. Collecting Pleistocene fossils in Alaska. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference. . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 171-72)

The University of Alaska program of collecting Pleistocene vertebrate fossils was initiated in 1929, financed by Dr. C. Frick of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Fossils exposed continually during the summer by hydraulic mining operations throughout the Territory, are collected and sent for study to the American Museum of Natural History. Results are being published. A representative list is given of fossil types found in Alaska.

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29218. GEKKER, NAUM LEONT'-EVICH, 1861-1920. K kharakteristikë fizicheskago tipa ääkutov; antropologicheskii ocherk. Pod red. Ä. P. Preĭna i D. P. Pershina. Irkutsk, 1896. 90 p. 13 p., tables. (Vsesoiūznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. Vostochno-Sibirskii otdel. Zapiski, t. 3, vyp. 1) **Title tr.:** On the characteristics of the physical type of the Yakuts; an anthropological sketch, edited by Ä. P. Preĭn and D. P. Pershin.

Contains a report of a study made in 1894-95, during the Sibiräkov Yakut Expedition, within a radius of 80-170 miles from Yakutsk. History of earlier studies, and results of author's observations on body size, chest circumference, skull measures, facial measures, color of hair, etc. are given. *Appendix* (12 p.) is a tabular presentation of these data.

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29219. GELLERT, JOHANNES F. Die gesellschaftliche, politische und wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der kleinen Völker des sowjetischen Nordens und ihre Auswirkung auf das Landschaftsbild. (Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen, 1953. Jahrg. 97, Heft 2, p. 149-54) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** The social, political and economic development of the small peoples of the Soviet North and its effect upon the form of the landscape.

Introductory account is given of the names of these peoples as used in the past and present. Changes under Soviet rule in the life of northern natives (Paleo-Siberians, Samoyeds, Ugrians, Tungus,

and others, altogether some 27 "small peoples") is reviewed; compared with the situation before the Revolution of 1917; and evaluated from the Soviet viewpoint. Description is given of the administrative reorganization (forming of native soviets and six national districts, voting, etc.); the work of Gostorg (State trading organization) and its some 1700 trading points; the organization of schools and the "cultural bases", ("red tents" etc.); the establishment of a collective economy and arts; attempts to make the nomads into settled people, and to develop among them the Russian form of stable dwellings; the introduction of agriculture, keeping of cattle and horses in the North, and several other experiments in relation to human geography which should alter the "natural" towards a "cultural" landscape. Based on Russian sources, chiefly a paper by M. A. Sergeev (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 15751). **Copy seen:** DLC.

29220. GENEVÈS, LOUIS. Effets de la congélation sur les méats intercellulaires dans la racine de *Cichorium intybus* L., variété endive. (Académie des Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus, Apr. 9, 1951. t. 232, no. 15, p. 1436-38) **Title tr.:** Effects of freezing on the intercellular canals in the root of *Cichorium intybus* L., variety of endive.

Contains an account of observations on the injurious effects of freezing on chicory tissue. Under the influence of cold, the cells studied excrete water into the intercellular ducts and expel the air normally filling these canals. It is the lack of air rather than the effect of cold on the cells, which has a lethal effect.

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29221. GENNARI, G. Azione della caffeina nella ipotermia passiva da perfrigerazione sperimentale. (Istituto di Sanità Pubblica. Rendiconti, 1940. v. 3, pt. 2, p. 515-22, illus.) 11 refs. Text in Italian. Summary in Latin. **Title tr.:** The effect of caffeine on passive hypothermia in experimental cooling.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs injected intramuscularly with 5 mg/kg caffeine. Animals thus treated became more resistant to cooling.

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29222. GEODEZIST. Èkonomicheskii atlas Murmanskogo okruga Leningradskoi oblasti. (Geodezist, 1936, god 12, no. 10, p. 63-72) **Title tr.:** Atlas of

economic geography for the Murmansk District, Leningrad Oblast'.

Contains review of this atlas compiled by *Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi universitet, Geografiko-èkonomicheskii nauchno-issl. institut*, ed. by V. P. Voshehinin (copy not located). According to the review, it comprises 29 maps, cartograms and schemes of mineral resources (scale 1:800,000), sea resources (Barents Sea), exploration of Kola Peninsula 1920-34, etc. The descriptive part of the atlas gives data on economic conditions, population, industry, transportation, trade, fishing and reindeer breeding.

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GEOGRAFICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO. *see* Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo [etc.]. Ocherki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri. 1922. No. 31735.

29223. GEOGRAFIÎ V SHKOLE. Na karte rodiny. (Geografiâ v shkole, 1949, no. 4, p. 66-67, 7 maps) **Title tr.:** On the map of our country.

Contains a note (among others) on the building of a glassware plant at Bere-zovo (65°55' N. 65° E.), the center of an important fishing region.

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29224. GEOGRAFIÎ V SHKOLE. Novyi gorod u Belogo moria. (Geografiâ v shkole, 1948, no. 4, p. 66) **Title tr.:** A new town on the White Sea.

Contains brief note (from *Izvestiâ*, Mar. 19, 1948) on Molotovsk (64° N. 40° E.). Established in 1938, it has become in size and importance second only to Arkhangel'sk in the province. Its facilities (nine schools, theater, clubs, etc.) are noted.

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29225. GEOGRAFIÎ V SHKOLE. Podzemnye tolchki v Khibinakh. (Geografiâ v shkole, Mar.-Apr. 1950, no. 2, p. 68) **Title tr.:** Subterranean shocks in Khibiny.

A note on earthquakes in Kola Peninsula, particularly three shocks on Sept. 23, 1948 in Khibiny Mts.; the phenomenon, noticeable only in the vicinity, is explained by the activity of local tectonic forces.

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29226. GEOGRAFIÎ V SHKOLE. Spisok novykh gorodov SSSR, obrazovavshikhsâ v 1942-1945 gg. (Geografiâ v shkole, 1948, no. 3, p. 68) **Title tr.:** List of new towns of the U.S.S.R. formed in 1942-1945.

Includes (among others) new towns of the far North: Vorkuta, Ukhta; and in the Urals: Krasnovishersk, Ivdel'.

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29227. GEOGRAFISKA SÄLLSKAPET I FINLAND. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland. Helsinki, 1952. x, 626 p. illus. text maps, fold. map, diagrs., graphs, tables. (Fennia, v. 72) approx. 250 refs. English edition of *Suomen maantieteen käsikirja* (Geographic handbook on Finland), first pub. 1936, revised 1951.

Contains 36 chapters as listed below, each written by a specialist, most consisting of a detailed discussion of its subject. Practically all (except those marked *) deal with the northern part of the country, and those by Keränen and Korhonen (Climate), Kujala, Auer, Kalela, Kalliola, Granö (Geographic regions), Valle, and Ilvessalo are described in this Bibliography under these authors' names. References follow each chapter.

Chap. 1. Kanervo, E. Location, boundaries, size and administrative areas. p. 1-5.

2. Pesonen, U. Geodetic operations in Finland. p. 6-16.

3. Rainesalo, A. Some features of surveying works in Finland. p. 17-28.

4. Laitakari, A. Ancient rocks. p. 29-35.

5. Renqvist, H. Endogenetic phenomena. p. 36-48. (Contains material on earthquakes and land upheaval.)

6. Sauramo, M. Superficial deposits and their origin. p. 49-64.

7. Aaltonen, V. T. Soil formation and soil types. p. 65-73.

8. Granö, J. G. Land forms and relief. p. 74-99.

9. KERÄNEN, J., and V. V. KORHONEN. Climate. p. 100-128.

10. Keränen, J. Terrestrial magnetism. p. 129-35.

*11. Jurva, R. Seas. p. 136-60.

12. Renqvist, H. The inland waters. p. 161-201.

13. Järnefelt, H. Limnological classification of lakes. p. 202-208.

14. KUJALA, V. Vegetation. p. 209-234.

15. AUER, V. Peat lands. p. 235-57.

16. KALELA, O. Fauna. p. 258-73.

17. KALLIOLA, R. Protection of nature. p. 274-84.

18. Äyräpää, A. The settlement of prehistoric age. p. 285-99.

19. Jutikkala, E. Development of

settlement in the historical era. p. 300-308.

20. Vikuna, K. Geographical areas of Finnish peasant culture. p. 309-314.

21. Tunkelo, A. Population. p. 315-34.

22. Hildén, K. Anthropological characters. p. 335-99.

23. Granö, J. G. Settlement of the country. p. 340-80.

24. Kanervo, E. The displaced population. p. 381-400.

*25. Kokkonen, P. Land division and survey. p. 401-407.

26. GRANÖ, J. G. Geographic regions. p. 408-438.

*27. Meurman, O. I. Regional planning. p. 439-47.

28. VALLE, O. Agriculture, p. 448-73.

29. ILVESSALO, Y. Forests and forestry. p. 474-94.

*30. Järvi, T. H. Fishery. p. 495-502.

31. Siivonen, L. Hunting and game economy. p. 503-515.

32. Laitakari, A. Deposits of ores and other useful minerals and industries based upon them. p. 514-32.

*33. Kovero, M. Industry. p. 533-53.

*34. Kovero, M. Commerce. p. 554-584.

35. Lönnroth, A. Traffic and traffic lanes. p. 585-607.

*36. Ståhlberg, K. J. The Finnish government.

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29228. GEOLOGICHESKIY OTDEL NORIL'KOMBINATA. Materialy k zashchite zapasov izvestniakov i dolomitov Kolargonskogo mestorozhdeniia. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie geologicheskikh fondov. Izvestiia, 1947, vyp. 3, p. 39-40) **Title tr.:** Materials on protection of limestone and dolomite resources of the Kolargon mineral deposit.

Contains a short sketch of this deposit located 18 km. west of Noril'sk near the Noril'sk-Dudinka railroad. Analyses of rock are given. This deposit was prospected by Noril'kombinat in 1935-43.

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GEORGE, E. F. *see* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

29229. GEORGI, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, 1729-1802. Beschreibung aller Nationen des Russischen Reichs, ihrer Lebensart, Religion, Gebräuche, Wohnungen, Kleidungen und übrige Merkwürdigkeiten . . . St. Petersburg, C. W. Müller, 1776-

80. 4 pts. in 1 v.: 2 p. l., 530, [10] p., 1 illus. (music), 7 engraved head and tail pieces; and 95 plates in separate vol. **Title tr.:** Description of all the nations of the Russian Empire, their mode of life, religion, customs, dwellings, clothing and other curiosities.

Contains ethnographical description of the peoples of European and Asiatic Russia in four groups: (1) nations of Finnish stock; (2) Tataric; (3) Samoyedic, Manchurian and East Siberian; (4) Mongolian peoples, Russians, and others. The material and spiritual culture of each people is described separately, and their ethnic groups characterized generally at the beginning of each part. The author, a German chemist who settled in Russia, traveled in Central Siberia with Pallas in 1772-74. It is stated in the introduction to the Russian edition that he utilized in his ethnographic descriptions, the works of Müller, Gmelin, Krashennnikov, Steller, and many others; and also that for the copper-plate engravings by Roth and Schlepper, sketches and paintings in possession of the Russian Academy of Sciences were used in part and in part living models. While errors of fact and interpretations are numerous, considerable genuine or only slightly distorted ethnographical data are presented. The northern peoples described and pictured are: Lapps (p. 3-14, plate 1-2); Finns (p. 15-21, plates 3-6), Voguls (p. 65-70); Ostyaks (p. 71-84, plates 22-25); Zyryans (p. 72); Yakuts (p. 260-71, plates 50-55); Samoyeds, including Koibals, Soyots, Kamasins, Karagas and other tribes (p. 273-92, plates 56-58); Yeniseians (p. 293-95); Tungus (p. 306-325, plates 59-63); the Paleo-Siberians, i. e. Yukaghirs, Kamchadals, Koryaks, and Chukchis (p. 326-63, plates 64-73), and the Aleuts (p. 357-74, plate 74). A characterization of the religion of the Eurasian peoples, "shamanistic paganism," is attempted (p. 375-96). *Plates* show men and women (often front and rear views) in national garb, evidently the best or festival garments. Several pictures of shamans in regalia are included. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29230. GEORGI, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, 1729-1802. *Opisanie vsëkh obitavshchikh v Rossiiskom gosudarstvë narodov, ikh zhitelskikh obrâdov, obyknoveniï, odezhd, zhilishch, uprazhneniï, zabav, vëroispovëdanii i drugikh dostopamiatnostei.* Sanktpeterburg, Izd. Akademii

nauk, 1799. 4 pts. in 2 v.: xv, 178, 384 p. 8 illus., 100 col. plates. **Title tr.:** Description of all the nations living in the Russian Empire, their ways of life, customs, clothing, dwellings, activities, pastimes, beliefs and other peculiarities.

Russian edition of author's *Beschreibung aller Nationen des Russischen Reichs* (q. v.) with numerous corrections, supplements, deletions of extinct tribes, and other editorial changes. Descriptions of the plates are given in Russian, German, and French. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29231. GEORGI, JOHANNES, 1890-. *Hochstürme über der Dänemarkstrasse, (Deutsche Hydrographische Zeitschrift, 1950. v. 3, no. 1-2, p. 136-43, illus.) 14 refs. Summary in English, p. 137. Title tr.:* High level storms over the Denmark Strait.

"Reports of northerly upper air gales between 5 and 15 km. by the German research vessel *Meteor* over the Denmark Strait in 1926, now thought to have been evidence of jet stream. Problem of determining the 'life history of fast air parcels and their relation to pressure distribution' raised." *Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, July 1953. v. 4, no. 7, p. 829. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29232. GEPTNER, VLADIMIR GEORGIEVICH, 1901-. *K nomenklature nekotorykh mlekoopitaushchikh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. ser., t. 60, no. 4, p. 709-712) Title tr.:* On the nomenclature of some mammals.

Seventeen new names are established, and reasons for changes given. Includes the voles, *Microtus middendorffii*, (Northern Ural) changed to *M. m. ryphaeus* nom. nov., and *Arvicola terrestris uralensis* = *A. t. hyperryphaeus* nom. nov. native to the lower Ob' region.

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29233. GERASIMOV, ALEKSEÏ MAK-SIMOVICH, 1904-1942. *Nasekomye cheshuekrylye, t. 1, vyp 2.. Gusenitsy, ch. 1. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 338 p. illus. (140 figs.) In: Fauna SSSR. Lepidoptera, t. 1, vyp. 2. (Nov. ser. no. 56) 145 refs. Title tr.:* Butterflies and moths, v. 1, pt. 2. Caterpillars, pt. 1.

Contains a morphological and systematic study of lepidopterous larvae, with a morphological sketch (p. 5-110); age modifications in external morphology (p. 110-20); biological types of cater-

pillars (p. 120-54); types of damage they cause to plants (p. 154-65); notes on gathering and preparation, and a bibliography (145 items). In the special part (p. 174-316) are keys to the families, genera and species of the larvae of the suborders Microjugata, Macrojugata and Frenata, including a key for the genus *Stigmella* (a leaf borer), arranged by host plants and the types of mines (p. 206-226); a systematic list of about 275 species (three described as new), with descriptive notes and data on habitat, injurious activity and geographic distribution. Indexes are appended (p. 317-36) for subjects, host plants, and Latin names of insects. Some of the species are native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. This work was prepared for publication by the author (in 1941) before his death in 1942. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

GERASIMOV, M., see Salmony, A. Kunst Aurnagien, Siberien. 1931. No. 31764.

29234. GERASIMOV, M. M. Raskopki paleoliticheskoi stoianki v sele Mal'te. Predvaritel'nyi otechet o rabotakh 1928-1932 g. (Gosudarstvennaya akademiya istorii material'noi kul'tury. Izvestiya, 1935. vyp. 118, Paleolit SSSR. p. 78-124, 37 illus.) **Title tr.:** Excavations of a paleolithic site at the village of Mal'ta; preliminary report on work of 1928-1932.

Contains account of the discovery and investigations of a famous site on the Belaya River, 80 km. from Irkutsk (53°8' N. 103°28'41" E.). The geographic and geological situation of the site is sketched, and the excavations of 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932, and finds are described. The latter comprise ornamented flakes of mammoth ivory, unpolished stone artifacts (burins, scrapers, etc.), artifacts of bone (needles, awls, etc.); skeletons or bones of mammoth, northern reindeer, polar fox, bison and other animals; numerous female figurines carved from mammoth ivory, carvings of fish and birds; beads and ornaments, remains of dwellings and fireplaces, grave of a child, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

GERASIMOV, S. S., see Hančar, F. Zum Problem d. Venusstatuetten. 1940 No. 29541.

29235. GERASIMOV, VASILII. Pravoslavnoe Kamchatskoe bratstvo; 1910-

1940. (In: Kamchatka, 1740-1940, pub. 1940, p. 67-78, illus., ports.) **Title tr.:** The orthodox Kamchatka fraternity.

Account of 30 years' activities of a brotherhood founded in 1910 by a monk, later archbishop, Nestor; its organization, activities, raising of money, missionary work among the Koryaks, and building of churches in Kamchatka.

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29236. GERASIMOVSKIĬ, VASILII IVANOVICH. K voprosu o genezise loparitovykh i murmanitovykh mestorozhdenii Lovozerskikh tundr. (Redkie metally, 1936. god 5, no. 5, p. 30-31) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Problem of the genesis of the loparite and murmanite deposits of the Lovozerskaya Tundra.

Contains a description of the nepheline syenite group where murmanite and loparite occur. Concentration of murmanite in these is not high enough for industrial treatment. Pegmatite formations are also poor in murmanite, though they contain rare earths, niobium and tantalum. Titanium as niobium and tantalum are products of primary crystallization of igneous rocks. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29237. GERASIMOVSKIĬ, VASILII IVANOVICH. Murmanit Lovozerskikh tundr. (Redkie metally, 1936. god 5, no. 4, p. 37-39, table) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Murmanite of the Lovozerskaya Tundra.

Contains some data on physical and chemical characteristics of murmanite. Its crystal is rhombic, monoclinic. It occurs in pegmatitic rocks: foyaites, urtites and others. The most important deposits are Ninchurt Mt. (urtites) and the eastern slope of Malyy Punkaruayv Mt. in central Kola Peninsula. Murmanite is often combined with feldspar, nepheline, aegirite, sodalite and others.

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29238. GERASIMOVSKIĬ, VASILII IVANOVICH. Niobil' i tantal v SSSR. (Priroda, 1940, no. 7, p. 13-16) **Title tr.:** Niobium and tantalum in the U.S.S.R.

Contains characteristics of niobium and tantalum and notes on their resources and uses in western Australia, United States, Africa, and the U.S.S.R. Data are included on deposits of loparite and allied rock formations containing niobium and tantalum, in the Lovozero basic massif in central Kola Peninsula; and some practical suggestions are added.

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29239. GERASIMOVSKIĬ, VASILĬI IVANOVICH. Novyĭ tsirkonosilikat Lovozerskikh tundr. (Redkie metally, 1937. god 6, no. 4, p. 42-43) *Title tr.:* New zirconium silicate of the Lovozerskaya Tundra.

Contains some data on a new zirconium-containing mineral found by the author during field work in the Kola Peninsula in 1935. It occurs in the northern part of Lovozerskaya Tundra as a rock-forming mineral of a certain kind of vein luyavrite in grains of 1.5 cm., dark-brown in color, with hardness near 5. Chemical analyses shows zirconium dioxide, niobium and tantalum pentoxide content.

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29240. GERASIMOVSKIĬ, VASILĬI IVANOVICH. O villiomite iz Lovozerskikh tundr. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1941, nov. ser., t. 32, no. 7, p. 492-95) *Title tr.:* On villiaumite of Lovozerskaya Tundra.

"Describes the physical, optical and chemical characteristics, and the occurrence and paragenesis of villiaumite from the Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1941-42, v. 9, p. 99.

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GERBASI, FRANCIS S., *see* Arena, J. A., and others. Experimental frostbite; effect sympathetic block. 1950. No. 27851.

29241. GERBIL'SKIĬ, N. L. Novyĭ etap v istorii otechestvennogo rybovodstva i zadachi nauki. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 6-17, tables) *Title tr.:* A new stage in the history of domestic pisciculture, and the tasks of science.

Construction of hydroelectric plants on many rivers of the U.S.S.R. hampers the natural propagation of salmon and other anadromous fish species, and results in a serious decrease in the catch in northwestern and northern fisheries. Artificial mass reproduction of these species in hatcheries is urged, especially in Kola Peninsula, Pechora and other northern districts; so is the acclimatization of non-anadromous species. Experimental data on artificial reproduction in fish farms are given. The paper was delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources, Leningrad Mar. 1950.

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GERDEL, ROBERT W., *see* U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. SIPRE. Some aspects, snow, ice, frozen ground. 1953. No. 32596A.

29242. GERIOLA, FELICE. Rilievi clinici di orientamento sui fattori costituzionali nella patogenesi delle lesioni da freddo. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 589-90) *Title tr.:* Orientative clinical observations on constitutional factors in pathogenesis of cold lesions.

Contains some general observations on constitutional factors predisposing to cold injuries. Includes cardio-vascular deficiencies, thyroid deficiencies with tendency to hypoglycemia, neuromuscular hyperreactivity, low blood pressure, etc.

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29243. GERLACH. Zur Behandlung örtlicher Kälteschäden. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie. Sept. 11, 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 37, p. 1337-40) *Title tr.:* On the treatment of cold injuries.

Contains an account of treatment of frostbite (grades 1-3) in a field hospital of the eastern front, with methods suggested by H. Killian: (1) by influencing the heat center with injections of Pyrifor; (2) by vasodilatory substances (Eupaverin, Euphyllin); and (3) by surgical methods. The majority of cases were treated by the first method, with excellent results. The second method showed comparatively inferior or no results.

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29244. GERMANY. REICHSAMT FÜR WETTERDIENST. Flugmeteorologische Uebersicht über Schweden. Berlin, 1943. 18 p. 32 text maps, tables. *Title tr.:* Aviation meteorological study of Sweden.

Tables include figures for Abisko (68°20' N. 19° E.), Gällivare (66°10' N. 20°35' E.), and Riksgränsen (68°26' N. 18°08' E.). Maps show wind directions, temperature, days with frost, snow depth, rain, etc., for all of Sweden.

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GERMANY. REICHSAMT FÜR WETTERDIENST, *see also* Albrecht, F. Untersuch. Wärmehaushalt Erdoberfläche. 1940. No. 27739.

GERMASHEVA, R. G., *see* Ponomarev, S. A., and R. G. Germasheva. Opyt raboty mal. tral'shchika. 1953. No. 31417.

29245. GERNET, E. S. Blizmeridional'nye tablitsy; uproshehaushchie nakhoz-

denie reduktsii. Leningrad, Izdanie Vsesoiuznogo arkticheskogo instituta, 1934. 36 p. 3 tables. "Improved ex-meridian tables; use explained in English, French and German."

Ex-meridian tables, used in latitude determinations by the meridian altitude method, are for calculating the meridian altitude of any heavenly body from sextant observations made within a few minutes before or after the body crosses the meridian.

The present tables are based upon the formula:

$$r = \frac{200 \sin^2 1/2 t}{K \sin 1'}, \text{ where}$$

$$K = 100 \operatorname{tng} \varphi \pm 100 \operatorname{tng} \delta.$$

(φ = latitude of the observer by dead reckoning; δ = declination of the heavenly body; and t = the hour angle). Table I gives the values of 100 tng (tng = tangent) for angles from 0° to 90°. Table II is for finding the correction by arguments K and by hour angle t . Second corrections are given in Table III.

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29246. GERSON, N. C. Noise levels in the American sub-Arctic; (Institute of Radio Engineers. Proceedings, Aug. 1950. v. 38, no. 8, p. 905-916, text maps, diagrs., graphs) 6 refs.

Continuous measurements were made of atmospheric static intensity (terrestrial radio noise) during Jan.-June 1947 at a frequency of 150 kc. at six stations in Canada, including Baker Lake (Keewatin District), Churchill (Northern Manitoba), and Norman Wells (Mackenzie District). Diurnal, seasonal, continental, and latitudinal variations are discussed. Conclusions are that "the greatest portion of terrestrial atmospherics is generated in thunderstorms." Two other sources are noted. The geographical source of most radio static in middle and high latitudes is in the tropics and subtropics where most thunderstorms occur.

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GERTLER, MENARD, M., 1919-, see Garn, S. M., and M. M. Gertler. Age and sex differences serum cholesterol Aleut. 1951. No. 29193.

29247. GERTSCH, WILLIS JOHN, 1906-. A revision of the typical crab-spiders (Misumeninae) of America north of Mexico. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. Bulletin, 1939.

v. 76, art. 7, p. 277-442, illus. 1-271) 197 refs.

Contains a critical revision of 86 species of crab-spiders of the United States, Canada and Alaska. The section on biology (p. 278-95) deals with the habits of the Thomisidae, mating habits, spinning activity, post-embryonic development, food and capture of prey, enemies, autospasy and the regeneration of lost appendages, and protective resemblance. In the taxonomic section (p. 295-301) are characteristics of Thomisidae, Misumeninae, and Philodrominae, a key to the Misumenoid genera and descriptions of male and female genitalia. In the special section (p. 302-412) are keys to the species, critical notes, dimensions, type localities and data on distribution; nine species are described as new. *Xysticus nicholsi* n. sp., *X. elegans* and *X. labradorensis*, native to Alaska and a few species occurring in Labrador are included.

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29248. GERTSCH, WILLIS JOHN, 1906-. The spider genera *Xysticus*, *Coriarachne*, and *Oxyptila* (Thomisidae, Misumeninae) in North America. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. Bulletin, 1953. v. 102, art. 4, p. 413-82, illus. 1-93)

Contains a systematic list of about a hundred crab-spiders of the fam. Thomisidae, in the entire North American continent, with keys to subgenera and species, synonyms, references, type localities, distribution and list of localities; 23 species described as new. At least 15 species native to Alaska and northern region of Canada are included.

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29249. GERUNDINI, G. Sull'impiego dell'apparecchio gessato nel trattamento dei congelati. (Accademia medica lombarda, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 213-17, 5 illus.) **Title tr.:** On the use of plaster dressing in the treatment of frostbite.

Contains a brief description of the cases and the therapeutic problems involved, followed by a presentation of the plaster cast method applied, and discussion of its value in certain cases.

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29250. GESSAIN, ROBERT, 1907-. L'ajagag, bilboquet Eskimo. (Société des Americanistes de Paris. Journal, 1952. nouv. sér., t. 41, fasc. 2, p. 239-94, 18 text illus., plates 16-25) 46 refs.

Title tr.: *Ajagaq*, the Eskimo cup-and-ball game.

Contains a study based on description and examination of 446 specimens of this popular game of skill, usually made of animal bones. Fifty-one specimens were collected by the author at Angmagssalik, East Greenland, in 1936, another eleven examples of various origins, also data are preserved at Musée de l'Homme in Paris, and the remaining 384 are known from literature or as in possession of different museums; 138 specimens are treated here for the first time. The game may be divided into seventeen types, of archeological or recent origin, and these are disseminated in 13 geographical regions: northeast, east and west and northwest (Thule district) Greenland; Labrador, Pond Inlet, southern Baffin Island and Hudson Strait regions; Southampton and Vansittart Islands, and among the Iglulik, Netsilik, Copper, Caribou and Alaska Eskimos. Only three specimens are known from Alaska (Point Barrow). A detailed description of the game as played at Angmagssalik was given by P.-E. Victor, q.v. **Copy seen:** DSL.

29251. GESSAIN, ROBERT, 1907- - *Masques de danse Eskimo et masques Indiens.* (International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes. Paris, 1948. p. 265-69, plate) **Title tr.:** Eskimo dance masks and Indian masks.

Contains description of wooden masks of the Angmagssalik Eskimos in East Greenland, collected by the author in 1934, and preserved at Musée de l'Homme in Paris. The Eskimo technique of making masks, their expression, use, and their great similarity with masks of the Iroquois Indians, are discussed. Angmagssalik masks, the author found in 1934, are used now only in entertainment on social occasions, and have no connection with religion or shamanism; and the best dancers and mask makers were in the northerly settlements of the Angmagssiliks. Eskimo masks in other regions, especially Alaska, are noted.

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GESSAIN, ROBERT, 1907- , *see also* Leroi-Gourhan, A. *Explor. célèbres.* 1947. No. 30411.

29252. GESTER, GEORGE CLARK, 1884- . World petroleum reserves. (World oil, Nov. 1948. v. 128, no. 7, p. 252-54, 258, 261-62, 265-66, 7 text illus. table, map, port.)

Contains a general discussion of the world's petroleum resources estimated at between 62 and 92 billion barrels. The map (p. 253) showing the possible oil-bearing areas of the world, includes those in arctic and subarctic areas.

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29253. GEYER, EBERHARD. Die anthropologische Ergebnisse der mit Unterstützung der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien veranstalteten Lappland-Expedition 1913/14. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen, 1932. Bd. 62, p. 163-208, 10 illus., map., diagrs., tables, 4 plates) **Title tr.:** The anthropological results of the Lapland Expedition of 1913-14, sponsored by the Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

Contains scientific evaluation of the extensive material (231 sheets of measurements and 900 photographs) collected by the expedition: morphological classification and description of types, biological classification, metric comparison and complexion, morphologic details, etc., are given. The influence of the arctic environment upon the bodily shape of men and animals, is discussed. In the foreword, Georg Kyrle, leader of the expedition, gives some general consideration to the life of Lapps.

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GEYER, JEAN PIERRE, *see* Nevière, J., and others. *Campagne Groenland, 1948: Triangulation côtière . . . Ege. 1953.* No. 30975.

29254. GIAJA, JEAN. Homéothermie et thermorégulation I. L'homéothermie. Paris. Hermann, 1938. 70 p. (Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, no. 576: Nutrition, 9)

Contains a study on homiothermy (the condition of a steady high, blood temperature) and basal metabolism underlying it, with sections on the essence and kinds of homiothermy ("exogenous" and "endogenous"); thermal environment; fluctuations in homiothermy; upper and lower critical temperatures; range of adjustment in homiotherms; essential mechanism of homiothermy; basal calorification; basal metabolism in a series of homiotherms; the "Law of Surface", etc. For a tabulation and discussion of Giaja's data, *see* S. Brody, *Bioenergetics and growth.* New York, Reinhold, 1945. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29255. GIAJA, JEAN. Homéothermie et thermorégulation, II. La Thermorégulation. Paris, Hermann, 1938. 76 p. (Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, no. 577: Nutrition, 10) 204 refs.

Contains sections on chemical thermoregulations; peak metabolism; physical thermoregulation; chemical metabolism and thermoregulation; the effect of alcohol; ontogeny of thermoregulation; failures of thermoregulation; nervous system, and endocrine system in thermoregulation, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29256. GIAJA, JEAN. Sur le rôle de défense de l'hypothermie asphyxique. (Académie des Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus, Sept. 8, 1947. t. 225, p. 436-37) **Title tr.:** Protective role of hypothermia in asphyxia.

Contains a note on experiments demonstrating that the resistance to death by asphyxiation was significantly longer in rats exposed to an ambient temperature of 20° C. than in controls kept at thermal neutrality (32° C.) The physiology of this condition is analyzed and compared with conditions in hyperthermia.

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29257. GIANNINI, AMADEO. Problemi e contese delle terre polari. (Universo, Sept.-Oct. 1953. v. 33, no. 5, p. 655-66) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Problems and disputes of polar lands.

Contains discussion of effective occupation of unclaimed regions, problems of jurisdiction in the Arctic and Antarctic, and the present régime of these regions.

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GIBBS, M. C., see Luyet, B. J., and M. C. Gibbs. On mechanism of congelation & death in rapid freezing of epidermal plant cells. 1937. No. 30578.

29258. GIBSON, WILLIAM, and H. NICHOLS. Configuration of the Aleutian Ridge: Rat Islands-Semisopochnoi I. to west of Buldir I. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 64, no. 10, p. 1173-88, illus., 3 text maps (2 fold.), 6 profiles, 3 tables) 13 refs.

"The configuration of a 150 by 200 mile section [approx. 50°30'-52°50' N. 175°-180° E.] of the Aleutian Ridge, extending from the Aleutian Trench on the south to the floor of the Bering Sea on the north, is presented by means of [a map showing] depth curves at 50-fathom depth intervals." The text explains the general geological background

of the Aleutians and methods used by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in their hydrographic surveys of this area, upon which this paper was based. The main features of this study, sections of the Aleutian Trench, Aleutian Bench, Aleutian Ridge, and Bowers Ridge, are described in turn. Profiles constructed across these sections amplify the text. A table lists the calderas of the Japanese and Aleutian arcs, and a map shows earthquake epicenters along the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Ridge and Trench between 1917 and 1952.

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29259. GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- Chronology of the Kobuk-Kotzebue sites. (Tree ring bulletin, 1948. v. 14, no. 4, p. 26-32)

Contains account and results of the dating of archeological sites in the valley of the Kobuk River (66°45' N. 161°45' W.) northwest Alaska, on its tributary, the Squirrel, and at Kotzebue. The field work headed by the author, was done in 1941-42 and 1947. The region was occupied by well-established Eskimo groups. On the basis of the end dates derived from house timbers, the excavated settlements are estimated to range from 1200 to 1760 A. D. (Ahteut, 1200-1250; Ekseavik, 1380-1420; Old Kotzebue, 1350-1400; intermediate Kotzebue, 1500-1550; Ambler Island, 1730-1760). Some complexes of artifacts are dated as follows: Thule types harpoon heads (Ahteut), through 1400; typical Thule engraving, after 1250 through 1400; points of flinty material which showed striking changes after 1250, 1400 and 1500 are stable after 1700; dog traction (sled shoes and parts of built-up sledge) first appears 1500-1550, etc.

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29260. GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- Dated Eskimo ruins of an inland zone. (American antiquity, 1944. v. 10, no. 2, p. 113-34, 3 plates, sketch map) 24 refs.

Contains description and evaluation of excavations made in 1940-41, under leadership of the author and sponsored by University of Alaska. The banks of the Kobuk River, from Shungnak to Kotzebue Sound were explored, 66 house sites excavated, a large collection of artifacts made, and tree-ring dates established for five major sites. The sites may be classified into those of the upper river (nomadic hunters sites), middle river (per-

manent fishing sites), and coastal types (sealing sites). Ekseavik and Old Kotzebue sites are roughly contemporary, house pits at Ambler River (right tributary of Kobuk) carry bark dates ranging from 1830 to 1890, and most of the building at Ambler Island was done shortly before A. D. 1730. *Copy seen:* DLC.

29261. GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- . Dated sites on the Kobuk River, Alaska. (Tree ring bulletin, 1942. v. 9, no. 1, p. 2-8, 2 graphs)

Contains account of the excavations, made during 1940-41 in five major sites on the Kobuk River, which brought significant results in the fields of Eskimo prehistory and tree-ring dating. The investigation was headed by the author, and supported (in 1941) by the University of Alaska. One site was dated actually (Ambler Island site, 1700-1760 A. D.) and four relatively dated in a floating chronology approximately 500 years long. From the results in the Kobuk region, the author concludes "any future archeology in the timbered area can be systematized by actual dating, and can be counted upon to explain the Eskimo culture not as an exclusively specialized coastal unit but as a flexible, highly complex culture adaptable to various environments." *Copy seen:* DSI-M.

29262. GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- . Diagonal flaking from Kotzebue, Alaska. (American Antiquity, 1948. v. 14, no. 2, p. 127, illus.)

Contains a short note on a tip of a broken thin blade of chalcedony, purchased from an Eskimo with other archeological specimens at Kotzebue.

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29263. GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- . Early Man on the Bering Sea coast. (New York Academy of Sciences. Transactions, Nov. 1950. Ser. II, v. 13, no. 1, p. 18-21)

Brief description of the Denbigh Flint Complex, an ancient pre-Eskimo culture discovered by the author at Cape Denbigh, Norton Sound, in 1948.

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GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- . Problems of early man in Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- , *see also* Hopkins, D. M., and J. L. Gid-

dings. Geol. background Iyatayet site Alaska. 1953. No. 29699.

GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- , *see also* Hopkins, D. M., and J. L. Giddings. Geol. significance Iyatayet site, Alaska. 1952. No. 29698.

GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- , *see also* Larsen, H. E. Ipiutak culture. 1948. No. 30343.

GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- , *see also* Petrullo, V. Descubrimientos arqueológicos Alaska. 1950. No. 31284.

GIDDINGS, JAMES LOUIS, 1909- , *see* Van Stone, J. W. Coastal manifestations Arctic Woodland Culture. 1953. No. 32694.

GIER, J. T., *see* California. Univ. Institute of Engineering Research. Spectral charac. wet and dry snow. 1953. No. 28424.

29264. GIESBERT. Zur Behandlung von Erfrierungen und Schussverletzungen mit *Echinacea*-auszügen. (Fortschritte der Therapie, Apr. 1943. Jahrg. 19, Heft 4, p. 133-37) 10 refs. *Title tr.:* The treatment of frostbite and gun wounds with *Echinacea* extracts.

Contains an account of the therapeutic use of "Echinacin" an extract of the purple cone-flower (*Echinacea purpurea*). In frostbite, local application is claimed to alleviate pain, stimulate circulation, granulation and epithelization.

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29265. GILBERT, JOSEPH EVAN JO-SAPHAT, 1915- . Northern Quebec, a new mining area; a study of the territory between Eastmain River and Ungava Bay. Québec, R. Paradis, Printer to the Queen, 1953. 29 p., 31 plates, 2 maps (1 fold.). (Quebec, Province. Dept. of Mines. Geological Surveys Branch. Geological report 56) 53 refs.

Contains a general survey of the Province of Quebec north of 52° N. Means of access, early and recent exploration, physical geography, bedrock and glacial geology are reviewed. The Quebec-Labrador iron ores and mining companies, manganese, and other minerals are also briefly discussed. A list of permanent Hudson's Bay Co. posts, government stations, and missions is included. Text is supplemented by many photographs and a detailed base map of Quebec Province showing some geology (scale: 1 in.: 32 mi.). *Copy seen:* DGS.

GILCHRIST, BARBARA M., see Fox, H. M., and others. Influence temp. and iron on haemoglobin synthesis *Daphnia*. 1953. No. 29085.

29266. GILBERTI, P. Sui postumi dei congelamenti riportati durante il periodo bellico 1915-1918. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, 1941. v. 48, num. 43, p. 1787-99; num. 44, p. 1836-43) 19 refs. **Title tr.:** On the late effects of frostbite reported during the war period 1915-1918.

Contains a study of lesions considered as sequels of frostbite suffered in World War I, and cured 15-20 years later. The lesions were paresthesia or gangrenous ulcerations and affected 15 patients, whose individual case histories are given. Good results were obtained with periarterial sympathectomy.

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29267. GILKEY, ARTHUR K., and others. Progress report, Juneau Ice Field Research Project, Alaska, 1952. New York, American Geographical Society, Jan. 1953. 37 p. sketch map, table. Mimeographed. **Other authors:** E. R. LaChapelle, C. J. Heusser, G. W. Argus, J. B. Howe, D. B. Lawrence, and M. M. Miller.

Contains report on work and observations of a three- to eight-man party (varying during season) led by A. K. Gilkey, during May 17-Sept. 17, 1952. Principal objective was a study of the regimen of Taku Glacier (with emphasis on snow research and the accumulation area) and its postglacial variations. Glaciological work is described in some detail, followed by notes on meteorology, plant ecology, and triangulation. Equipment, clothing, and travel on the ice field are also dealt with. A special three-man group led by M. M. Miller carried on glaciological work in Aug.-Sept. coordinating its work with the main party, and another group under D. B. Lawrence studied areas near Mendenhall, Herbert, and Eagle Glaciers.

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GILLEN, A. L., see Nagler, F. P., and others. Influence epidemic Canada 1951. 1951. No. 30929.

GILMORE, RAYMOND MAURICE, 1907- , see Hall, E. R., and R. M. Gilmore. New mammals from St. Lawrence I., Bering Sea, Alaska. 1932. No. 29524.

29268. GINZBURG, L. N. Meropriiatia protiv promerzaniia torfianol zalezhi i sposoby osvobozhdeniia uchastkov dobychi kuskovogo torfa ot merzloty. (Torfianaf promyshlennost', 1952. t. 29, vyp. 10, p. 13-16, illus., tables, graphs) **Title tr.:** Measures against the freezing of peat deposits and methods of freeing the lump peat mining areas from frost.

"Measures counteracting frost penetration constituted 11 percent of the total cost of mining peat in the Sverdlovsk (56°50' N. 60°38' E.) region. Covering excavations with tree branches increased the thickness of the snow cover by an average of 41.7 percent during the period of 1947-1952 and decreased frost penetration by 10-20 cm. The course of frost penetration in relation to the thickness of the snow cover, and the course of thawing in relation to the number of times thawed layers were removed are indicated graphically. The operations of a grader used in conjunction with a TE-2 excavator and hook are described. The grader, drawn by a tractor, is 3 m. wide and chops frozen ground (4-5 cm. thick) at a rate of 318 cu. m./hr."—SIPRE.

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29269. GIORDANENGO, G. Nozioni generali sui congelamenti. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 594-96) **Title tr.:** General notions on frostbite.

Contains notes on: lowest critical temperature of protoplasm (-5° C.); the significance of humidity and wind (in addition to low temperature) in causing frostbite; the importance of subjective factors: nutrition, lack of movement, alcohol, coffee, tobacco; physio-pathology of frostbite; degrees of severity and their symptoms.

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29270. GIORDANENGO, G. Terapia dei dolori tardivi da congelamento. (Gazzetta medica italiana, Dec. 1941. anno 100, n. 12, p. 379-80, 383) **Title tr.:** The treatment of late pain in frostbite.

Contains an account of losses from cold injuries during World War I and the current Italian campaigns; chief therapeutic methods: sympathetic blockade and short-wave therapy; late pains in various degrees of frostbite, their seat and character; cure of this kind of pain by vasodilatory means; histomine; anodynes.

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29271. GIRARDIER, J. de. Résultats obtenus par les thérapeutiques sympathiques dans le traitement des gelures. (Presse médicale, Jan. 15-18, 1941. v. 49, no. 5-6, p. 44-47) **Title tr.:** Results obtained by sympathetic therapy in the treatment of frostbite.

Contains an account of 34 cases of frostbite of the feet. Some showed moderate circulatory derangement and improved quickly. Of the remainder, 21 were treated with novocain infiltration, seven underwent sympathectomy. Case histories referring to different degrees of injury and various methods applied are presented, and the results of the techniques discussed and evaluated. The benefits of sympathetic therapy are stressed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

GIRAUD, MARCEL, *see* Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

29272. GIRAUX, L. Gravures coloriées sur dents de morse des esquimaux de l'Alaska. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1926. nouv. sér., t. 18, p. 91-102, illus., col. plate) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Colored engravings on walrus tusks by the Alaskan Eskimos.

Contains description of the technique of incising ivory with stone tools and coloring the design, as developed among the western Eskimos, especially those along the west Alaskan coast between Point Hope and the Kuskokwim River. Explanations are given of the figures engraved (men and animals on four specimens which are reproduced). Finally the affinities of the Eskimos' art with paleolithic Magdalenian paintings in Europe is discussed.

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29273. GIRGOLAV, S. S., and T. ÎA. AR'EV. Klinika i lechenie otmorozheniĭ. (Vrachebnoe delo, 1940. god 22, no. 6, column 415-24, 8 illus.) **Title tr.:** Clinical aspects and therapy of frostbite.

Contains an account of the four degrees of frostbite, their pathology, diagnosis and clinical course; difficulties in early diagnosis; special forms of frostbite (frostbite of the face, ears); complications; therapy: warm baths, short waves, surgical intervention; amputation. Treatment of frostbite of all degrees and in successive stages is concisely presented. Cf. No. 5767. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29274. GIRGOLAV, S. S. Novye dannye ob otmorozheniĭakh. (Vestnik

khirurgii, 1937. t. 50, kn. 133-34, p. 42-46) **Title tr.:** New data on frostbite.

Results of investigations carried out in the Dept. of Clinical Surgery at the Academy of War Medicine, Leningrad, by the author (head), Ar'ev, Esberg, and Kazakov, are summarized to a meeting of the Pirogov Surgical Society, Dec. 8, 1936. The action of low ambient temperature is normally checked by body warmth and by low heat conductivity of the tissues; in pathological disturbances caused by cold, time is a decisive factor. The gradual rewarming of frostbitten tissues is found questionable as therapy and rapid rewarming is advocated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29275. GIRGOLAV, S. S. Otmorozhenie i ego lechenie. (Sovetskaiâ meditsina, 1939. no. 5, p. 10-14) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Frostbite and its treatment.

Contains an account on the causes, physiology and pathology of frostbite and hypothermia; causes of cellular and organismal death at low temperature; comparisons with the physio-pathology, clinical course and therapeutic principles of heat injury; clinical course of frostbite; pre-conditioning factors; prophylaxis, including diet; first aid and therapy (quick rewarming, gentle massage).

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29276. GIRGOLAV, S. S., and T. ÎA. AR'EV. Sovremennoe sostofanie voprosa ob otmorozheniĭ. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10], no. 11, p. 26-36, illus.) **Title tr.:** Present state of the question of frostbite.

Contains sections with statistical analyses of medical publications on frostbite since 1863; percentage of frostbite cases out of total war losses; direct and contributory causes of frostbite; their relative importance in war; body regions most commonly affected in war; methods of collective prophylaxis; ways of individual prophylaxis; first aid in frostbite; therapy.

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GIROUD, A., *see* Champy, C., and others. Gelure d. pieds et rôle carence B. 1940. No. 28479.

GITZ-JOHANSEN, AAGE, 1897-, *see* Drastrup, E. Grønlandsfaerd. 1944. No. 28809.

29277. GIUGNI, FRANCESCO. Alcune note sulla terapia dei congelamenti; amputazioni; riamputazioni e protesi. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, July 1952.

anno 49, num. 27, p. 961-66) **Title tr.:** Some notes on frostbite therapy; amputations, reamputations and prostheses.

Contains a general discussion based on over 800 military cases of frostbite of the feet. Circumstances when amputation is required, are considered, as well as those of reamputation; morale and fitness for prosthesis are also stressed.

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29277A. GIUGNI, FRANCESCO. Alcune note sulla terapia dei congelamenti. La proteino-pireto-terapia con le iniezioni di latte. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, June 1941. Anno 48, num. 24, p. 1074-76)

Title tr.: Some notes on the therapy of frostbite. Protein-pyretotherapy with milk injections.

Contains an account of large-scale therapy of frostbite by milk injections, performed on casualties of the Greco-Albanian front. Good and often quick results were obtained in first - second degree frostbite, results superior to those of short waves, infra-red rays, baths, ointments, histamine, etc.

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29278. GIUGNI, FRANCESCO. Congelamenti e perfrigerazioni. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 188-89) **Title tr.:** Frostbite and hypothermia.

Contains a report on pyretotherapy by milk injections, applied in first-second degree frostbite. Disappearance of pain and numbness, of cyanosis and edema are claimed. The application of this method in third degree cases, is also discussed.

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29279. GIUGNI, FRANCESCO, and C. CASTELLI. Congelamenti e perfrigerazioni; lesioni del sistema nervoso e alterazioni ossee nei congelamenti. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 243-46) **Title tr.:** Frostbite and hypothermia; injuries of the nervous system and changes in the bone due to frostbite.

Contains an account of the distinction between frostbite and chilling (hypothermia); nervous injuries and diseases due to chilling (with brief references to cases); bone injuries due to frostbite, especially as revealed by radiography; therapy of frostbite: combat of vaso-

spasm, nervous block, proteinotherapy, irradiation, warm baths.

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29280. GIUNTINI, LEOPOLDO. Rilievi clinici sui congelati di guerra. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti, Aug. 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 168-70) **Title tr.:** Clinical outline of war frostbite.

Article based on 12 cases of all degrees, with observations on symptoms and therapy (sympathectomy, physical therapy). The methods, as applied by others, are discussed.

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29281. GJESSING, GUTORM, 1906- Culture contact in a Lapp (Same) community: Karasjok in Eastern Finnmark. (Man, London, Aug. 1953. v. 53, p. 116-17)

Contains a rough outline of the situation of the culture contact in the interior of Finnmark based on writer's field work in summer 1950. The geography and the economic development of the region is outlined. Immigration of Finnish agriculturists since 1720 changed the production form from arctic hunting to stock-farming of the Finnish mode; these Finns soon became Lapps themselves. The "Pomor trade" (with Russians from Arkhangel'sk) led to the first breach in the old self-sufficient economy, and the motor road opened through Porsanger to Hammerfest in 1936 was the final blow to the Lappish economic system. Relations of the Karasjok Lapps with Reindeer and Sea Lapps, and with the Norwegian minority is outlined. The Lapp language is now on the decline and everything is working toward the extinction of the Lapp culture.

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29282. GJESSING, GUTORM, 1906- A note on changing Norwegian attitudes towards the Lapps (Sames). (Man, London, May 1953. v. 53, p. 69-71)

Contains review of social relations between the Sea Lapps and Norwegians; attitudes towards Lapp nationality, character and morals as depicted in Norwegian literature. The suppression of the Lapp language in schools and barring of Lapps from purchasing land (law of 1902), and finally a radical revision of cultural policy towards the Lapps by the government authorities are outlined.

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29283. GJESSING, GUTORM, 1906- Petroglyphs and pictographs in British

Columbia. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*. Chicago, 1952, p. 66-79, 18 fig.)

Includes notes on petroglyphs from Tlingit territory of southeastern Alaska (fig. 11). The author finds it impossible however, to determine whether these Tlingit petroglyphs are contemporaneous with, or more recent than the Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, and Bella Coola panels (p. 75).

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29284. GLADKOV, N. A. Ptitsy Timanskol' tundry. (Moskva. Universitet. Gosudarstvennyi zoologicheskii muzei. Sbornik trudov, 1951. t. 7, p. 15-89, 3 illus., tables) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** The birds of the Timan Tundra.

Contains an account of birds collected in the spring and summer of 1938 by a five-man expedition (headed by Prof. S. S. Turov) of the Zoological Museum of Moscow University between the lower courses of the rivers Indiga and Vel't'. 73 forms are described, and many more seen in flight, observed by others, etc., are noted. Descriptions include: dates, localities and numbers observed; nests, eggs, young; morphometric data; sexual differences, etc.

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GLADYSHEV, V. M., see Kurilovich, A. P. Samolet na Eniseiskom Sev. 1926. No. 30272.

GLAGOLEVA, M. G., see Belinskii, N. A. Morskoe gidrometeor. informatsii i prognozy. 1950. No. 28050.

29285. GLASER, ERIC MICHAEL, and T. S. LEE. Activity of human sweat glands during exposure to cold. (Journal of physiology, Oct. 1953. v. 122, no. 1, p. 59-65, illus.) 10 refs.

Contains an account of experiments on young, healthy men, exposed to controlled ambient temperature, humidity and air movement. Sweating of hands and feet (especially palms and soles) and of the axillae took place when the subjects were shivering, sometimes even before shivering began. No correlation between the degree of cooling and the onset of sweating was observed, and no evidence found for a specific reflex mechanism responsible for sweating in cold environment. It is assumed that the above kind of sweating, and that from emotional or mental

causes are the result of non-specific control of nervous excitation.

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29286. GLASER, ERIC MICHAEL. The effects of cooling and of various means of warming on the skin and body temperature of men. (Journal of physiology, Sept. 1949. v. 109, no. 3-4, p. 366-79, 3 illus.) 37 refs.

Contains a study on the ways the human organism, after its rectal temperature fell by ca. 1° C., warms up under the following conditions: (1) rest at room temperature; (2) a drink of hot, sweet cocoa followed by rest at room temperature; (3) alternate periods of exercise and rest at room temperature; (4) rest at about 30° C. Seven healthy sailors were used in the experiments. The effect of prior heat or cold acclimatization were also investigated.

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29287. GLASER, ERIC MICHAEL, and others. Effects of heat and cold on the distribution of blood within the human body. (Clinical science, May 1950. v. 9, no. 2, p. 181-88, illus., table) 15 refs. *Other authors:* F. R. Berridge and Kathleen M. Prior.

Contains a radiographic study of seven normal young subjects. The contour of the liver was found to be larger and the radiographic shadows of the pulmonary vessels wider and more numerous during exposure to heat. The observations suggest that lungs and liver contain more blood when the body surface is cooled.

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29288. GLASER, ERIC MICHAEL, and R. V. H. JONES. Initiation of shivering by cooled blood returning from the lower limbs. (Journal of physiology, July 1951. v. 114, no. 3, p. 277-82, illus., table) 16 refs.

Contains an account of tests performed on nine healthy men, having their legs immersed in water of 7°-12.5° C. It was demonstrated that increasing the blood flow through the muscles of the chilled limbs causes more cooled blood to pass from these limbs to the body, and in turn activates some center or receptors of shivering.

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29289. GLASER, ERIC MICHAEL, and G. R. HERVEY. Swimming in very cold water. (Journal of physiology, 1951. v. 115, p. 14P) 3 refs.

Contains a summary of observations on three men of different fitness and

swimming ability, who, dressed, swam in water of 2° C. The onset of gasping; duration of swim; calculated and observed loss of calories, and body temperature; skin reaction; etc., are briefly discussed.

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GLASSER, OTTO, 1895-, *editor*, Medical physics, Chicago, 1944, see Hines, E. A., and W. F. Kvale. Circulation: effect heat and cold. 1944. No. 29644.

GLASSER, OTTO, 1895-, *editor*, Medical physics, Chicago, 1944, see also Talbott, J. H. Cold exposure: pathol. effects. 1944. No. 32363.

29290. GLEBOV, T. I. Pribrezhnoe rybolovstvo donnykh ryb na Murmane. (Rybnoe khoz'f'lstvo, May 1948. t. 24, no. 5, p. 10-12) **Title tr.:** Fishing for bottom fishes off the Murman coast.

Contains account of commercial fishing off the northern coasts of Kola Peninsula in 1947, with data on distribution of the herring and cod catch by regions, seasons and methods of fishing (trawl, net and fishlines). The herring and cod migrations and the relation between the latter and the capelin supply are noted.

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29291. GLEBOVICH, T. A. Bor v more. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Biogeokhimi-cheskaiia laboratoria, Trudy, 1946. t. 8, p. 225-52) **Title tr.:** Boron in the sea.

Contains an account of methods of separating small quantities of boron from sea water, and an historical sketch of the finding of boron in sea water and marine organisms. Experimental data are given on boron in the water of various seas, including Barents and Kara (see tables 9-10); also on boron in marine plants and animals (tables 13, 15 for Barents and Kara Seas).

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GLEES, P., see Cairns, H., and others. Temp. depression cortical function. 1953. No. 28420.

29292. GLENN, WILLIAM WALLACE LUMPKIN, 1914-, and others. Treatment of frostbite with particular reference to the use of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). (New England journal of medicine, Aug. 7, 1952. v. 247, no. 6, p. 191-200, 10 fig.) 18 refs. *Other authors:* F. B. Maraist and O. M. Braaten.

Contains a case report and detailed study of two frostbitten patients treated with ACTH (apparently the first so treated), and an account of experimental

frostbite in rabbits treated as above, or with the rapid thawing method. The effect of ACTH in the patients was doubtful and of no significance in the rabbits; rapid thawing in the latter confirmed the efficacy of this method claimed by others. A brief addendum on an additional case, this one treated by the rapid thawing method is attached; as it was a mild case no conclusions are made as to the effectiveness of the method.

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29293. GLENNEN, EDWARD J. The problems of permafrost. (Western construction news, Apr. 1953. v. 28, no. 4, p. 72-73, illus.)

"Site selection to permit a large percentage of construction on non-frost-susceptible materials saves construction time. The characteristics of underlying soils must be accurately determined, the depth of exploration varying with the size and importance of the building. It is assumed that the initial volume reduction which would occur when heat from the building thaws the underlying material, will be made when the area under a building is thawed and that no additional settlement will occur. Thawing by means of steam points and compacting by blasting the permafrost are recommended. Overlying soil not suitable as foundation material is usually removed. Pile foundations used when a thick layer of frost-susceptible material is present are discussed."—SIPRE.

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29294. GLOBUS. Das allmähliche Aussterben der Samojeden. (Globus, 1871. Bd. 19, p. 367-68) **Title tr.:** The gradual extinction of the Samoyeds.

Contains a note (from Birzhevyie vñdomosti, Arkhangel'sk) on the Samoyedic population, as consisting of no more than 7,000 persons, with a declining birth-rate and a rising death-rate. The Samoyeds, losing their reindeer herds to Russians and Zyryans on account of debts for brandy and flour become impoverished and demoralized.

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29295. GLOBUS. Das Petschoraland und die Samojeden. (Globus, Sept. 1870. Bd. 18, no. 8, p. 127-28) **Title tr.:** The Pechora country and the Samoyeds.

Contains description of Sidorov's collection, displayed at the industrial exposition in Petersburg: the exhibits demonstrate the climate, vegetation, and minerals of the region, the life of Samoyeds

and their reindeer, lumbering in the taiga, the climate and vegetation of Timan and Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra, etc. M. K. Sidorov was a wealthy merchant of Krasnoyarsk, who sponsored northern research, and publicized the North, cf. *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 16074.

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29296. GLOBUS. Schimkjewitschs Reisen bei den Amurvölkern. (Globus, 1898. Bd. 74, p. 251-56, 267-73, 21 illus.) **Title tr.:** Shimkievich's travels among the peoples of the Amur.

Contains description (apparently based on Pëtr Shimkievich's own report) of peoples met on his travels in the Amur Region in 1893. The Tungus (Orochi) on the Bureya River, their physical appearance, clothing, hunting, and trade with Yakut merchants are described. Another group of reindeer Tungus was encountered on the Kerbi River, and their practice in bear-killing and disposal of the skull, their riding and milking of reindeer are noted in some detail. The traveler further visited the Gold fishing people whose fish-skin clothing, use of dogs, customs and beliefs are described. His observations on a wedding party and a shamanistic performance are given. Photographic illus. show types and scenes from the life of Buryats, Tungus, Yakuts, and Golds.

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29297. GLOBUS. Eine Ueberwinterung auf Novaja Semlja. (Globus, 1873. Bd. 24, p. 284-86) From the Hammerfest paper *Finmarksposten*. **Title tr.:** A wintering on Novaya Zemlya.

Contains account of the experience of seven Norwegian seamen who abandoned their fishing ship *Freia* beset in ice off Novaya Zemlya, attempted to reach Vaygach Island in a small boat, and failed. After hazardous traveling, they found Russian-speaking Samoyeds (six adults and one child) at Rusanovo for seal and walrus hunting, and wintered (1872-73) with them comfortably. The Samoyeds, they found, kept free of scurvy. They had much exercise, drank fresh reindeer blood and ate raw meat; they were able to reckon time from stars and sun, and had a calendar stick with carved marks. In mid-June 1873, the Norwegians reached Vaygach, and found another settlement of friendly Samoyeds who took them south by reindeer sledge. Of the seven seamen, four reached home, one had died in a snow storm, and two

had remained with the Samoyeds, one on Novaya Zemlya, and one on Vaygach Island.

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29298. GLOBUS. Die Wandertschuktschen. (Globus, 1869. Bd. 16, no. 13, p. 207-208) **Title tr.:** The nomadic Chukchis.

Contains notes on their dwellings, psychological characteristics, clothing, tobacco smoking, human sacrifices to the sea in storm, killing of the aged and sick, etc.

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29299. GLOYD, LEONORA K. A synopsis of the Odonata of Alaska. (Entomological news, 1939. v. 50, p. 11-16) 18 refs.

Contains some historical notes and a list of 24 dragonflies from Alaska with localities, citations of specimens and dates of collection; a bibliography.

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29300. GLÜCKSTADT, JORGEN. På terskelen til den nye tid. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1952, p. 43-55, illus. port) **Title tr.:** On the threshold of a new period.

Contains parts of a paper by an 18-year law student, submitted in a contest sponsored by Det Grønlandske selskab, "Trade in modern Greenland." Economic development is traced from the discovery of Greenland to the present, stressing individual initiative as the essential factor in current trade.

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GNESIN, S., see Kosol, I. A., and others. Novyi raion slüdiánykh mestorozh. 1957. No. 30160.

29301. GODDARD, PLINY EARLE, 1869-1928. Similarities and diversities within Athapaskan stocks. (International Congress of Americanists. 22nd, Rome, 1926. Atti, pub. 1928, v. 2, p. 489-94)

Includes notes on the possibility of a relationship of Athapaskan with the Tlingit and Haida languages (suggestions having been made by Boas and Sapir). The morphological resemblance is striking, but the lexical connection is unsatisfactory.

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29302. GODFREY, W. EARLE. Notes on Ellesmere Island birds. (Canadian field-naturalist, Apr.-June 1953. v. 67, no. 2, p. 89-93) 7 refs.

Contains an annotated list of 20 species. Collections were made Apr.-Sept. 1951, on west and northeast coastal areas of

Ellesmere at Eureka (80°13' N. 86°11' W.) by J. S. Tener, and in the Alert region (82°29' N. 62°15' W.) by S. D. MacDonald. Specimens from older collections were also examined. "Affinities of the Ellesmere Island birds with the Greenland avifauna are noteworthy, involving breeding range extensions of such Old World races as *Arenaria interpres interpres*, *Calidris canutus canutus*, and probably *Acanthis hornemanni hornemanni*, into Canada." **Copy seen:** DGS.

GODMAN, R. M., see U. S. Forest Service. Alaska Forest Research Center, Technical notes, 1-22. 1949-53. No. 32621.

29303. GODSON, WARREN L. Map projections for polar latitudes. (Canadian journal of technology, 1953. v. 31, no. 1, p. 29-33, 3 tables) 3 refs.

The general properties and defining relations of the Lambert conformal conic projection, and its limiting case, the Polar Stereographic projection, are examined in relation to requirements for aeronautical and meteorological purposes in polar regions. The Polar Stereographic projection is compared with the recently modified Lambert projection. It is claimed that data show a Polar Stereographic projection with minimum mean scale error to remain the most suitable polar projection available if conformality is a major requirement.

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29304. GOECKE, CARL ADOLF. Ueber die Behandlung der Erfrierungen mit Sulfonamiden. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, June 12, 1942. Jahrg. 89, Nr. 24, p. 542-43) **Title tr.:** On the treatment of frostbite with sulfonamides.

Contains an account of local therapy of second and third degree frostbite with a sulfonamide preparation (Marfanil-Protabin powder). Quicker healing, greater cleanliness and reduction of infection are claimed. The patients were injured soldiers; pre-treatment procedures as well as therapy of sequelae are also discussed and one case history included.

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29305. GOHRBANDT, ERWIN, 1890- . Auskühlung. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Oct. 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 44, p. 1553-57) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Hypothermia.

Contains information on the successive phases, the physiology and pathology of general hypothermia; the body's defense

against hypothermia; suspended animation in severe cases; first aid and therapy; therapy in cases with concurrent frostbite. Abstract by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, May 1945, v. 5, no. 9, p. 550.

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29306. GOHRBANDT, ERWIN, 1890- . Wiedereinsatz Frostgeschädigter. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Oct. 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 44, p. 1584-86) **Title tr.:** Re-induction of frostbite victims.

Contains a discussion in reference to the casualties of the eastern campaign of 1941-43; deals with frostbite sequels and their diagnosis, and with criteria for selection of personnel with past cold injuries for reinduction or retirement. Abstracted by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, May 1945, v. 5, no. 9, p. 552.

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29307. GOLD, LORNE W. Snow and ice research on the North American continent. (Journal of glaciology, Nov. 1953. v. 2, no. 14, p. 292-94) 11 refs.

Problems are outlined. Work on snow in the air and on the ground, ice studies, glacier research, and bibliographies, are described. Organizations conducting the work in the United States and Canada are noted.

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GOLD, LORNE W., see also Klein, G. J., and others. Method measuring characteristics snow-cover. 1950. No. 30084.

GOLD, MICHAEL M. A., see Lange, K., and others. Factors resistance to cold environment. 1948. No. 30324.

29308. GOLDHAHN, RICHARD, 1899- . Erfrierungen. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, 1940. Jahrg. 66, Nr. 3, p. 58-61) 19 refs. **Title tr.:** Frostbite.

Contains a general account dealing with predisposing and constitutional factors; contrasts with burns; pathology of the blood vessels and nerves; prevention; therapy; necroses; forms of cold injury; use of stimulants and drugs. Abstracted by R. T. Grant in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Nov. 1940, p. 107.

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29309. GOLDHAHN, RICHARD, 1899- . Kälteschäden und ihre Behandlung. (Therapie der Gegenwart, Feb. 1943. Jahrg. 84, p. 50-56) 25 refs. **Title tr.:** Cold injuries and their treatment.

Contains an account of the differences

in the pathology of cold and heat injuries; predisposing factors in cold injuries; their physio-pathology; prevention; therapy (anti-shock treatment, heat, stimulation of circulation, sympathetic intervention, etc.); therapy of infections due to frostbite; sequels and late therapy.

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29310. GOLDMAN, EDWARD ALPHONSO, 1873-1946. Three new wolves from North America. (Biological Society of Washington. Proceedings, 1941. v. 54, p. 109-113)

Contains a description of three, hitherto unrecognized geographical races of the wolf: *Canis lupus alces*, subsp. nov., the Kenai Peninsula wolf; *Canis lupus columbianus*, subsp. nov., British Columbia; and *Canis lupus hudsonicus*, subsp. nov., Hudson Bay. Type specimen of the second is at the British Columbia Provincial Museum, of the others at the U. S. National Museum.

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29311. GOL'DMAN, L. M. Aërofotos'emka i geografiā. (Geografiā v shkole, 1951, no. 5, p. 28-35, 5 illus.) **Title tr.:** Aerial surveying and geography.

Contains popular description of aerial surveying and its application in modern cartographic work, particularly in regions difficult of access: northern coast of Siberia, tundras and arctic islands. In the tundra zone, aerial photography is used in identification of different types of vegetation. In the forest area, it aids in delimitation of coniferous and deciduous zones, of cut-out and burned-over spots, even in determination of diameter and height of trees, their age, and quantity of timber per area unit, etc.

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29312. GOL'DMAN, L. M. Metodika geograficheskikh rabot pri aërofototopograficheskikh s'emkakh trudno-dostupnykh ralonov SSSR. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947, Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 333-38) **Title tr.:** Methods of geographical work in topographic air photography in the less accessible regions of the U.S.S.R.

Contains remarks on the tasks of the geographer taking part in topographic air surveys of such difficult areas of the U.S.S.R. as the far North or Northeast: his role in the geographical investigation of the area, planning of routes, study of landscape, estimating surface level, deciphering of air photos, checking con-

formity of marks on the map and in selecting geographic names.

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29313. GOLDSCHMIDT, VERNER. Reformproblemer. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1952, p. 17-24) **Title tr.:** Problems of reform.

Contains a brief review of British, Netherlands, French, and American colonial policy before and after World War II. Post-war Danish policy toward Greenland is shown to be similar to that of the United States toward the Philippines, save that Denmark's aim is that Greenland ultimately become an overseas part of Denmark.

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GOLDSCHMIDT, VERNER, *see also* Weis Bentson, A., and others. Juridiske eksped. 1948-49. 1950. No. 32869.

GOLDSHINE, ARCHIE DAVID, 1901-, *see* Ayman, D., and A. D. Goldshine. Cold as standard stimulus blood pressure. 1938. No. 27913.

GOLDSMITH, JOSEPH BENJAMIN, 1899-, *see* Travis, B. V., and others. Add. observ. control mosquito larvae DDT. 1953. No. 32525.

GOLDSTEIN, EDWARD, *see* Keller, J. B., and E. Goldstein. Water wave reflection. 1953. No. 30004.

29314. GOLDSTEIN, NORMAN, 1923-, and M. P. MANNING. Frostbite from prolonged exposure to moderate temperatures. (Journal of pediatrics, Nov. 1951. v. 39, no. 5, p. 616-17, fig.) 4 refs.

Contains a report of a case of typical frostbite with gangrene, on an ear exposed for a long time to a moderate temperature. The patient, an eight-year-old Negro female, with acute rheumatic fever and congestive heart failure, was placed for several days in a Barach-type oxygen tent with the head within six inches of the gas inlet; the temperature of oxygen varied between 65° and 70° F.

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29315. GOLDSTONE, BERNARD WILFRED, and H. V. CORBETT. Aetiology of "immersion foot." (British medical journal, Feb. 12, 1944, p. 218-99) 6 refs.

Contains an account of the etiology of this syndrome; its consecutive stages; complications (gangrene, duodenitis, etc.); treatment, including application of cold and mild vasodilation. Abstracted by

R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, June 1944, v. 4, no. 10, p. 572.

Copy seen: DSG.

29316. GOLDZIER, SANFORD E., II. and others. Hypervitaminosis A. (*Journal of pediatrics*, Aug. 1952. v. 41, no. 2, p. 198-201, 2 fig.) 17 refs. *Other authors:* J. C. Pisacano and A. M. Wald. *Contains* a case report of a 24-month-old girl suffering from chronic poisoning due to excessive administration of a commercial vitamin A preparation; x-ray pictures include also such taken before onset of poisoning. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29317. GOLENCHENKO, A. P. Raspredelenie ryby i morskogo zver'ia v Tatarskom prolyve i Okhotskom more; po nabludeniiam s samoleta. (*Rybnoe khoziaistvo*, Feb. 1949. t. 25, no. 2, p. 18-22, table, maps) **Title tr.:** The distribution of fish and sea mammals in the Gulf of Tatars and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Results of experimental air reconnaissance in 1930 and 1932 by S. V. Dorofeev, and in June-Oct. 1943 (13 flights) by the author. Aero-visual indicators of herring, Siberian salmon, sardine, seal, cachalot and white whale to a depth of 30 m. are presented (p. 21) with comments in a tabular arrangement.

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GOLIKOV, I. L., see Fedorchenko, T. P. K voprosu o kartakh 1783-86. 1950. No. 28981.

29318. GOLIMARI, EGONE. Contributo alla terapia d'urgenza dei congelati. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 240-41) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the emergency treatment of frostbite.

Contains suggestions for first treatment of frostbitten soldiers in the field: massage, followed by an ointment which contains histamine as vasodilator; cod-liver oil as source of vitamin A and D; picric acid as antiseptic; camphor, lanoline and vaseline.

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29319. GOLLAN, FRANK, 1909-, and others. Studies on hypothermia by means of a pump-oxygenator. (*American journal of physiology*, Nov. 1952. v. 171, no. 2, p. 331-39, illus.) 24 refs. *Other authors:* Peter Bloss and Howard Schuman.

Contains an account of experiments with dogs whose blood has been cooled, or rewarmed, while circulating through a

pump-oxygenator. Blood pressure, respiratory rate, heart rate and electrocardiograms resemble those of immersion hypothermia; differences, and special precautions to be taken, are also discussed. All animals cooled to 29° C. survived; mortality rose between 29° and 27° core temperature; all animals died below 27° C. of ventricular fibrillation as a complication of cardiac catheterization.

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29320. GOLOVKOV, M. P. K voprosu o strukturakh prirodnikh l'dov razlichnogo proiskhozhdeniia. (*Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady*, 1951. nov. seriia, t. 78, no. 3, p. 573-75, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the structure of natural ice-masses of various origins. Translation by E. R. Hope (with title as above) was prepared for Defence Scientific Information Service, Defence Research Board, Canada. Nov. 26, 1953.

Contains a diagram (p. 574) of genetic-structural classification of the ice of various origins, connected with certain rock formations. The importance of such a diagram for the genesis of the ice and for the solving of various practical problems, such as determination of physical and mechanical properties of ice, prognosis of avalanches, etc., is discussed.

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GOL'TSBERG, I. A., see Sel'faninov, G. T., and others. Mirovoi agro-klimat. spravochnik. 1937. No. 31876.

29321. GOLUBTSOV, I. A. Puti soobshcheniia v byvshikh zemliakh Novgoroda Velikogo v XVI-XVII vekakh i otrazhenie ikh na russkoi karte serediny XVII veka. (*Voprosy geografii, Sbornik* 20, 1950, Istoricheskaiia geografiia SSSR, p. 271-302, 2 fold. maps) **Title tr.:** Travel routes in the former lands of Novgorod the Great in 16-17th centuries, and their reflection on a Russian map of the mid-17th century.

Includes (p. 282, 299-300, and fold. map opp. p. 272) notes on old routes from Novgorod to the White Sea: Onezhskaya Bay and the Sovetskiiye Islands.

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GOMEZ, A., see Luyet, B. J., and A. Gomez. Solutions of high devitrification point and . . . dangerous low temp. range. 1947. No. 30580.

29322. GOMOIVNOV, K. A., and others. Hidrologicheskie materialy poberezh'ia morei Sovetskogo sektora Arktiki po

nablûdeniâi polârnykh stantsiî. Leningrad, 1937. 67 p. illus., tables, graphs, maps, diagrs. (Vsesôûznyĭ arkticheskiĭ institut, Trudy, t. 88) 15 refs. *Other authors:* N. P. Demme, V. P. Meleshko, and A. K. Chaurov. *Title tr.:* Hydrological materials of sea coasts of the Soviet Arctic according to observations of polar stations.

"The ice régime and the structure of the ice cover of the Yugor Strait (Yugorskiy Shar Proliv) are described for the period 1913-1934. Data are given on the drift, offshore ice, duration of freezing, open water and maxima of ice cover thickness. The thickness of the ice cover, direction and velocity of ice movement at various depths in the Vil'kitskiĭ Strait (Borisa Vil'kitskogo Proliv) were measured. The friction between water and ice is pronounced near the coast. The winter hydrological régime of the southern part of the Chaun Bay is influenced by the Chaun River. Iso-curves of water salinity and temperatures in this area are indicated."—SIPRE. The four papers comprising this volume were previously listed in this Bibliography under their authors' names as No. 5909, No. 3849, No. 11231, and No. 3020.

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29323. GOMOIÛNOV, K. A. Statsionarnyĭ ledomer. (Problemy arktiki, 1938. no. 5-6, p. 159-61, diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Stationary icemeter.

"A device used for the measurement of ice thickness at Cape Shmidt (68°58' N. 179°24' E.) is described. A pipe of length greater than the maximum winter ice thickness was frozen into the ice at the beginning of winter. A rod passing through the pipe has a disc at the lower end. The pipe is filled with a mixture of kerosene and petroleum to prevent freezing. A cm.-measuring rod was installed over the ice cover. The disc rises as the ice thickness increases, indicating the increase on the rod."—SIPRE.

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29324. GONDATTI, NIKOLAI' L'VOVICH, 1863-1917(?). Kul't medvêd'ia u inorodtsev Siêvero-Zapadnoi Sibirî. (Obshchestvo lûbitelei estestvoznaniâ, antropologii i ètnografii. Izvestiâ, t. 48, vyp. 2. Ètnograficheskiĭ otdêl. Trudy, 1888. kn. 8, p. 74-87) *Title tr.:* The bear cult among the natives of the northwestern Siberia.

Contains a detailed description, based on author's personal observations, of the

bear-hunting technique of the Vogul, and the rites and games following the hunt (31 performances) and their interpretation.

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GONDATTI, NIKOLAI' L'VOVICH, 1863-1917(?), *see also* Levin, M. G. Kraniol. tip khantê i mansi. 1941. No. 30425.

GONDATTI, NIKOLAI' L'VOVICH, 1863-1917(?), *see also* Levin, M. G. Mater. kraniologii sev.-vost. Azii. 1941. No. 30426.

29325. GONZALES, ALFREDO. Azioni delle radiazioni secondarie sui postumi da congelamento. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, Oct. 1941. Anno 48, num. 42, p. 1762-67) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* Action of secondary radiation on the after-effects of frostbite.

Contains an introductory part on the pathology, degrees and therapy of frostbite, followed by a report on a radioactive preparation, Luxan, applied in the form of salve. Stimulation of healing and new tissue formation, bacteriocidal action and generally beneficial effects were observed in frostbite sequels.

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29326. GONZALES, FEDERICO, and B. J. LUYET. Resumption of heart-beat in chick embryo frozen in liquid nitrogen. (Biodynamica, May 1950. v. 7, no. 126, p. 1-5) 2 refs.

Contains a report on partly dehydrated, 40 hour-old embryos, rapidly solidified to -195° C. by immersion for 1-60 minutes in liquid nitrogen. When quickly rewarmed by immersion in Tyrode solution of 40° C., 38 out of 65 survived. Most showed some signs of injury in the way and frequency of heart beat. The latter was maintained from one-half to 20 hours. *Copy seen:* DLC.

GONZALES, FEDERICO, *see also* Luyet, B. J., and F. Gonzales. Protective action of glycerol against freezing injury in . . . chick. 1952. No. 30579.

GONZALES, FEDERICO, *see also* Luyet, B. J., and F. Gonzales. Survival of cells after freezing. 1951. No. 30583.

29327. GONZÁLEZ, VALENTÍN R. La vie et la mort en U.R.S.S., 1939-1949. [par] Général "El Campesino." Transcription de Julian Gorkin; traduction de Jean Talbot. Paris, Plon, 1950. 220 p. Translated into English by Ilse Barea as

El Campesino: Life and death in Soviet Russia, New York, Putnam [1952] 218 p.; also New York, Lion, 1953, 160 p.

Contains (in chap. xv) an eyewitness' account of coal mining with forced labor at Vorkuta (68° N. 64° E. in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast'). Climate, living conditions, malnutrition and disease, camp organization, work quota, poor technical equipment, supervising personnel are noted. Production goals and high mortality among prisoners are indicated. "The Soviet authorities plan to turn the Vorkuta into one of the most productive and densely populated areas of the U.S.S.R., and this they can achieve only through slave labor." *Copy seen:* DLC.

GOODMAN, NORDAU R., see Douglas, G. V., and others. Notes localities visited Labrador coast 1946 and 1947. 1953. No. 28802.

29328. GOODWILL, J. E. V. Operations at Hopedale and Chesterfield Inlet. (Arctic circular, Feb. 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 13-14)

Contains report on work of the Canadian Hydrographic Service in the *Theron* and a U. S. survey group in the *Tanner* in a joint operation July 3-Oct. 10, 1952. Triangulation and sounding work was carried on at Hopedale, Labrador (July 3-31, Sept. 27-Oct. 10), and at Chesterfield Inlet, west coast of Hudson Bay (Aug. 11-Sept. 18). En route between these localities, 29 oceanographic stations were occupied and lines of ship soundings run for charts of Hudson Bay and Strait.

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29329. GOODWIN, GEORGE GILBERT. Catalogue of the type specimens of recent mammals in the American Museum of Natural History. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. Bulletin, 1953. v. 102, art. 3, p. 207-411)

Contains a systematic list of 945 type specimens of recent mammals (p. 223-372), with reference, synonyms, number and data on conditions of specimen, locality, date of collection, collector and measurements. Eight species from Alaska, one from Ellesmere Island and two native to the Northwest Territories are included. A geographical guide to type localities, a list of collectors and index of Latin names are appended.

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29330. GORBAT'SKIĬ, G. V. O nekotorykh putiakh fiziko-geograficheskogo

izucheniiã arkticheskoi sushi v svyazi s ee osnovnymi prirodnyimi osobennostiami. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1952, no. 152, Seria geograficheskikh nauk, vyp. 8, p. 159-82) 13 refs. *Title tr.:* On some lines of physico-geographical investigation of the arctic terrain in relation to its principal natural characteristics.

Contains discussion of methodological principles in the approach to arctic problems, pointing out that annual negative balance of warmth supplied by radiation must be recognized as the main factor shaping the geographical landscape of the Arctic. The preponderance of hydro-morphological processes over biological factors is stressed. Comment is made upon the influence of the ridge of Novaya Zemlya on the climate of Kara Sea (p. 163), on permafrost in plain and elevated regions (p. 165-66, 176-78), on soil formation (p. 167) stratigraphic processes (p. 172) and on arctic flora (p. 173-76). *Copy seen:* DLC.

29331. GORBUNOV, GRIGORIĬ PETROVICH, 1894-1942. Donnoe naselenie (bentos) Karskogo moriã, kak pokazatel' proiskhozhdeniã vod. (Priroda 1937, no. 5, p. 20-31, text map) *Title tr.:* The bottom population (benthos) of the Kara Sea as an indicator of the origin of its waters.

A study based on collections and observations of about 25 Soviet expeditions (1917-36) in Kara Sea waters. Data are given on the bottom relief and hydrological regime: temperature, exchange of waters, currents; on the benthos fauna: list of species, abundance, penetration of elements of the Barents Sea and Arctic Basin faunas, and the routes of such migrations. This is followed by discussion of the importance of the benthos fauna as an indicator of the origin of the waters of Kara Sea.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

29332. GORBUNOV, GRIGORIĬ PETROVICH, 1894-1942. K faune mlekopitaushchikh i ptits Novoi Zemli. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 3, Leningrad, 1927. Trudy, 1928. p. 69-70) *Title tr.:* Contributions to the fauna of mammals and birds in Novaya Zemlya.

Contains a list of nine avian species new to the fauna of Novaya Zemlya and notes on reindeer, lemmings and some

mammals (whales, walruses, etc.) native to the Barents and Kara Seas.

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29333. GORBUNOV, GRIGORIĬ PETROVICH, 1894-1942. Presnye vodoemy Novoi Zemli po rabotam 1923, 1924, 1925 i 1926 g.g. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 3. Leningrad, 1927. Trudy, 1928. p. 361-62) **Title tr.:** Fresh-water basins of Novaya Zemlya in the light of the studies of 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

A summary of results of the studies of 138 fresh-water basins of Novaya Zemlya carried out in 1923-26, with hydrological data, a list of seven species of crustaceans new to the fauna of this island, and notes on ecology of some species; 17 of explored basins have brackish or salt water.

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29334. GORBUNOV, P. P. Nablûdeniia nad narvalom. (Priroda, 1940, no. 6, p. 115-16) **Title tr.:** Observations on the narwhal.

Contains a general account of the biology and life habits of the narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*, from the experience of a trip to Franz Josef Land (Tikhaya Bay) in July 1930; supplemented by observations made by I. K. Chernavskii, from the icebreaker *Sedov* in the Arctic Basin (81°20'-82°15' N. and 138°15'-136°15' E.) in the summer of 1938.

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29335. GORBUNOVA, P. I., and others. Chto my videli na Murmanskom kombinat. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, Oct. 1950, t. 26, no. 10, p. 42-43) **Other authors:** P. P. Lizenkov and G. F. Frolova. **Title tr.:** What have we seen in the Murmansk Combine?

Contains notes by members of the Astrakhan Fishing Combine on their visit to the Murmansk Combine, comparing the industrial methods of the two organizations, which were then in "socialistic competition." The methods of freezing, preserving, filling tins, smoking, vitaminizing are briefly described, and the mechanization of the work noted. Percentage data on progress achieved in 1950 is mentioned. The unusually rich herring catch of the Murmansk Combine in 1950 is emphasized.

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29336. GORCHAKOVSKIĬ, P. Sinuziia vesennikh ranosvetushchikh rastenii v gornykh listvennichnykh lesakh Sibiri.

(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948, nov. seriia, t. 60, no. 3, p. 485-88)

Title tr.: Ecological associations of early blooming plants in larch forests of the mountains of Siberia.

Of such plants, always present in Central Siberian forests where *Larix sibirica* is predominant, typical herbs are noted: a group of anemones (*Anemone altaica*, *A. coerulea*, *A. reflexa* and *A. jenseiensis*), *Corydalis bracteata*, *C. halleri*, *Erythronium sibiricum*, and others; their areas and life cycle are indicated. A few members of the plant association, especially *Anemone altaica* and related species, form an arctic group spreading to northern regions of Siberia. The origin of this group and its phylogeny are discussed.

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GORDON, ERIC VALENTINE, 1896-, see Shetelig, H., and H. Falk. Scan. archeol. 1937. No. 31946.

29337. GORDON, GEORGE. The mechanism of the vasomotor reflexes produced by stimulating mammalian sensory nerves. (Journal of physiology, June 1943, v. 102, no. 1, p. 95-107, 8 diagrs.) 10 refs.

Contains a report on electrical stimulation applied to the central end of the cut posterior tibial and other mixed nerves in cats. When the nerve was blocked by cold or freezing (-4° to +10° C.) the depressor effect was abolished first, and the pressor reflex often became larger than before. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29338. GORDON, MARVIN L. An immediate response of the demedullated adrenal gland to stress. (Endocrinology, July 1950, v. 47, no. 1, p. 13-18, tables) 14 refs.

Insulin, histamine or exposure to cold for one hour produced a marked decrease of ascorbic acid concentration in the demedullated adrenals of female rats; histamine produced eosinopenia four hours after administration. It is concluded that the adrenal medulla is not essential for activating the pituitary by stressing agents. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29339. GORETSKIĬ, G. I. Dokazano li sushchestvovanie Onezhsko-belomorskogo pozdnelednikovogo soedineniia? (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, Mar.-Apr. 1951, t. 83, p. 186-93, tables) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Is the existence of a late-glacial Onega-White Sea connection proved?

The problem of an ancient connection of Lake Onega with the White Sea by

the so-called "Karelian Sea" was raised 85 years ago. New paleontological discoveries by Soviet scientists in Karelia in 1928-33, seemed to offer a positive solution of the problem. On the basis of extensive literature, the author critically evaluates this evidence, and asserts that the fossil marine fauna and flora found in Karelia is of more ancient origin, or is too scarce and mixed with fresh-water relics to be regarded as a decisive argument for the existence of a former sea. He concludes that the hypothetical connection of Onega Lake with the northern sea is paleontologically not yet proved.

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29340. GORETSKIĬ, G. I. Dolednikovai kora vyvetrivanii na Kol'skom Poluostrove. (Priroda, 1938, no. 4, p. 101-102) **Title tr.:** The pre-glacial crust of weathering in the Kola Peninsula.

Contains notes on pre-glacial crust of weathering discovered on the bank of Tuloma River, 12 miles from Kola. Quaternary morainic deposits, weathered rock formations are described, and chemical analysis given of alluvial clay underlying the morainic deposits. The geologic age of the Tuloma valley and Kola fiord is discussed.

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29341. GORETSKIĬ, G. I. Neoliticheskie stoianki v raione g. Kemi. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 111-14) **Title tr.:** Neolithic sites in the region of the town of Kem.

Contains report on excavations made by the author in 1937 near the town of Kem. The first three neolithic sites on terraces of the Kem River (about 8-10 km. from the White Sea) were rich in comb-ornamented potsherds, scrapers and sharp flakes of quartz, some obviously man-made, also other knife-like implements of gray stone. The potsherds belong to the third period of comb ceramics following the classification of Ailio (about 1600-1900 B. C.). Two other sites (nos. 4 and 5) contained also quartz flakes and potsherds belonging to the second period of comb ceramics. Investigation of the clay, its composition, percentage of pollen and spectrum analysis show that geologically, sites 4 and 5 belong to the sub-Boreal period, transgression Tapes in northern Fennoscandia. On another terrace of some 18-40 m. height, many scrapers and

flakes of quartz, but no ceramics, were found, and the cultural layer was not apparent. This was, perhaps, a mesolithic site (the so-called "arctic paleolithic"?), or merely a stone worksite of people living on the lower terraces.

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29342. GORETSKIĬ, G. I. O mestonakhzhdenii fauny morskoi 'regressii *Littorina oceanica* na poberezh'e Belogo moria. (Priroda, 1940, no. 10, p. 81-82)

Title tr.: On occurrence of the fauna of the sea regression, *Littorina oceanica*, on the coast of the White Sea.

"Along the shores of northern Scandinavia and the Kola Peninsula, fossil associations can be determined usually only as late or postglacial in age. Thus *Littorina oceanica* faunas discovered in ballast quarries at several villages on the Kola Peninsula are noteworthy since they belong to a dated transgression. The elements of the fauna and the characteristics of the deposits are noted."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1941-42, v. 9, p. 106. The locality of these finds is in the vicinity of station Knyazhaya on the Kirovsk railway, on the coast of Kandalaksha Bay, of the White Sea.

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GOR'KIĬ, MAKSIM, 1868-1936, see Belomor; account construction. 1935. No. 28056.

GOR'KIĬ, MAKSIM, 1868-1936, see also Belomorsko-Baltiiskii kanal. 1934. No. 28057.

GOR'KIĬ, MAKSIM, 1868-1936, see also White Sea Canal: account construction. 1935. No. 32906.

GORKY, MAXIM. See Gor'kiĭ, Maksim, 1868-1936.

29343. GORODKOV, BORIS NIKOLAEVICH, 1890- Botaniko-geograficheskii ocherk Chukotskogo poberezh'ia. (Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut. Uchenye zapiski, 1939. t. 21, p. 99-172) **Title tr.:** A geobotanical sketch of the Chukotsk coast.

A summary of the results of a geobotanical study, carried out in Aug. 1934 on the northern coast of the Chukotsk Peninsula, in the vicinity of the polar station on Cape Shmidt (chiefly) and on Cape Vankarem, and on its Bering Strait coast in the Providence Bay region.

Numerous analyses are given of the vegetation from various habitats. A plant list (p. 168-74) records 89 lichens, 121 mosses and 204 flowering plants and vascular cryptogams collected.

Copy seen: CAMAI (microfilm negative of Dr. Eric Hultén's copy of this paper); DLC (microfilm positive).

29344. GORODKOV, BORIS NIKOLAEVICH, 1890- . O pochvenno-rastitel'nykh kompleksakh tundrovyykh i pol'arnopustynnykh landshtaftov. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 130-31) **Title tr.:** On soil - plant associations in tundras and polar deserts.

Summary of a paper (delivered to the Second All-Union Geographical Congress, Leningrad, 1947) on the main features of plant cover in the arctic area, as a basis for division of this area into a tundra zone and a polar desert zone.

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29345. GORODKOV, BORIS NIKOLAEVICH, 1890- . Prilednikovye landshafty pleistotsena na severe Azii. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. ser., t. 61, no. 3, p. 513-16) **Title tr.:** Pleistocene glacial landscapes of northern Asia.

"Briefly discusses the composition of the Pleistocene glacial flora of northern Asia, mainly on the basis of data obtained from pollen analyses."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1951, v. 16, p. 118. The fossil material collected by the author and E. S. Korotkevich in 1927, on Kotelnyy Island in the New Siberian Islands, is correlated with glacial flora of Vrangeli Island and northern Yakutia, in light of their geological history.

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GORODKOV, BORIS NIKOLAEVICH, 1890- , see also Aleksandrova, V. D. O "pol'arnai pustyni." 1950. No. 27743.

29346. GORODTSOV, PETR ALEKSEVICH. Sibirskaiia iazva. (Tiumenskoe obshchestvo nauchnogo izucheniia mestnogo kraia. Zapiski, 1924. vyp. 1, p. 53-101, 3 fig.) **Title tr.:** The Siberian plague.

Study (completed in 1918) based on ethnographic material collected among the Russian population in the northern part of Tyumen' district, at the confluence of the Tavda and Tobol Rivers

(about 57° N. 67° E.). Systematized materials are presented on: popular beliefs as to its origin; prophylaxis (by bonfires, fumigation, protection from parasites, prayers, etc.); cure of the sick—animals or humans (by biting and perforation of ulcers, magic encirclement, washing, use of herbs, incantations, etc.). "Doctors" devices for avoiding contagion themselves, and healing methods of several notorious practitioners are described, also texts of their incantation given.

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29347. GORODTSOV, V. A. Podcheremskii klad. (Sovetskaiia arkhologiiia, 1937. no. 2, p. 113-50, 34 text illus., text map, 3 plates) About 30 refs. **Title tr.:** A treasury of Podcherema.

Contains description and archeological evaluation of a treasury, discovered in 1929 by the geological party of Prof. E. Soshkin on the Podcherema River, a right tributary of the Pechora (at about 64° N. 56° E.). It consists of 70 bronze artifacts: ornaments, implements and cult objects, now on deposit at Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. The most interesting of the objects are the winged discs, realistic and fantastic animals, idols, etc., mostly in form of pendants or plaques; but spoons, bracelets, rings and chains were also found. The find may be attributed to the beginning of the fourth century A. D. and shows Persian influence (from the kingdom of the Sassanides). The owners of the treasury knew agriculture and metal work. Technological analysis of the bronze is given. Summary in French. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29348. GOROKHOV, N. S. Materialy dlia izucheniia shamanstva v Sibiri; slidy shamanstva u yakutov. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Vostochno-sibirskii otdel. Izvestiia, 1882. t. 13, vyp. 3, p. 36-39) **Title tr.:** Materials for investigation of shamanism in Siberia; traces of shamanism among the Yakuts.

Contains excerpts from Gorokhov's letter in response to G. N. Potanin's folkloristic questionnaire. A few notes only concern shamanism directly, others deal with beliefs in gods, spirits and mythical animals. Texts of several conjurations and oaths, also one tale are given, general remarks on Yakut epics and narratives are included.

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29349. GOROMOSOV, M. S. Mikro-klimat zhilishch i ego gigienicheskoe izuchenie. (Gigiena i sanitariia, Aug. 1951, no. 8, p. 3-11, 2 tables) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** The microclimate in living quarters and the study of its hygiene.

Contains a study of temperatures in over 2,000 living quarters in five climatic zones including 252 in the cold zone. Percentages of temperature ranges for each area are presented as well as zonal averages. Data on skin temperatures and electro-conductivity and the problem of comfort are included. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29350. GORSHKOV, G. P. O novoi karte selsmicheskogo ralonirovaniia territorii SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR Geofizicheskii institut. Trudy. Sbornik statei i doklady. 1948. no. 1 (128), p. 71-73, map) **Title tr.:** New map of seismic zones in the territory of the U.S.S.R.

The first Soviet map of seismic zones, compiled by the Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences under author's direction, was included in Great Soviet World Atlas, 1937 (no. 93) and reprinted in 1937, 1940 and 1943. The new revised map, completed by the author in 1947 and edited by Prof. V. F. Bonchovskii, is based on data of some ten thousand and greater earthquakes in the U.S.S.R., observed in the course of several centuries. Sketch of this map (p. 72) shows Kamchatka, the northern coastal area of the Sea of Okhotsk a broad belt thence through Yakutia to Lena River delta, and Kola Peninsula, to belong to the zones of seismic activity of various intensity. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29351. GORSHKOV, G. S. Vulkan Shiveluch; izuchenie izverzhenii 1944-1950 godov. (Vokrug sveta, Oct. 1951, no. 10, p. 51-52, illus.) **Title tr.:** Shiveluch Volcano; a study of its eruptions in 1944-1950.

Summary of results from observing the northernmost active volcano in Kamchatka, during its recent five-year and four-month period of eruptions. It was watched by B. I. Pilp (1944-1945) A. A. Menfallo (1946-1948) and by the author (1948-1950). **Copy seen:** DLC.

29352. GORSHKOVA, T. I. O proiskhozhdenii osadkov severnoi chasti Tikhogo okeana. (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut, Issledovaniia dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, 1952, vyp. 3, p. 142-60, illus. 1-5) **Title**

tr.: On the origin of deposits in the northern section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains the results of various analyses of the bottom deposits taken at 4,200 m. depth, off southeastern Kamchatka Peninsula in 1946. Ten tables of pertinent data are presented on the physical and mechanical properties of the deposits, content of Radiolaria (list, 18 species), specific content of algae remains (38 species), content of silicon-bearing organisms, specific spore and pollen content in the deposits, mineralogical content (in percent). Results of chemical analyses are given and discussed.

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GOTTLIEB, C. C., see Law, N. C., and others. Problems in assessing winter flying clothing. 1950. No. 30360.

GOTTLIEB, PHILIP M., see Urbach, E., and others. Cold allergy & pathergy. 1941. No. 32645.

29353. GOTTSCHALK, CARL WILLIAM, 1922-, and D. W. RIGGS. Protein-bound iodine in the serum of soldiers and of Eskimos in the Arctic. (Journal of clinical endocrinology, Feb. 1952. v. 12, no. 2, p. 235-43)

Contains a report on the levels of serum protein-bound iodine, and of the basal metabolism of seven subjects, before, during and after a winter (1948) sojourn at Churchill, Canada. None of them increased during exposure to the arctic cold, which suggests that thyroid stimulation did not occur. Protein-bound iodine determined in the serum of 17 Eskimos of Southampton Island and Chesterfield Inlet during the summer was appreciably higher than that in normal persons in Massachusetts, suggesting hyperactivity of their thyroid glands.

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29354. GOULD, LAURENCE MCKINLEY, 1896- William Herbert Hobbs. (Geographical review, July 1953. v. 43, no. 3, p. 423-24)

Contains a sketch of Hobbs' life, his varied interests and scientific activities particularly his contributions to geology and glaciology; his interest in politics and proneness to controversy are noted.

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GOURZIS, JAMES, see Bauer, R. O., and J. Gourzis. Lethality altitude for rabbits. 1951. No. 28013.

GOUZY, RENÉ, 1877-, see Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

29355. GOVORUKHIN, V. S. Botaniko-geograficheskie issledovaniia 1925-go goda v basseine r. Ilycha, Sev. Ural. (Komi mu, July 1926. god 3, no. 7 (29), p. 16-37, illus. map) **Title tr.:** Botanico-geographical investigations of the year 1925 in the basin of the Ilych River, Northern Ural.

Contains an account of investigations conducted with the expedition of V. A. Varsanof'eva along the River Ilych, a tributary of the upper Pechora at about 62°30' N. 56°45' E. The geography of the river and its basin, the party's itinerary, and earlier plant geographic studies of the region are outlined. Local ecological areas are analyzed: (1) the taiga forests, (2) meadows and swamps, (3) flora of rocky outcrops, and (4) the flora of the mountain tops.

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29356. GOVORUKHIN, V. S. Geografiiā pochv zapadnoi Arktiki. (In: Vsesoiūznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 368-69) **Title tr.:** Geography of soils of the western Arctic.

Theses (12) of a paper delivered to the Second All-Union Geographical Congress, Leningrad, 1947. New ideas concerning the formation of soils in the Arctic, as developed by Dokuchaev's Russian school of soil science are emphasized. Expansion of tundras into polar deserts, and of forests into tundras are recognized as the main factors of the arctic soil formation. The necessity for dividing tundras into various soil zones is pointed out.

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29357. GOVORUKHIN, V. S. Zametki o floristicheskoi geografii Golarktiki. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Trudy, otdel. geol. 1951. t. 1, p. 46-84, 7 maps incl. 1 fold.) 56 refs. **Title tr.:** Notes on holartic plant geography.

Outlines the fundamentals and methods of study of plant geography as an independent discipline; summarizes conclusions on the distinction between vegetation and floras; and discusses plant dispersal centers and migration, the geologic history of floras, and the principal features of the major plant zones of Eurasia. Among other areas, the Scandinavian, European, Russian and Siberian

North as well as Kamchatka are considered.

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29358. GRAB, W., and K. LANG. Kälteresistenz und Ernährung, 2. Einfluss der Zufuhr der Vitamine A und B auf die Kälteresistenz. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, Heft. 21-26, p. 230-34, 4 fig., 3 tables) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Cold resistance and nutrition, 2. The influence of vitamin A and B intake on resistance to cold.

Contains an account of experiments with rats, fed vitamin-deficient diets and exposed to an environmental temperature of +1° C. Body temperature and survival time were registered. Lack of vitamin A and B-complex lowered considerably cold resistance (measured by survival time and compared with normally fed controls). A minimal supply of these vitamins increased cold resistance, but not to an optimal degree; the latter was only obtained by administration of abundant amounts of vitamins. However, cold resistance could not be raised beyond a certain point by further increasing the vitamin supply. For parts 1, 3-4 of this study, see under Lang, Karl, and W. Grab.

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GRAB, W., see also Lang, K., and W. Grab. Kälteresistenz u. Ernährung. 1944. No. 30320.

GRAB, W., see also Lang, K., and W. Grab. Kälteresistenz u. Ernährung 3, Einfluss Fettzufuhr. 1946. No. 30321.

GRAB, W., see also Lang, K., and W. Grab. Kälteresistenz u. Ernährung 4, Einfluss Vit. C. 1946. No. 30322.

29359. GRAFF-PETERSEN, POUL. Glacial morphology of the Kuvnilik area. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1952. Bd. 12, hefte 2, p. 266-74, illus., text map, diagr.)

Contains a description of glacial and postglacial features in the Kuvnilik Fjord area, north of Frederikshåb Glacier, west coast of Greenland, at about 62°45' N., the result of field work by the author with the Geological Survey of Greenland party in summer 1952. Ground and terminal moraines are discussed, the characteristic type of ground moraine being isolated boulders with sharp edges. Terraced and unterraced lateral melt-water deposits were found. The last direction of continental ice movement was from about N 75° to 80° E; since

breakup of the inland ice glaciers have been controlled by underlying topography. Effects of ice erosion are roches moutonnées with triangular pits, and bedrock slopes showing glacial polish. Two cirques, formed before the last ice advance, may indicate an earlier glaciation, or possibly only an introductory phase of the last glaciation.

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29360. GRAHAM, A. R., and S. KALMAN. Austrobitite, AuSb_2 ; a new mineral in the pyrite group. (American mineralogist, May-June 1952. v. 37, no. 5-6, p. 461-69, illus.) 14 refs.

Contains description of a new mineral identified as the "natural counterpart of the artificial compound AuSb_2 ", and first found in gold ores from Giant Yellowknife Mine, Mackenzie District (also found at the Chesterfield mine, Lander Lake in Ontario). It occurs in dolomitic carbonate and quartz with gold, freibergite, stibnite, jamesonite, chalcostibite, bornonite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite. It has "economic significance as a gold mineral relatively insoluble in cyanide solution. Antimony gold-bearing ores have often proved refractory to ordinary ore-dressing methods in the past."

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29361. GRAHAM, MICHAEL. English fishery research in northern waters. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 252-59, illus., chart, 2 graphs) 4 refs.

Contains description of the research vessel *Ernest Holt* and the hydrographical and biological program carried out in the Barents and Greenland Seas and Svalbard waters. Approximately seven voyages of 29 days each are made annually, four scientists aboard on each voyage. Observations are worked up in the laboratories of the ship (which resembles a commercial arctic trawler) by the end of each voyage, and form the basis of planning the next. The main fishery investigated has been the Bear Island Shelf. Two hydrographic sections set up to observe currents, water densities, etc., are (1) LoppHAVet (northern Norway)—Kapp Bull (Bjørnøya) and (2) Bjørnøya westward to deep water.

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29362. GRAINGER, E. H. On the age growth, migration, reproductive potential and feeding habits of the arctic char. (*Salvelinus alpinus*) of Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island. (Canada. Fisheries Re-

search Board. Journal, July 1953. v. 10, no. 6, p. 326-70, illus., chart, 15 graphs, 18 tables) 15 refs. *Calanus series*, no. 3.

Contains results of a study of 1,566 specimens collected in summer 1948, 1950, 1951 at the mouth of Sylvia Grinnell River. Fishing methods are described. Growth rate and age of the fish were determined from a study of otoliths. Migration takes place in late June and return to fresh water late July to Sept. Sexual maturity, egg counts, and feeding habits are also discussed. Brief notes are included on growth of char from Bay of Two Rivers (Frobisher Bay), George River (southeast Ungava Bay), Herschel Island (N. W. T.), Svalbard, Novaya Zemlya, and West Greenland.

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GRAINGER, E. H., see also Dunbar, M. J., and E. H. Grainger. Station list *Calanus* 1947-50. 1952. No. 28842.

GRAND, MILTON JOSEPH HAROLD, 1904-, see Fried, C. T., and M. J. H. Grand. Hypervitaminosis A. 1950. No. 29121.

29363. GRAND, NICHOLAS G., and others. The transplantability of a mouse adenocarcinoma frozen in liquid nitrogen after treatment with ethylene glycol. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1952. v. 7, no. 140, p. 133-39, table). 5 refs. Other authors: J. F. Keane Jr., W. H. Bauer, and B. J. Luyet.

Contains a report on experiments with small transplants measuring about one cu. mm. When glycol-treated prior to freezing, they produced tumors in 92.2 percent of the inoculated mice; when frozen but not glycol-treated, only in 30.6 percent of the animals. Glycol-treated, not frozen controls produced 98.7 percent takes, and untreated controls 98 percent. The survival of 30.6 percent of transplants frozen without protective treatment supports the concept that, in tumors, a few cells survive freezing.

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29364. GRANDJEAN, F. Observations sur les Palaeacaroides, 2 séries. (Paris. Museum national d'histoire naturelle. Bulletin, 1952. Ser. 2, t. 24, no. 5, p. 460-67, illus.) **Title tr.:** Observations on Palaeacaroides, 2nd series.

Contains a description of *Adelphacarus sellnicki*, n. gen., n. sp., an acarid collected by M. Sellnick, near Abisko in Torne Lappmark, Sweden. Series 1 of

this paper does not contain arctic material.

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29365. GRANIT, OLOF, 1914-1940. Versuch zur quantitativen Untersuchung der Vogelfauna einer Fjeldgegend in Nordfinland. (Ornis fennica, 1938. v. 15, no. 2-3, p. 53-65, illus.) *Title tr.:* An attempt at a quantitative investigation of bird fauna of a mountain region in northern Finland.

Contains physiographic data on the mountain region Viibustuoddarak (68°40' N. 25°58' E.) in Inare Lappmark; a list of 63 species of birds inhabiting this region, including 370 hatching pairs, and data on number of birds occurring in various biotopes of the studied region, with lists of species and numbers of pairs for each biotope. *Copy seen:* MH-Z.

GRANLUND, E., *see* Berg, G., and others. Finds skis Swedish bogs. 1950. No. 28079.

29366. GRANÖ, JOHANNES GABRIEL, 1882- . Geographic regions. (In: Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland, *pub.* in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 408-438, 9 text maps) 5 refs.

Landform, water form, vegetation form and man-made form regions of Finland (and their subdivisions) are discussed in some detail and shown on base maps. Analysis of these regions resulted in the delineation of 16 geographic territories and 65 geographic tracts within them. Territories 12-16 are within the arctic region. A composite map shows the tracts and the type of landscape to be found in each.

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GRANÖ, JOHANNES GABRIEL, 1882- ., *see also* Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

29367. GRANT, RONALD THOMSON, and E. F. BLAND. Observations on arteriovenous anastomoses in human skin and in the bird's foot with special reference to the reaction to cold. (Clinical science, 1931. v. 15, no. 4, p. 385-407, 9 fig., 4 illus., 7 tables) 13 refs.

Contains an account of observations and experiments showing that in man as well as in the hen and duck, the soles of the feet are rich in arteriovascular anastomoses and also react very strongly to cold. In the human palm the situation is similar. The anastomoses not only take in vascular reaction to cold but are

also believed to be responsible for the increased blood flow in the extremities.

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29368. GRANT, RONALD THOMSON, and others. Observations on the vessels and nerves of the rabbit's ear with special reference to the reaction to cold. (Clinical science, 1932. v. 16, no. 2, p. 69-101, 12 fig.) 11 refs. *Other authors:* E. F. Bland and P. D. Camp.

Contains a study on lightly anesthetized animals with ears exposed to 20° and 30° C. The temperature reaction resembles that observed in the human finger and consists of repeated rises and falls in temperature during cooling. Vascular dilatation affected chiefly the arteries and arteriovenous anastomoses with involvement of the capillaries, and was not confined to the cooled part only. It seems to differ from that in man by being largely independent from the nervous system. The vascular reaction is not due to release of a H-substance during cooling; rather the action of a choline-like substance is suggested.

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29369. GRANT, RONALD THOMSON. Remarks on the defences of the body against cold. (Guy's Hospital gazette, Mar. 1936. v. 50, no. 1243, p. 105-109, 3 illus. incl. chart, table)

Contains text of a paper read before the Physical Society; it deals mainly with vasoconstriction and vasodilation during cold exposure and with the anatomical and physiological aspects of this mechanism.

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GRANTA, ARTHUR, 1927- ., *see* Wedow, H., and others. Prelim. summary uranium & thorium, Alaska. 1953. No. 32864.

29370. GRASSO, ROSARIO. Sulla utilità della ginnastica vascolare e della soppressione del dolore nei congelati. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, *pub.* Rome 1943. p. 214-16) *Title tr.:* On the use of vascular gymnastics and the suppression of pain in frostbite.

Contains an account on various kinds of physical therapy, followed by a description of a method alternately producing compression and depression on the affected area and thus acting as passive vascular exercise. Active vascular exercise, as well as means of reducing pain are also discussed. *Copy seen:* DSG.

29371. GRATSĖSĖNOV, VALERIAN I. Übersicht der Süßwassercottiden des russischen Reiches. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1907. Bd. 31, no. 21-22, p. 654-60) **Title tr.:** A review of fresh-water Cottidae of the Russian Empire.

Contains a table for the determination of 19 species of fresh-water fishes of the fam. Cottidae, and a list of eight species, with synonyms, critical notes and data on geographic distribution. Includes *Cottus minutus* native to rivers of northern Russia from Lapland to the Yana and Kolyma, in eastern Siberia, and *Cottus sibiricus* from Ob', Yenisey and Yana Rivers, in Siberia. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29372. GRAVE, NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH. Iskopaemyi led v Ĭakutii. (Nauka i zhizn', 1941. vyp. 3, p. 27-31, illus.) **Title tr.:** Ground ice in Yakut A. S. S. R.

"The deposits of ground ice in the vicinity of Lake Abalakh (ca. 61°30' N. 131°20' E.) are described. Sink-holes and funnels formed by thawing ice and subsequent collapse of the upper ground layers are attributed to the deforestation which affects permafrost degradation. The structure of the ice indicated firm origin with layers of accumulated dust on the ice. Bacteriological analyses of the ground ice are presented."—SIPRE.

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GRAVES, ROBERT C., see Webb, H. M., and others. Relationship time of day and low temp. chromatophore rhythm. 1953. No. 32859.

29373. GRAVESEN, POUL BONDO. Tuberkulosen i Grønland. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 801-805, tables) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Tuberculosis in Greenland.

From an extensive survey made in the summer 1951, with over 1000 persons x-rayed, information is given on mortality and morbidity, epidemiology, diagnosis, therapy, prognosis; also on tuberculosis institutions: hospitals, sanitaria. Comparisons are made with conditions in Denmark, etc. The ravages of the disease in Greenland are discussed.

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29374. GRAVIER, GABRIEL, 1827-1904. L'abbé Petitot chez les grands Esquimaux. Rouen, Impr. E. Cagniard, 1888. 35 p. (Offprint from Société Libre d'Emulation du Commerce et de l'Industrie de la Seine-Inférieure) **Title**

tr.: Abbé Petitot among the Great Eskimos.

Contains popular account on Petitot's travels, life and adventures among the Canadian Eskimos and Indians, based on his works *Les grands Esquimaux*, 1887, and *Traditions indiennes du Canada*, 1886 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 13407 and 13409). Gravier takes a critical attitude toward Petitot's theory on Asiatic origin of the American Eskimos.

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29375. GRAVIER, GABRIEL, 1827-1904. L'abbé Petitot sous le cercle polaire. Rouen, Impr. E. Cagniard, 1889. 44 p. (Offprint from Société Normande de Géographie. Bulletin, Sept.-Oct. 1889) 42 refs. **Title tr.:** Abbé Petitot beyond the Arctic Circle.

Contains evaluation of Petitot's work *Quinze ans sous le cercle polaire*, 1889 (q. v.). Bibliography of G. Gravier's printed works, including five arctic papers, is added. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29376. GRAY, EDWARD Le BRETON, 1905-, and others. Nutritional requirements for men at work in cold, temperate and hot environments. (Journal of applied physiology, Oct. 1951. v. 4, no. 4, p. 270-75, tables) 4 refs. Other authors: F. C. Consolazio and R. M. Kark.

Caloric output for a standard amount of work performed at a constant temperature increased each time when clothing was changed from a desert to a temperate type, or from temperate to arctic type. Caloric output for a standard amount of work performed in a given outfit of clothes decreased each time by ca. 2 percent when temperature rose from -15° F. to 60° F., and from 60° to 90° F.

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29377. GRAYBIEL, ASHTON, 1902-, and CLYDE J. DAWE. Auricular fibrillation following hypothermia. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Apr. 1950. v. 1, no. 4, p. 418-21, illus.) 9 refs.

Contains a case report of a man, 32, white, who accidentally fell and remained in cold water (55°-58° F.) for nearly six hours. Prior to immersion he had drunk half a pint of whisky. Auricular fibrillation was among the clinical findings.

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29378. GRAYSON, JOHN. Cold and warmth vasoconstrictor responses in the

skin of man. (British heart journal, Apr. 1951. v. 13, no. 2, p. 167-76, 6 fig., 3 tables) 7 refs.

Contains a report on changes in blood flow of the skin as indicated by venous occlusion plathysmography and temperature measurements. Removal of cold stimulus produced considerable skin vasodilation in normal subjects without significant change in rectal temperature. Subsequent exposure to temperatures colder or hotter than the body caused reflex vasoconstriction in the skin, which is diminished or abolished by high rectal temperatures. Some deviations from this behavior in apparently normal men, and "cold hypersensitivity" in Raynaud's disease and acrocyanosis, are also discussed.

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29379. GRAYSON, JOHN. The sensitivity of the cold and warmth vasoconstrictor responses. (Journal of physiology, 1950. v. 111, p. 39P)

Contains an abstract on experiments made with 25 subjects. When completely covered with blankets in a cold environment, an exposed finger showed a temperature rise to about 35° C., without rise of rectal temperature. Subsequent exposure of the head and an arm produces a drop of about 2° C. in the finger. Further vasoconstrictor responses were elicited by exposure of the trunk or limbs. Raising the rectal temperature always reduced the sensitivity of these responses.

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GREAT BRITAIN. DEPT. OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH. ROAD RESEARCH LABORATORY, Harmondsworth, see Pugh, H. L. D. Snow fences. 1950. No. 31498.

29380. GREAT BRITAIN. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE. Aviation meteorological report on northern Scandinavia. London, n. d. various paging. typescript. tables. (*Its:* Aviation meteorological report. M. O. Misc. 365) 4 refs.

Contains "a description of the meteorological conditions for each season. Information important for aviation is given about general synoptic situations, temperature conditions, ice formation on aircraft, winds, clouds, precipitation, visibility, freezing of lakes and snow-cover. Data are added in appendix."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 326.

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29381. GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT. Prevention and treatment of immersion foot and of frostbite. [*Its:* Notice no. M. 226, London] (British medical bulletin, 1944. v. 2, no. 7, p. 150)

Contains text of instructions issued to British mariners. In addition to prevention and treatment, the instructions also deal with the causes, signs and reactions of these cold injuries.

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29382. GRECO, TOMMASO. Infiltrazioni del simpatico nella cura dei congelati. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, Sept. 1941. Anno 48, num. 38, p. 1603-1605) *Title tr.:* Sympathetic infiltration in frostbite therapy.

Contains an account, and description of technique, of sympathetic lumbar infiltration with novocain or scurocain. Thirty-eight military patients were treated; very good results were observed in 35 cases; no incident and no intolerance.

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29383. GRECO, TOMMASO. Infiltrazioni del simpatico nella cura dei congelati. (Sperimentale, Dec. 1941. v. 95, fasc. 10, p. 796-97) *Title tr.:* Sympathetic infiltration in frostbite therapy.

Contains a summary on novocain infiltration in about 40 military cases of frostbite of the lower extremity. In all cases pain and numbness disappeared and ulcerations healed.

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GREEN, DORR DUDLEY, 1895-. Predator control problems in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29384. GREEN, WILLIAM. Sentinel of the North. (Skyways, Dec. 1951. v. 10, p. 18-19, 49-51, illus.)

Description of Sweden's defensive preparations for future wars: notes and illus. of types of aircraft.

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29385. GREENAWAY, KEITH ROGERS, 1916-. Ice islands observed on R. C. A. F. polar flights. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 164-65)

Contains note on ice islands seen on Apr. 25, 1953 during a flight around Ellesmere Island, and on Apr. 26 during a return flight from the Pole. T-1 was seen at the entrance to Yelverton Bay, Ellesmere Island. A small ice island was

seen eight miles northeast of Franklin Island in Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere and Greenland, and another between Good Friday Bay and Skrugar Point, west coast of Axel Heiberg Island.

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29386. GREENAWAY, KEITH ROGERS, 1916- . Navare '52. RCAF's top arctic navigator tells of northern flights in Avro-converted Lancaster aircraft. (Jet age, summer 1952. v. 1, no. 2, p. 12-13, illus.)

Contains an account of a series of flights made between Apr. 27 and May 6, 1952 from Summerside (Prince Edward Island) via Goose Bay to Resolute on Cornwallis Island (74°42' N. 94°34' W.), thence over the arctic islands and waters to the North Pole. The flights, made each spring by the best navigators of the Royal Canadian Air Force Specialist Navigation School at Summerside, covered this year 18,000 nautical miles in two Lancasters. In addition to practicing and assessing new techniques in arctic navigation the participants set astronomical control points and checked elevations. Some data on previous flights are given.

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29387. GREENAWAY, KEITH ROGERS, 1916- . Radar as an aid to air navigation in the Arctic. (Institute of Navigation, London. Journal, 1951. v. 4, no. 4, p. 399-401, illus.)

"Summary of a paper presented to the Canadian Institute of Navigation at a meeting held in Montreal on 22 September 1950." *Contains* a discussion of the use of search radar to supplement or take the place of astronomical navigation. Cloud cover restricts or prevents astronomical observations on most arctic flights except in winter. Radar provides continuous contact with the ground and can be used both for the determination of drift and ground speeds and for pinpointing. These two techniques are discussed in turn. In the first, the bearings of a target such as an ice lead, pressure ridge, or prominent topographic feature are recorded as the target crosses the radar scope, or at known time intervals. Dead reckoning may be kept in this manner with a minimum of other navigational aid. In pinpointing, the dead reckoning position is computed, and a topographic map consulted. Features are noted on the map that are liable to be present on the radar picture, and an attempt is then

made to interpret the picture. Accurate maps and skillful interpretation are necessary for this method. Interpretation of the radar picture for various types of topography and at different seasons of the year is discussed. In winter, the snow and ice cover obscures many topographic features on the picture which may easily be interpreted in summer.

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GREENBERG, S. M., *see* Ershoff, B. B., and S. M. Greenberg. Effects of a transient vitamin A deficiency on subsequent resistance to cold. 1950. No. 28935.

29388. GREENE, RAYMOND. The immediate vascular changes in true frostbite. (Journal of pathology and bacteriology, July 1943. v. 55, p. 259-67, 10 illus.) 17 refs.

Contains a review of studies on the physiological and pathological effects of moderate cold (chilling) and of actual freezing (frostbite), followed by an investigation on experimental frostbite in mice. The affected parts (tails) were studied microscopically at various intervals after exposures of varying duration. Damage to the blood vessels, transudation and silting up of afferent vessels by stranded erythrocytes, but no true thrombosis, were observed. Abstracted by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Dec. 1943, v. 4, no. 4, p. 199-200.

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29389. GREENE, RAYMOND. The prevention and treatment of frostbite. (Practitioner, London, Jan. 1942. v. 148, no. 883, p. 38-43)

Contains an account of the symptoms of frostbite, trench foot, shelter foot, etc.; causes of frostbite, objective and subjective; prevention (proper clothes and shoes, warm, sufficient food, etc.); therapy (slow rewarming, gentle massage, etc.).

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29390. GREENE, RAYMOND. Trenchfoot. (*In:* Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine, London, 1942-1945, pub. 1947. p. 140-43)

Contains information and data on trench-foot casualties in World War I; on avoiding it through proper discipline, preliminary training in cold weather, proper clothing (and its characteristics), prevention of dampness in clothing by frequent changing, prevention of circulatory stagnation, proper food, proper trenches, etc.

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GREENE, RAYMOND, *see also* Learmonth, J. R., and *others*. Discussion immersion injuries . . . in wartime. 1948. No. 30363.

29391. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and *others*. The average internal temperature of fingers in cold water. (Clinical science, London, Aug. 31, 1950. v. 9, no. 3, p. 349-54, 5 fig., (table) 2 refs.) *Other authors*: J. T. Shepherd, and R. F. Whelan.

Contains description of a calorimetric method for determining the average internal temperature of the finger, followed by an investigation on the relationship of this temperature to the blood flow through the finger during vascular reaction to local cold. The temperature gradient in the finger is also discussed.

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29392. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and **J. T. SHEPHERD**. A controlled temperature plethysmograph for the index finger. (Journal of physiology, 1950. v. 111, p. 40P-41P. fig.)

Contains a description of a plethysmograph for observations at controlled temperatures and with heads of pressure up to 35 cm. of water. The principles and the ways the apparatus works are also explained.

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29393. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and *others*. The effect of local infiltration of anesthetics on the response to cold of the circulation through the finger tip. (Journal of physiology, 1951. v. 115, p. 44P) 4 refs. *Other authors*: J. T. Shepherd and R. F. Whelan.

Contains a summary of a reinvestigation of the effects of infiltration of novocain and other local anesthetics on the cold response. The temperature of the water, in which the finger was immersed prior to exposure to cold, largely determined the vasomotor response in the finger.

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29394. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and *others*. Heat loss from toes and forefeet during immersion in cold water. (Journal of applied physiology, July 1951. v. 4, no. 1, p. 37-45, illus., tables) 9 refs. *Other authors*: G. A. Kernohan, R. J. Marshall, J. T. Shepherd, and R. F. Whelan.

Contains a study on heat loss in water of 0°-6°, 6°-12°, 12°-15° C. of com-

fortably warm or heated subjects. When the toes of a comfortably warm subject are placed in water of 0°-6° C., there is almost complete arrest of circulation followed by a vasodilation and then by alternating periods of vasoconstriction and vasodilatation. Similar but smaller responses follow immersion at 6°-12° C.; there is no initial arrest of the circulation or cold vasodilatation at 12°-15° C. (No. 22204).

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29395. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and *others*. The loss of heat from the hands and from the fingers immersed in cold water. (Journal of physiology, Feb. 1951. v. 112, no. 3-4, p. 459-75, illus., tables) 10 refs. *Other authors*: J. T. Shepherd and R. F. Whelan.

Contains a study of heat loss from the hand, fingers and fingertips to water of 0°-6° C., by a new method described. There was very little heat loss from the circulating blood during the first five minutes; thermal loss per surface unit was largest in the fingertips, smallest in the hand and is generally reduced when the subject is cold and increased when he is hot. The cooling effect of the returning venous blood, size of blood flow, pain, etc. are also discussed.

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29396. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and *others*. The part played by the nervous system in the response to cold of the circulation through the finger tip. (Clinical science, Aug. 1951. v. 10, no. 3, p. 347-60, 7 fig.) 9 refs. *Other authors*: J. T. Shepherd, and R. F. Whelan.

Contains a report on a reinvestigation of the problem by quantitative methods. It is concluded that "the response to cold does not depend on the integrity of somatic sensory nerve fibres, although when they are intact the response is much larger than when they are not." The results are discussed in relation to discrepancies of some early investigations.

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29397. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and *others*. The part played by the nervous system in the response to cold of the circulation through the finger tip. (Journal of physiology, Sept. 1951. v. 115, no. 1, p. 10P-11P) 3 refs. *Other authors*: J. T. Shepherd, and R. F. Whelan.

Contains an abstract of observations

on six cases of peripheral nerve injury, all of whom had complete anesthesia of at least one finger, and in three of whom a peripheral nerve had been completely divided. The examinations showed that it is unnecessary to claim a local axon reflex as the basic mechanism of cold vasodilatation; however, the response to cold is much improved when the somatic nerves are intact. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29398. GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, and J. T. SHEPHERD.

A quantitative study of the response to cold of the circulation through the fingers of normal subjects. (Clinical science, Aug. 31, 1950. v. 9, no. 3, p. 323-47, 12 fig., plate, table) 22 refs.

Contains account of observations made with the venous occlusion plethysmograph supplemented by calorimetric observations. Heat exchange between the finger and environment; blood flow through the finger; range of response to cold, and the problem of pain due to cold are studied and discussed.

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GREENFIELD, ARCHIBALD DAVID MANT, see also Duff, F., and others.

Response to vasodilator substances. 1953. No. 28831.

29399. GREENMAN, WILLIAM GARRETT, 1888- . Petroleum exploration in arctic Alaska. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings, May 1950. v. 76, no. 5, p. 526-31, illus.)

Contains a general summary of problems of exploration and production in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, northern Alaska. Created in 1923 the reserve was not exploited until 1944 when oil shortages on the west coast made it necessary. Methods of exploration, choice of personnel, and need for accurate charts are discussed. Problems created by arctic weather and terrain are described with regard to landing supplies, construction, transportation, navigational aids, communications, and clothing. Insect control, morale of personnel, and Eskimo labor are also discussed. Eight U. S. government agencies carrying on research at the Navy's base camp at Point Barrow are listed. See also *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 6140. **Copy seen:** DLC.

GREGORY, R. A., see U. S. Forest Service, Alaska Forest Research Center. Technical notes, 1-22. 1949-53. No. 32621.

GREIFF, DONALD, see also Blumenthal, H. T., and others. Studies effect low temp. transplantability tissue. 1950. No. 28187.

GREIFF, DONALD, see also Walsh, L. B., and others. Effect low temp. morphol. Sarcoma 37. 1950. No. 32828.

29400. GREILING-KNOLL, URSULA. Berufung und Berufungserlebnis bei den Schamanen. (Stuttgart. Linden-Museum. Tribus, Jahrbuch, 1952-53. Neue Folge, Bd. 2-3, p. 227-28) 26 refs. **Title tr.:** Vocation and the vocational experience among the shamans.

Contains an investigation based on the literature, of the social and psychological aspects of a person's taking over the duties of a shaman. The functions of a shaman may be inherited, or an individual may receive the call from supernatural powers directly through a spirit, usually in animal's shape, or get the vocation from inner compulsion, or by seeing signs of omen. The office of shaman, however, can be also acquired by buying access into the class of shamans, although vocation is essential. The personal reactions vary: some individuals are glad to be selected to this office by the spirits, others are anxious; it is possible not to respond to the call, it is dangerous, however, to reject the wish of spirits. Many references are made to shamanism among the Paleo-Siberians, Eskimos and Ural-Altaic peoples. **Copy seen:** DLC.

GRELL, S. M., see Luyet, B. J., and S. M. Grell. Study ultracentrifuge frozen cells. 1936. No. 30581.

29401. GREMLER, PAUL E. Arctic air photography. Arctic mapping. (In: American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. pub. in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 391-92)

Contains a brief survey of aerial mapping in Alaska by the U. S. Air Force. Aeronautical charting photography of the Territory was completed in 1943. Mapping photography was limited to small areas until after World War II. Present aerial photography methods and specifications are outlined, with emphasis on the use of Shoran in navigation. A specialized mapping squadron is being formed, and new automatic equipment should reduce the number of personnel required as well as errors in photography. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29402. GREN, A. N. Zyrjânskaâ (Komi) literatura. (Permskii kraevedcheskii sbornik, 1927. vyp. 3, p. 80-86) *Title tr.:* The Zyryan literature.

Contains review of writing of the Zyryans: their ancient hieroglyphic signs and calendar sticks, St. Stephan's Zyryan alphabet of 1372 (or 1375), work of G. S. Lytkin (1835-1907) and growth of Zyryan literature, the alphabet of V. A. Malodtsov composed of Russian, with a few of Latin characters, etc. Zyryan folklore is characterized by: wedding laments, animal fables, heroic songs, tales proper, and humorous narratives; parallels with Votyak and Samoyed folk poetry are noted.

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29403. GRESSARD, ROBERT. Rapport médical des raids du printemps et du groupe séismique Bleu. (*In:* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 156-59. diag.) *Title tr.:* Medical report on the spring trips and on the seismic group "Blue."

Contains brief discussion of medical equipment and services during the trip of the wintering party (of 1950-51) to the west coast of Greenland, May 1951, and during the summer activities of seismic group "Blue" on the inland ice June-Sept. The problem of treating the wounded or sick (with digestive troubles insomnia, irritability, etc., also carbon monoxide poisoning) is considered. Frequent aerial supply of fresh food was a large factor in maintaining the health of the group.

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29404. GRESSARD, ROBERT. Santé. (*In:* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 151-53) *Title tr.:* Health.

Contains a brief account on the major items of medical equipment taken with the expedition; medical examination of its members; medical service aboard ship, in the camps, stations, and during the climb; preparations for wintering.

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GRESSARD, ROBERT, *see also* Rouillon, G., and others. Ravitaillement aérien, 1949-51. 1953. No. 31715.

29405. GREVINGK, KONSTANTIN I., 1819-1887. Zur Archäologie des Balti-

cum und Russlands. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1874. Bd. 7, p. 59-110) *Title tr.:* Contribution to the archeology of the Baltic countries and Russia.

Includes notes on the places where skeletons or bones (tusks, teeth, horns, etc.) of mammoth and northern reindeer have been found, in Scandinavia, the Baltic countries, Russia, and Germany, etc. (p. 62-65). The paper deals with stone and bronze ages in those countries.

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GREY, LIONEL PAUL, *see* Dos Passos, C. F., and L. P. Grey. Genitalic survey Argynninae. 1945. No. 28797.

GREY, LIONEL PAUL, *see also* Dos Passos, C. F., and L. P. Grey. Systematic catalogue of *Speyeria*. 1947. No. 28800.

29406. GREZE, V. N. Obnaruzhenie nerestelishch metodom analiza pitanii ryb: Sibirskoe otdelenie VNIORKH. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, Oct. 1947. t. 23, no. 10, p. 36-39, diag.) 8 refs. *Title tr.:* Locating spawning areas by the method of analyzing fish food; Siberian Section of the All-Union Institute for Lake and River Fisheries.

Contains description of experimental work carried out in Nov. and Dec. 1943 on Lake Taymyr by the fisheries expedition. Analysis of the spawn found in the stomach of burbot and the white fish *Coregonus muksun* (Pall.) in various parts of lake enabled the spawning area of sil (*Coregonus lavaretus*) to be located with precision. The hydrological conditions, structure of the lake bottom and character of its benthos are stressed.

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29407. GRIBANOVSKIĬ, N. N. Fol'k-lornaâ rabota v Iakutskoi respublikie. (Sovetskii fol'klor, 1936. no. 4-5, p. 434-35) *Title tr.:* Folkloristic work in the republic of Yakutia.

Contains a review of work done in the past and at present; notation of ten old epic songs from a 75 year-old Yakut in 1936, etc.

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29408. GRIBETZ, DONALD, 1925-, and others. Vitamin A poisoning. (Pediatrics, Mar. 1951. v. 7, no. 3, p. 372-85, illus., tables) 31 refs. *Other authors:* Samuel H. Silverman and Albert E. Sobel.

Contains presentation of two cases of hypervitaminosis A, with a review of experimental and clinical literature. One of the cases presented the highest reported

fasting plasma vitamin level, with indications of large stores of this vitamin in the liver. Techniques of vitamin determination, similarities between experimental and clinical observations, problems of diagnosis, etc., are also discussed.

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GRIFFIN, DONALD REDFIELD, 1915- . The comparative physiology of Alaskan bird migrations. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29409. GRIFFIN, DONALD REDFIELD, 1915- , and others. The effects of cold and rate of ascent on aero-embolism. (Journal of aviation medicine, Feb. 1946. v. 17, p. 56-66, 2 fig., 3 tables, 10 refs.) Other authors: S. Robinson, H. S. Belding, R. C. Darling, and E. S. Turrell.

Contains an account of observations on 18 men aged 18-40, during simulated ascents in a refrigerated altitude chamber. Men kept comfortably warm suffered much less from the bends (aero-embolism, decompression sickness, caisson disease) than they did when they were definitely cold. This partial protection from the bends occurred either when the experiments were conducted in warm air or when the subjects wore electrically heated clothing. Heavy (alpaca) but unheated clothing however did not reduce the incidence of bends from the rate found in the subjects kept cold; these alpaca-clad subjects were comfortable but chilly, and probably vasoconstricted.

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29410. GRIFFIN, DONALD REDFIELD, 1915- . Physiological thermodynamics of arctic animals. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 93-97, 2 fig.)

Contains an introductory discussion of heat production, insulation, and the regulation of both in animals and man, followed by an account of measurements of temperature gradients (and estimated heat flow) in the fur of huskies and in that of a snowshoe hare.

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29411. GRIFFIN, JAMES BENNETT, 1905- . A preliminary statement on the pottery from Cape Denbigh, Alaska. (In: *Asia and North America, trans-Pacific contacts*, pub. as: Society for American archaeology. Memoirs, no. 9;

supplement to American antiquity, Jan. 1953. v. 18, no. 3, pt. 2, p. 40-42)

Contains short examination of the ceramic material excavated by Giddings in 1948-49 at the site of Iyatayet on Cape Denbigh, Norton Sound, northwestern Alaska.

The pottery was found in levels above the flint complex and separated from the latter by a sterile zone. The top layers contain some artifacts and ceramic materials similar to nearby finds dated roughly 1500-1600 A. D., and some suggestive of early Punuk. The lower layers represent a significantly new find which author terms Norton ceramic complex. Its relative age is indicated by radiocarbon-dating of roughly 50 B. C. to 500 A. D. and by similarity to Ipiutak, early south Alaskan and Dorset. Its features are discussed comparatively with Eurasian and eastern North American materials, and further investigations called for, to locate ceramic sites in the geographic gap between eastern and western finds.

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29412. GRIFFITH, RICHARD, 1912- . The world of Robert Flaherty. New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1953. xxii, 165 p. approx. 70 illus., map on endpapers.

Includes account (p. 1-43) of Flaherty's five exploring expeditions, 1910-1916, to Ungava Peninsula, Baffin Island, and Belcher Islands in search of iron and copper, and his observations of landscape, birds, wildlife, and, particularly, the Eskimos of northern Quebec. The filming of *Nanook of the North* in northern Quebec in 1919-1920 is described. Text is largely quotations from Flaherty's writings.

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29413. GRIFONI, V. Ulteriori osservazioni sierologiche su di un caso di malattia emolitica da freddo (crioemoglobinuria parossistica). (Rivista dell'Istituto sieroterapico italiano, sez. II, July-Sept. 1950. v. 25, no. 3, p. 146-56, tables) 27 refs. **Title tr.:** Further serological observations on a case of hemolytic disease due to cold (paroxysmal cold-hemoglobinuria).

Contains a report on final studies of a case of cold hemoglobinuria, dealing with: the properties of hemolysis, and of panagglutinin; the sensitivity of erythrocytes toward these antibodies; reactions to syphilis; the behavior as to time of the various serological characters; the pre-

sumed cryo-antigenic function of the patients' erythrocytes. Summaries in French and English.

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29414. GRIGGS, ROBERT FISKE, 1881- . Klimatische Fernwirkungen grosser Vulkan-Ausbrüche. (Natur und Volk, 1938, Bd. 68, Heft. 11, p. 529-33) *Title tr.:* Wide-spread influence on climate of the eruption of large volcanoes.

Contains some excerpts from the second German edition (Leipzig, 1928) of the author's work, *The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes*, dealing with the influence of the eruption of Katmai in 1912, on the climate of Alaska and whole Northern Hemisphere, supplemented by data on similar effects after the eruption of Asama-Yami in Japan and Skaptarjökull in Iceland (1783-85), Tomboro in the East Indies (1813), etc.; introductory remarks by R. Richter.

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GRIGGS, ROBERT FISKE, 1881- . Revegetation and soil formation in Alaska; with comment by D. B. Lawrence. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29415. GRIGORE'EV, ANDREĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1883- . Opyt kharakteristiki osnovnykh tipov fizikogeograficheskoi sredy, chast' 3. Tipy fizikogeograficheskoi sredy sushi arkticheskogo poľasa. (Problemy fizicheskoi geografii, 1939. no. 7, p. 3-54, 7 tables) 60 refs. *Title tr.:* Essay in characterization of the basic types of physical-geographic environments, part 3. Types of physical-geographic environment of dry land of the arctic belt.

The climate of the arctic "belt" is characterized by very low annual air temperature, negative balance of radiant heat and positive water balance. Mean air temperature of summer is never higher than +5° C. Roughly this area comprises Europe and western Siberia north of 75° N. lat. and eastern Siberia north of 70° N. lat. The temperature conditions of the area are connected with a great loss of heat reflected from ice and snow cover of the Arctic Basin. The coldest months are Jan. and Feb. As a consequence of the lack of insolation, the difference between their temperature is small. In summer and winter, the daily variations are also small. The relative humidity for the

entire area is very high, 80-90 percent. Cloudiness and atmospheric precipitations frequent but in small quantities characterize the area. A brief treatment of this subject was pub. in 1928 (*see* Arctic Bibliography, No. 22233). Summary in French. *Copy seen:* DLC.

29416. GRIGORE'EV, N. F. Geologicheskii ocherk stoľanki Kullaty. K morfologii i genezisu Lenskikh terras v ralone r. Kullaty-ŭrėkh, Ordzhonikidzevskii r-n, ĬASSR. (In: Okladnikov, A. P. Lenskie drevnosti, vyp. 3, 1950, p. 163-77) *Title tr.:* Geological sketch of the Kullaty site. The morphology and genesis of the Lena terraces in the region of Kullaty-Yurėkh River, district of Ordzhonikidze, Yakut A. S. S. R.

Contains a description of ground profiles at the archeological sites and of the river terraces, based on material collected during the Lena archeological expedition of the Institute of Material Culture in 1946, led by A. P. Okladnikov. Earlier studies are noted; the character of the nearby river bed and valley, the composition and formation of the terraces, age of strata, etc., are dealt with.

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29417. GRIGORE'EV, S. N. Mekhanizatsiia razgruzki ryboprosol'nykh chanov i ukladki ryby v taru. (Rybnoe khozĭstvo, Feb. 1951. t. 27, no. 2, p. 12-18, illus., diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Mechanization of unloading fish-salting tubs and of packing fish.

Contains detailed description of a pump for unloading salted fish, and of vibrators for packing salted and frozen herring. Both are used by the Murmansk Fishing Combine.

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29418. GRIGORE'EV, S. N. Mekhanizatsiia rybnol promyshlennosti Murmana. (Rybnoe khozĭstvo, Sept. 1951. t. 27, no. 9, p. 39-43, illus.) *Title tr.:* Mechanization of the Murman fish industry.

Contains account of new mechanical devices introduced or tested in 1950 by the Murmansk Fishing Combine, in the loading, unloading, processing, sorting, internal transportation, and packing of fish in the factories and on vessels. The efficiency of vibrators used in packing is particularly praised. *Copy seen:* DLC.

GRIGORE'VA, V. G., *see* Dadykin, V. P., and V. G. Grigore'va. O fotosinteze Zapolĭar'ĭa. 1951. No. 28652.

29419. GRIGOROV, I. P. Ischezazhshchie ostrova. (Priroda, 1946. no. 10, p. 65-68) *Title tr.*: Disappearing islands.

Contains notes on the disappearance of Vasilevskiy Island in Laptev Sea. It had been explored and put on the map by Lt. Anzhu in 1823; and was visited by the expedition on the *Vatgach* in 1912, when the process of its destruction was noted. The island was not to be found in 1936. The same process is taking place on Semenovskiy Island in the same area of Laptev Sea. The author who studied this problem for a long time is of the opinion that the heat of the sun and the activity of warm sea water in the summer time are the chief factors in the destruction of these islands. Under the influence of such forces, the fossil ice which forms an important component of these arctic islands starts to degenerate, and its degradation leads to a rapid erosion. The warming up of the climate in the Arctic is a contributing factor in this process. *Copy seen*: DLC; MH.

GRIGOROVSKIĬ, N., see Voronov, A. Ĭridicheskie obychai Ostiakov i SamoĬdov. 1900. No. 32799.

29420. GRINKOVA, N. L. Ėkspeditsiia gosudarstvennogo muzeia ĕtnografii v Severnyi Kral. (Sovetskaiĕ ĕtnografiĕ, 1936. no. 1, p. 160-65, 4 illus., map) *Title tr.*: An expedition of the State Ethnographical Museum to the Northern Region.

Contains description of an expedition in the region of Arkhangel'sk, 1935. The itinerary was from Arkhangel'sk to Kar'yepol'ye, following the Pinega River; the task, to discover changes since the October Revolution and their effect upon the life of the people. The party worked in two teams: one headed by N. P. Grinkov investigated the Russian population, the other, under T. A. Krĭkov, the Zyryans. The purpose of both teams was to survey collectivization and the life of the people in the kolkhoses, also to collect objects for the Revolutionary Museum. *Copy seen*: DSI.

29421. GRIP, ERLAND. Tracing of glacial boulders as an aid to ore prospecting in Sweden. (Economic geology, Dec. 1953. v. 48, no. 8, p. 715-25, 6 sketch maps) 5 refs.

Boulder trains containing ore boulders are followed back to the original source of the ore, direction of ice flow being

determined by striae and other indications. Six such boulder trains are described. The northernmost and longest one, mapped by the Geological Survey of Sweden in 1940-43, led north from the Arctic Circle near Murjek for 125 km. to the mountain of Ultevis, where a manganese mineralized zone was found.

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29422. GRIPP, KARL, 1891-, and **W. G. SIMON.** Die experimentelle Darstellung des Brodelbodens. (Naturwissenschaften, Jan. 5, 1934. Bd. 22, p. 8-10, illus.) *Title tr.*: The experimental representation of arctic thawing ground.

"Experiments were conducted with pulverized rock to study the segregation into fine and coarse material of arctic soils in the process of thawing. The experimental thawing ground under conditions of heat convection reacted similarly to arctic ground in respect to the distribution of the thawing areas, ring formation, and other arctic soil phenomena. Polygons of the Arctic consist of fine-grained soil from which coarser components are separated by heat convection under special conditions."—SIPRE. *Copy seen*: DLC.

29423. GRISONI, MAURICE. Journal de route du groupe sĕismique Rouge. (In: Expĕditions polaires franĕaises. Expĕdition arĕtique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports prĕliminaires, 1953. Sĕrie scientifique no. 16, p. 121-26, illus., tables) *Title tr.*: Route journal of seismic group "Rouge."

Contains in tabular form, an outline of work accomplished, equipment used, mileage covered, temperatures encountered, etc., by the six-man party on the Greenland inland ice, June 14-Aug. 27, 1951. Six seismic traverses were made: (1) Camp VI (69°42' N. 48°16' W.)—Sĕparation Sud (66°51' N. 47° W.); (2) Sĕparation Sud—Station Centrale (70°55' N. 40°38' W.); (3) Station Centrale—Cecilia Nunatak (72°36' N. 28° W.); (4) return; (5) Station Centrale—Jonction Forel (66°52' N. 39°33' W.); (6) Jonction Forel—R500 (69°53' N. 47°10' W.). A general account of the seismic program is given separately by J. J. Holtzscherer, q. v.

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29424. GRĬNER, S. A. K voprosu o statistike olenevodstva. (Sovetskaiĕ

Azifā, 1926, v. 2, no. 4, p. 44-60, tables)

Title tr.: Statistics of reindeer breeding.

Contains a survey of statistical data on reindeer breeders and breeding throughout the world, and extensive analysis of those available on the U.S.S.R., especially the Kamchatka region (1890-1922), with critical remarks on their reliability. In introduction, the paramount importance of the reindeer in economy of arctic regions is stressed; and means for fostering its husbandry, primarily by industrial utilization of meat and skin, are discussed.

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29425. GROEN, P. Over de golfstrom en ons klimaat. (Hemel en dampkring, 1952. v. 50, no. 1, p. 3-5, map) **Title tr.:** The Gulf Stream and our climate.

Contains "a brief and simple description of the course of the Gulf Stream (illustrated by a map), of its motive force, of its effect upon the climate of Labrador, Greenland and western Europe, in particular that of Holland. The possible effect of an increase in warm water transported by the Gulf Stream upon the climate of western Europe and the possibility of a change in the course of the Gulf Stream are discussed."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 333.

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29426. GRØNLANDS KIRKE OG SKOLE, Godthaab, 1943—

Journal published during World War II (no. 1-3, 1943-45) when relations between the church in Greenland and Denmark were suspended and a previous journal *Meddelelser om den grønlandske kirkesag* ceased with no. 67, 1939. The new journal of about 30 p. each issue, has short articles and news (in Danish) of missions and schools in Greenland. A few are listed in this Bibliography under the authors' names. **File seen:** DLC.

29427. GRØNLANDSPOSTEN. Den danske Thule- og Ellesmereland Ekspedition 1939-41. (Grønlandsposten, 1945. Aarg. 4, nr. 5, p. 56-57) **Title tr.:** The Danish Thule- and Ellesmereland Expedition 1939-41.

Contains a report of the lecture delivered before The Greenland Society by the expedition's leader, James van Hauen, after his return to Denmark in 1941. The five-man party (Johannes Troelsen, Gudmundur Thorlaksson, Christian Vibe, Manne Rasmussen, and van Hauen), sailed in June 1939 on the *Svaerdfisken*

to Refuge Harbor in Ingfield Land, to carry out geologic, zoologic and botanical investigations in northern Thule district and Ellesmere Island. Their activities are briefly noted. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29428. GRØNLANDSPOSTEN. De grønlandske biblioteksvæsen maa snarest ophjælpes. (Grønlandsposten, 1950. Aarg. 9, nr. 6, p. 70-72) **Title tr.:** Library work in Greenland needs immediate promotion.

Contains a general review of facilities and work of the library in Godthaab, West Greenland. Established by missionaries about 1850, it has given organized library service since 1913; it includes a branch at Egedesminde and the three ship-libraries aboard the schooners *Klappmydsen*, *Fylla* and *Bjørnen*. The book collection (mainly popular) and readers (including students and children) are characterized and statistics given, based on data supplied by the librarian Mr. Motzfeld-Hammeken.

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GRØNTVED, JOHANNES, 1882—, see Birket-Smith, K. Chugach Eskimo. 1953. No. 28141.

29429. GRØNTVED, JULIUS, 1899— *Trichophrya danae* sp. nov., a suctorial protozoan from Greenland waters. (Meddelelser om Grønland, 1951. Bd. 142, nr. 8, p. 13-21, illus., chart) 6 refs.

Contains description of a species found first off the southeast coast of Greenland in June 1950 while the Danish research ship *Dana* was carrying out investigations in Greenland waters (June 29-July 26, 1950). The morphology of *Tricophrya danae* is described in detail and its occurrence in southern Greenland waters is discussed. Other plankton species found with it are listed. **Copy seen:** DGS.

29430. GRÖNVALL, H. M. F. Signaltjänst i sno och kyla. (Pansar, militär-teknisk tidskrift, June 1947. v. 16, p. 13-14) **Title tr.:** Signal service in snow and cold.

"The effectiveness of military signal service was tested during the winter of 1946-47 in Norrland (Sweden) at temperatures as low as -30° C. A transmitter was operated inside a truck that carried three sleds (pulks) on the roof for manual transportation of the station for field use. Extra equipment was carried in a trailer. The cable group used pulks for transportation of cables and wires. The

instruments operated well at temperatures down to -20° C. in shelters heated by a tent stove. It is concluded that motorized groups equipped with skis and pulks operate more satisfactorily."—SIPRE.

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29431. GROGAN, K. C. Treatment plant operation at Giant Yellowknife. (Canadian mining and metallurgical bulletin, Apr. 1953. v. 46, no. 492, p. 210-21, illus., diagrs., 3 tables) Also pub. as: Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Transactions, 1953. v. 56, p. 88-99.

Gold ore from Giant Yellowknife Mine, west side of Yellowknife Bay, Great Slave Lake, is complex; gold occurs closely associated with other minerals. Ore dressing investigations began in 1944 and plant construction in 1947. Processes in recovery of gold include fine grinding, flotation, roasting of the flotation concentrate, subsequent cyanidation of the calcine, and refining. These, with equipment used, are described in turn. Brief discussion of the paper appears in the same issue of the journal, p. 338.

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GROLLMAN, ARTHUR, 1901-, see Flexner, L. B., and A. Grollman. Reduction osmic acid. 1939. No. 29050.

GROMAKOVSKAIA, M. M., see Shtern, L. S., and others. K voprosu lechenii shoka. 1943. No. 32012.

GROMOV, I. M., see Vinogradov, B. S., and I. M. Gromov. Gryzuny fauny SSSR. 1952. No. 32747.

GRONOW, D. G. C., see Bartlett, D. J., and D. G. C. Gronow. Manual dexterity in cold. 1952. No. 27999.

29432. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, FRANZ, and W. SCHOEDEL. Das Bild der akuten Unterkühlung im Tierexperiment. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, June 1943. Bd. 201, no. 5, p. 417-42, 10 fig., 3 tables) 46 refs. **Title tr.:** The picture of acute hypothermia in animal experiments.

Contains a study of dogs made hypothermic by immersion in water of 6° - 8° C. Changes in body temperature, in energy metabolism, breathing, circulation, sugar and lactic acid levels of the blood, the alkaline reserve and arterial oxygen saturation, are described. It is concluded that changes of metabolism or

of hormonal regulation play only a minor role in causing death from hypothermia; the main causes of it appear to be paralysis of the medullary centers and disturbances in cardiac excitability. In cases of chronic hypothermia, exhaustion furnishes an additional, contributory factor. Abstracted by R. Green in *Bulletin of war medicine*, May 1944, v. 4, no. 9, p. 508. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29433. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, FRANZ, and W. SCHOEDEL. Tierexperimentelle Untersuchungen zur Frage der Therapie bei Unterkühlung. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, June 1943. Bd. 201, no. 5, p. 457-67, 8 fig.) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Experimental studies with animals on the problem of therapy of hypothermia.

Contains a study on the therapeutic value of adrenalin, veritol, sympathol, atropine, glucose and rapid rewarming on hypothermic, anesthetized dogs. Of the substances, only atropine and glucose had a slight and passing beneficial effect. Rapid rewarming in water of 40° C. led in nearly all cases to recovery. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, May 1944, v. 4, no. 9, p. 508. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29434. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, FRANZ, and W. SCHOEDEL. Zur Wirkung der Anaesthetica auf unterkühlte Tiere. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, June 1943. Bd. 201, no. 5, p. 443-56, 7 fig., table) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** On the effect of stimulating drugs on hypothermic animals.

Contains a study on the effects of cardiazol, coramine, lobeline, and strychnine on dogs made hypothermic under morphium-urethane narcosis. None of these substances had a therapeutic effect during the phases of declining excitability or paralysis. Coramine and lobeline in doses normally well tolerated caused slowing of heartbeat, arrhythmia and drop of arterial pressure in cooled animals; this behavior was traced to an increased vagus action. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, May 1944, v. 4, no. 9, p. 508.

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29435. GROSVENOR, GILBERT HOVEY, 1875-, and THOMAS W. McKNEW. We followed Peary to the Pole. (National geographic magazine,

Oct. 1953. v. 104, no. 4, p. 469-84, 12 illus., text map)

Contains a popular account of a U.S. Air Force flight May 18-21, 1953, in which the authors participated as observers from the National Geographic Society. The course from Washington, D. C. via Thule in northwest Greenland, Alert and Cape Columbia on northern Ellesmere, Fletcher's ice island T3, to the North Pole, and the return via Nord on Peary Land, and Thule, is described. Authors comment briefly on the Thule air base, Alert and Nord weather stations, etc., and recall achievements of the earlier expeditions of Peary, Greely, and others, associated with localities traversed on this flight. Several of these localities and the site of the Pole are illustrated with aerial photographs.

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29436. GROTE, HERMANN, 1882- . Beitrag zur Kenntnis des Birkenzeisigs *Carduelis flammea*. (Journal für Ornithologie, 1943. Bd. 91, Heft 1, p. 136-43) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Contribution to the knowledge of the redpoll [*lit.* "birch-finch"] *Carduelis flammea*.

Contains an account of the systematic position of the species, breeding areas in European and Asiatic Russia, breeding biotopes, breeding season, nesting behavior, migrations. The form is common in the warm season in the tundra and taiga, but migrates south in the fall.

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29437. GROTE, HERMANN, 1882- . Das nordwestsibirische Blaukehlchen. (Falco, 1932. Jahrg. 28, no. 1, p. 3-4) **Title tr.:** The blue-throated warbler from northwestern Siberia.

Contains a discussion of a specimen of this bird collected by S. Naumov on Gydan Peninsula and described by him as a geographic race of *Cyanosylvia suecica*. The author recognizes it to be a new subspecies of *C. suecica*.

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29438. GROTE, HERMANN, 1882- . Über den Ural Jagdfalken. (Falco, 1938. Jahrg. 34, no. 2, p. 60-62) **Title tr.:** On the Ural falcons.

Contains critical notes on *Falco rusticala uralensis* (= *F. gyrfalco uralensis*), which is not recognized by the author as a separate geographic race because this bird breeds in Arkhangel'sk Province and northwestern Siberia (Omsk Province)

and is only a visitor in the Urals during its migration.

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29439. GROTE, HERMANN, 1882- . Über die russischen Blaukehlchen. (Falco, 1931. Jahrg. 27, no. 1, p. 1-6) **Title tr.:** On the Russian blue-throated warbler.

Contains an annotated list of 13 species of blue-throated warbler inhabiting Russia, compiled chiefly on the basis of the paper by A. Tugarinov, *The bluethroats of eastern palearctic*, 1928 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26824). *Cyanosylvia suecica* distributed from Kola to Taymyr Peninsula and *C. suecica robusta* from Taymyr to Chukotsk Peninsula and Kamchatka are included.

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29440. GROW, MALCOLM CUM-MINGS, 1887- . Preliminary report on effect of cold on oxygen content of the blood. (Military surgeon, Mar. 1940. v. 86, p. 225-35, 3 tables)

Contains an account of observations on humans, some animal experiments, and one test with a human subject, indicating a great resemblance between the mental symptoms of anoxemia (exhilaration coupled with distortion of judgment) and those during and following exposure to severe cold. The limited experimental work indicates a marked decrease of oxygen utilization by the tissues during and after cold exposure. The use of oxygen in first aid of frostbite is tentatively suggested.

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29441. GRUENING, ERNEST HENRY, 1887- . Alaska: progress and problems. (Scientific monthly, July 1953. v. 77, no. 1, p. 3-13, illus.)

Population trends between 1880 and 1953, and factors responsible for increase in population after 1930 are discussed. Such factors include programs of private industry and of the Territorial legislature in housing, industry, tourism, revenue, aviation, etc. Reasons for statehood are outlined. Present Territorial needs include revision of land laws, highway development, harbor projects, power development, judiciary reforms and law enforcement, and research in agriculture, fisheries, and public health. Continued need for federal assistance following statehood is stressed. Author was Governor of Alaska 1939-1953. Paper is based on his address to the Third Alaskan Science Conference, 1952.

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29442. GRUENING, ERNEST HENRY, 1887- . The political ecology of Alaska. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference* . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 7-24)

Contains a discussion on the interrelationship of natural, social, and political sciences in Alaska, based on a summary of Alaskan history, government, laws, of land, highway, and tax programs, population trends, influence of World War II on Alaskan development and defense, and the position of Eskimos and Indians in Alaskan government and social structure.

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29443. GRUNIN, K. IĀ. Lichinki ovodov domashnikh zhivotnykh SSSR. Moskva—Leningrad, 1953. 124 p. illus. Over 100 refs. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Opredeliteli po faune SSSR. no. 51) **Title tr.:** Insect larvae of domestic animals of the U. S. S. R.

Contains in the introductory part (p. 5-30), information on general morphology and biology of these larvae; damage caused; control measures; key to families, etc.; bibliography. This is followed by the special part (p. 31-123) with descriptions and keys of families, and accounts of individual species, viz. larval stages, distribution, biology and control measures. Three species are of arctic or subarctic occurrence: *Cephenomyia trompe* L. (p. 57-63), its larvae infesting the head cavities of the reindeer (arctic Europe and Asia, Alaska, northern Canada); *Oedemagada tarant* L. (p. 74-79) subcutaneous parasite of reindeer, common in the same area and in Kamchatka; *Hypoderma bovis* De Geer (p. 79-87) parasitic on cattle (southern Arkhangelsk and Komi districts, southern Yakut A.S.S.R.).

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29444. GRUPP, GEORGE W. Navy cold weather construction engineering. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings, Nov. 1949. v. 75, p. 1233-41, illus., diagrs.)

"The phenomenon of permafrost is discussed. Plant growth and soil formations indicating the presence or absence of permafrost are described. The selection of building sites requires preliminary aerial and ground reconnaissance and soil studies. Constructions may be damaged by ground swelling, irregular thawing and disturbance of the permafrost equilibrium by insufficient insulation. Foundation and utilidor construction,

building insulation, roof coverings and the use of prefabricated arctic barracks are discussed. The necessity of adapting engineering methods to natural arctic conditions is emphasized."—SIPRE.

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29445. GRUPP, GEORGE W. Navy overland transportation methods in the polar regions. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings, Oct. 1949. v. 75, p. 1123-26, illus.)

"Routes for overland transportation are selected on the basis of aerial photograph and map studies, and aerial and land reconnaissance. Long routes are surveyed daily by aerial reconnaissance to ascertain snow shifting. Insulated, hydraulic-type bulldozers precede the tractor trains to smooth the surface of the proposed trail. The tractor trains consist of trailer units mounted on bobsleds, go-devil sleds or tracked atthey wagons drawn in tandem by tracked-wheel tractors. All batteries and carburators are heavily insulated. Engines are preheated by three types of heaters including a self-powered unit producing 250,000 B. t. u./hr. used for tractors' batteries, crankcases, carburators, intake manifolds and oil pans; a portable unit producing 100,000 B. t. u./hr. and another producing 40,000 B. t. u./hr. for small engine parts at temperatures not lower than -30° F. Idle engines are protected by hoods with solid sidedoors and radiator curtains or shutters. Traction on ice is increased by welding steel pieces cut from the track plates to the existing cleats. Other winterization methods include replacement of the top track carrier rollers with hardwood blocks, placing of steel plates on the side of the roller frames, and installation of track extensions."—SIPRE.

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29446. GRYC, GEORGE, and D. J. MILLER. Developments in Alaska in 1952. (American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Bulletin, June 1953. v. 37, no. 6, p. 1477-84, 2 text maps, table) 4 refs.

Contains a survey of explorations for oil and gas in Alaska during 1952. Interest in Alaska possibilities, especially in southern Alaska, increased. The exploration program in the U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 continued and was the only program to use drilling, geological, and geophysical methods. These are described and results sum-

marized. Gas is being produced at South Barrow for use at the Point Barrow base. Work in southern Alaska by major oil companies and the U. S. Geological Survey included exploration in the Gulf of Alaska Tertiary province and the Alaskan Peninsula - Cook Inlet Mesozoic province. The lower Yukon River area is also being investigated as a possible petroliferous region. *Maps* show petroliferous provinces in Alaska, and test wells and areas explored in northern Alaska in 1952.

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29447. GRYC, GEORGE. Petroleum possibilities in Alaska. (*In*: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 183-95)

Contains a brief history of oil and gas exploration followed by a discussion of various sections of Alaska. The bedrock geology and structure of the Brooks Range, foothills, and coastal plain of northern Alaska, and the Gulf of Alaska Tertiary province and Alaska Peninsula - Cook Inlet Mesozoic province of southern Alaska are discussed. Interior Alaska and the continental shelf are covered briefly. At present, only one gas well near Pt. Barrow is producing, but favorable structure and oil showings, particularly in parts of northern and southern Alaska, encourage further exploration.

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GRYC, GEORGE, *see also* Payne, T. G., and others. Geol. arctic slope, Alaska. 1951. No. 31213.

29448. GSCHWENDTNER, L. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, begonnen von A. Zimmermann. VI, Colymbetinae; 2 Teil: Agabini; Colymbetini; Gattung *Ilybius* Er. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1935. Bd. 21, no. 1-3, p. 61-80; no. 3-4, p. 81-92) **Title tr.:** A monograph on the palaearctic Dytiscidae, begun by A. Zimmermann. VI, Colymbetinae; pt. 2: Agabini; Colymbetini; genus *Ilybius* Er.

Contains keys to the species of diving beetles (Dytiscidae) and monographic descriptions of 20 species (including diagnoses of two new to science) of the tribe Agabini, and 19 species of the genus *Ilybius*. Includes *Eriglenus luteaster*, native to the Verkhoyansk region of northeastern Siberia, and *Agabus sericornis* from northern Siberia. This study was continued by the author as in

items below. For earlier parts (I-II, IV-V), see A. Zimmermann, *Monographie*, 1930-31, 1933-34. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29449. GSCHWENDTNER, L. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, begonnen von A. Zimmermann. VII, Colymbetinae; Colymbetini: *Rhantus*, *Nartus*, *Melanodytes*, *Colymbetes*, *Meladema*. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1936. Bd. 22, no. 1-2, p. 61-80; no. 3-4, p. 81-102) **Title tr.:** A monograph on the palaearctic Dytiscidae, begun by A. Zimmermann. VII, Colymbetinae; Colymbetini: *Rhantus*, *Nartus*, *Melanodytes*, *Colymbetes*, *Meladema*.

Contains keys to the species of five genera of coleopterous fam. Dytiscidae (sub-fam. Colymbetinae), and a monographic treatment of 38 species of these diving beetles, including *Rhantus notaticollis* (Kamchatka), *Colymbetes dahuricus* (Kamchatka, Alaska) and *C. dolabratus* (Kamchatka) with var. *groenlandicus* (Greenland) and var. *thomsoni* (Lapland). See the author's *Monographie* . . . X for index.

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29450. GSCHWENDTNER, L. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, begonnen von A. Zimmermann. IX, Dytiscinae. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1938. Bd. 24, no. 1-2, p. 33-72; no. 3-4, p. 73-76) **Title tr.:** A monograph on palaearctic Dytiscidae begun by A. Zimmermann. IX, Dytiscinae.

Contains tables for the determination of the groups and species of diving beetles of the subfamily Dytiscinae, and descriptions of 16 species of the genus *Dytiscus* and 16 of *Cybister*. Includes *D. lapponicus* native to northern Scandinavia, and Latin diagnosis of *D. frontalis* from Kamchatka. For additions and index of species see the author's *Monographie* . . . X.

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29450A. GSCHWENDTNER, L. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, begonnen von A. Zimmermann. X, Ergänzungen und Register. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1939. Bd. 25, no. 1-2, p. 23-69) **Title tr.:** A monograph on palaearctic Dytiscidae. X, Supplements and a register.

Contains a list of 107 diving beetles (p. 23-50), published as a supplement to the various parts of this work; one species is described as new, and one, *Gaurodytes levanderi*, as native to Kola Peninsula. In this part is the register to genera,

species and forms for the entire work, which was initiated by A. Zimmermann (I-V), q. v., and completed by the present author (VI-X). Pts. III and VIII do not contain arctic material.

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29451. GUBANOV, N. M. Gigantskaiâ nematoda iz plâtsenty kitobraznykh Placantonema gigantissima nov. gen. nov. sp. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriâ, t. 77, no. 6, p. 1123-25, illus.) **Title tr.:** A giant nematode from the placenta of cetaceans, *Placantonema gigantissima* nov. gen., nov. sp.

Contains descriptions of *Placantonema gigantissima* n. gen., n. sp. (male and female), an extremely large nematode (7 m. long, 10-15 cm. wide) living parasitic in the placenta of a sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*, found in the Kurile Islands waters; a table for the determination of the genera *Crassicauda* and *Placantonema* n. gen. is appended.

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29452. GUCCI, G. La medicatura caldumida nella cura dei feriti e congelati di guerra. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 210-13) **Title tr.:** Moist-heat medication in the treatment of wounds and frostbite of war.

Contains a detailed description of the method of hot packs with sterile physiological salt solution (based on experience with 300 military cases); discussion of results of application in (64) frostbite cases.

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29453. GUDKOV, M. K. Preodolet' otstavanie rybnof promyshlennosti Karelo-Finskoi SSR. (Rybnof khozâistvo, May 1948. t. 24, no. 5, p. 17-20) **Title tr.:** To overcome the lag in the fishing industry in the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.

The situation of the Karelian fisheries, including White Sea Combine, is surveyed. The activities of fishing kolhozoes and of "Motorno-rybolobnye stanâii" (Fishing-motor stations) are described, with some criticism. Defects of organization, management and industrial techniques are noted and measures of improvement recommended, among them, fostering the Stakhanov movement.

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GUDMUNDSSON, K. R., see Sigurjonsson, J., and others. Maladie epidémique Islande. 1951. No. 32059.

29454. GÜNTHER, HELMUT. Erfrierung und Erkältung. (Mitteilungen über Biochemie, Feb.-Apr. 1940. Jahrg. 47, nr. 2, p. 15-16; nr. 3, p. 18-20; nr. 4, p. 30-31) **Title tr.:** Frostbite and colds.

Contains a popular account of the physio-pathology of frostbite, its symptoms and degrees, gangrene, sequels, prophylaxis and therapy, etc.; hypothermia, its physiology and pathology; alcohol and hypothermia; therapy; chilblains. Cold weather is also dealt with as contributing agent or cause of diseases (colds, influenza, kidney diseases, etc.)

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GUENTHER, W. B., see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. Nov. 1951. No. 27695.

29455. GUÉRAULT, J. HENRI. Mémoire sur les caractères différentiels de la conformation crânienne chez les Lapons et les Esquimaux. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Mémoires, 1860-63. t. 1, p. 177-86, plate) **Title tr.:** Statement on the different characters of the cranial structure among the Lapps and Eskimos.

Contains description and measurements of some ten skulls in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. Six or seven of them represent Western Greenland Eskimos and they were brought home by the French expedition of Prince Bonaparte to the northern seas in *La Reine Hortense*, 1856, which visited Godthaab, Frederikshaab, and Arksuk-Fjord; and in which the author participated. The Lapp skulls were donated by the Karolinska medical museum in Stockholm. The differences between Eskimo and Lapp races are stressed, and comparisons made with other primitive races.

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GUERRANT, NOLLIE BURNHAM, 1899-, see Morehouse, A. L., and others. Effect hypervitaminosis A ascorbic acid rat. 1952. No. 30868.

GUESMER, GEORGE O., see U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. SIPRE. Some aspects, snow, ice, frozen ground. 1953. No. 32596A.

29456. GUIART, JULES. Climatogéographie des maladies. (In: Piéry, M., ed. Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale. Paris, 1934. t. 2, p. 1046-71,

6 maps) **Title tr.:** Climatogeography of diseases.

Contains a general part dealing with climatic factors, including cold, their effects on man, and the occurrence and spreading of diseases. The occurrence of cold injuries, respiratory and rheumatic diseases on the one hand and the paucity of diseases spread by insects on the other, is stressed as characteristic of the arctic regions. The second part (p. 1055-71) deals with the geographic distribution of several diseases, including malaria (rare in the Arctic) leprosy and cancer.

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29457. GUIART, JULES. Zooclimatologie, climats et espèces animales. (*In:* Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 519-31, 4 fig.) **Title tr.:** Zooclimatology, climates and animal species.

Contains an account of the direct and indirect (by affecting the plants) influence of climate on the distribution of animal forms with a section on the zoogeographical regions based on factors of geological history. Included are sections on tundra, ice desert (p. 523-24), the holarctic region (p. 528), and scattered references to arctic conditions.

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29458. GUILLIEN, YVES. Cycle de gel, gel intense et gel prolongé. (*Revue de géographie jointe au Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise*, 1952. v. 27, no. 1, p. 63-66) 19 refs. **Title tr.:** The freezing cycle, intense and prolonged freezing.

Contains discussion of frost action in periglacial regions with the conclusion that under certain conditions severe, prolonged freezing plays as important a role as alternate freeze and thaw. Engineering problems in frozen and thawed ground, local deformation of the active layer, ground ice and its development, and polygonal soils are discussed in turn.

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29459. GUL'CHAK, F. IĀ., and A. I. IVANOVSKIĬ. Bol'she vnimaniĭa severnomu plodovodstvu i ŭagodovodstvu. (*Sad i ogorod*, June 1953, no. 6, p. 21-27, illus.) **Title tr.:** More attention to the fruit and berry growing in the North.

Survey of fruit and berry cultivation experiments carried out during 1936-47 by Polar Botanical Garden near Kirovsk in Kola Peninsula, and by experimental

agricultural stations in the basins of the lower Ob' (in the Salekhard, Berezhovo, Khanty-mansiysk and Konda regions), and the lower Yenisey (at Igarka and Yartsevo). Experiments in cultivating northern wild-growing berries in Nar'yan Mar, Taymyr and Verkhoyansk are also mentioned. The Soviet scientific research institutes, dealing with the polar agriculture, among them Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut polĭarnogo zemledeliĭa, zhivotnovodstva i promyslovogo khozĭalstva (Scientific Research Institute for Polar Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Trade) are criticized for neglecting the problem of fruit and berry cultivation in the far North. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29460. GULIN, V. Na Chukotke; iz putevykh zapiskov kinooperatora. (*Vokrug sveta*, Apr. 1950. no. 4, p. 33-38, text and cover illus., map) **Title tr.:** In Chukotka; from the travel notes of a cameraman.

Account of a trip to Cape Dezhnev and Uelen on the Bering Strait coast of Chukotsk Peninsula; with notes on the walrus, goose and duck hunting, conditions of life among the Chukchis, their bone carvers.

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29461. GUNDA, BÉLA. Das Abhauen der Achillessehne der Tiere in der eurasischen Jagdkultur. (*Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1939. Jahrg. 70, Heft 6, p. 454-56) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Cutting the Achilles tendon of animals in the Eurasian hunting culture.

This practice, well-known from Africa, is probably of Asiatic origin where remains of it are evident in certain customs and mythology of the Yukaghirs, Yakuts, Voguls and Ostyaks, and Dolgans. The Yukaghirs hamstring the wolf cub that it may be caught more easily when grown; the Dolgans (and Bashkirs) rope the tarsus of the reindeer's hind leg to prevent it running away, etc.

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29462. GUNDA, BÉLA. Der völkerrkundliche Zusammenhang der ungarischen Hirtenkultur mit dem asiatischen Pferde- und Rentiernomadismus. (*In:* Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 326) **Title tr.:** The ethnological connection between the Hungarian pastoral culture and the Asiatic horse and reindeer nomads.

Contains speculation on the unsolved

problem of the relationship between the techniques of horse- and reindeer-breeding. Two possibilities are stressed: either the old Hungarians knew reindeer-breeding, or the Tures had, in very old times, some relations with a reindeer-breeding people, probably Samoyeds.

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GUNNERUS, JOHAN ERNST, 1718-1773, see Leem, K. Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper. 1767. No. 30372.

29463. GUNTHER, ERNA, 1896- . An analysis of the first salmon ceremony. (American anthropologist, 1926. v. 28, no. 4, p. 605-617, text map) 40 refs.

Four typical ceremonies at the first salmon run of the season, as practiced among North Pacific Coast Indians, are described. The distribution of the ceremony, its relation to the ceremonial complex of the tribe, and attitude toward the salmon shown by the ceremony and by myths and taboos, are discussed. The northernmost people practicing the ceremony are the Tsimshians; the attitude toward the salmon as expressed in mythology and taboos, however, has a much wider distribution, including the Haida and Tlingits. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29464. GUNTHER, ERNA, 1896- . A further analysis of the first salmon ceremony. (Washington. University. Publications in anthropology, June 1928. v. 2, no. 5, p. 129-73, 2 tables, text map) 67 refs. Ph.D. thesis to Columbia Univ.

Contains investigation of ceremonies, practiced by the Pacific Coast Indians (including Tsimshians) on the arrival of the salmon in its first run of the season; they consist in handling the fish ceremonially and eating the first catch in festivity. Salmon myths are known also among Haidas and Tlingits. The area of the salmon ceremonies is entirely within the territory covered by the bear cult which spreads from eastern Siberia through northern North America and is based on the belief in the immortality of the salmon and its conscious will in allowing itself to be caught.

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29465. GUREEV, A. A. Ptitsy iz neoliticheskoi stofanki Kullaty. (In: Okladnikov, A. P. Lenskie drevnosti, vyp. 3, 1950. p. 186-88) **Title tr.:** Birds from the neolithic site of Kullaty.

Contains an identification of 15 species of birds from bony remnants of this

archeological site. Five belong to the duck, eight to the geese and two to the chicken family. Conclusions are drawn as to the frequency, ways and seasons of hunt, modes of preparation, etc. of these birds in the past. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29466. GUR'ĀNOVA, EVPRAKSIĀ FEDOROVNA. Biošenož laminariĭ Barentsova moriā. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov. 1, Leningrad, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 47-48) **Title tr.:** Biocoenose of laminarias of Barents Sea.

Contains summary of a report on the biocoenose of *L. digitata*, *L. saccharina*, and *Alaria esculenta*, based on the study of the fauna of 40 laminarias from Kola Bay on the Murman coast; with list of plankton organisms inhabiting these algae. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29467. GUR'ĀNOVA, EVPRAKSIĀ FEDOROVNA. Fauna Cheshskoi guby. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov. 3, Leningrad, 1927. Trudy, 1928, p. 362-64) **Title tr.:** The fauna of Cheshskaya Guba.

Contains general notes on the hydrological régime of this arm of Barents Sea, and data on its elements, origin and peculiar features of its fauna. Notes on some typical species and a table of zonal distribution of benthos organisms are included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29468. GUR'ĀNOVA, EVPRAKSIĀ FEDOROVNA. Fauna pol'arnogo basseina i puti ee obmena s faunami sosednikh ralonov Mirovogo okeana. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 202-203) **Title tr.:** Fauna of the Arctic Basin and ways of its exchange with fauna of adjoining regions of the World Ocean.

Theses of a paper (delivered to the Second All-Union Geographical Congress, Leningrad, 1947) pointing out that the present arctic fauna represents a merger of two ancient arctic faunas originated in Kara Sea (Siberian center) and in Chukchi and Beaufort Seas (Chukchi-American center), with some added elements from Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29469. GUR'ĀNOVA, EVPRAKSIĀ FEDOROVNA. K faune vysshikh rakoobraznykh (Crustacea-Malacostraca) severnoi chasti Tikhogo okeana. (In: Akademika nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii

institut. Issledovaniâ dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, 1952, vyp. 3, p. 113-15) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the fauna of higher Crustacea Malacostraca of the northern section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains a systematic list of four species of marine crustaceans collected in 1946, southeast of Kamchatka Peninsula, at a depth of 4100-4200 m.; and a key to the species of the genus *Cyphocaris*.

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29470. GUR'ĀNOVA, EVPRAKSIĀ FEDOROVNA. Novye vidy bokoplavov (Amphipoda, Gammaridea) iz dal'nevostochnykh morei. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 171-94, illus.) **Title tr.:** New species of swimming amphipod Gammaridea of the Far Eastern seas.

Descriptions of seven new species of marine gammarids, including *Joubinella strelkovi* native to western Bering Sea, and *Pontogeneia mokyevskii* from the northwestern coast of the Okhotsk Sea. An earlier described species, *Stilipes distincta* Holmes, found in western Bering Sea, is illustrated (p. 193, fig. 17).

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29471. GUR'ĀNOVA, EVPRAKSIĀ FEDOROVNA. Rakobraznye, t. 7, vyp. 3. Ravnonogie dal'nevostochnykh morei. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1936. xii, 279 p. illus. (150 fig.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Crustacea. t. 7, vyp. 3. (Nov. ser. no. 6)) 128 refs. **Title tr.:** Crustaceans. Isopoda of the Far Eastern seas.

Contains a morphological sketch of the Isopoda (p. 1-11) with data on ecology and biology (p. 12-14); a brief zoogeographic survey of the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas (p. 14-32). In the special part (p. 37-273) are keys to the suborders, families, genera and species, and a systematic list with brief diagnoses, synonyms, critical notes, and data on geographic distribution. Index of Latin names is appended (p. 274-78). This study includes 55 species of isopods native to Bering Sea and 47 species recorded in the Sea of Okhotsk.

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29472. GURINA, N. N. Rezul'taty arkhologicheskogo obsledovaniâ ŗzhnogo poberezh'â Kol'skogo poluostrova. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury, Kratkie soobshcheniâ, 1947. vyp. 21, p. 55-57) **Title**

tr.: Results of the archeological investigation on the southern shores of the Kola Peninsula.

Contains report on the work of a party headed by the author which traveled in 1946 from the town of Kandalaksha to the village of Umba (about 300 km.), explored the mouths of the small rivers Luvenga, Kolviša and Umba, and discovered 15 sites of ancient man (settlements, and "labyrinths" or sets of stones). The coastal sites, located on terraces about 10-13 m. above sea level, seldom covered an area of more than 200 sq. m.; the cultural layer usually did not differ in color or elevation from the surrounding ground. The objects found were made of local materials: smaller ones of quartz and quartzite, the larger ones (axes and hammers) of slate and sandstone. Artifacts of flint were very rare. The most common finds were quartzite scrapers of various shapes and sizes, and of high technical quality. Potsherds were not numerous; those found were decorated in the comb pattern and engraved in parallel lines. Site no. 10 near the town of Kandalaksha is described in detail, as are the stone labyrinths near the shores where fish are plentiful. These labyrinths apparently served a magic purpose to assure a good catch, and may be dated for the bronze or early iron age. The exploration of these sites show that the inhabitants of the southern Kola coast were of a culture similar to that in Karelia and Scandinavia, but quite different from that of the population south of the White Sea. Thus the supposed relationship between the ancient inhabitants of Kola Peninsula and those of western Siberia cannot be affirmed.

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29473. GURINA, N. N. Rezul'taty rabot arkhologicheskoi ekspeditsii v Karelo-Finskuiu SSR v 1940 g. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniâ, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 114-20, illus.) **Title tr.:** Results of the work of the Archeological Expedition to the Karelian-Finnish S.S.R. in 1940.

Contains evaluation of the archeological field work done in 1940 (and earlier). The expedition of 1940 was organized by the Karelian Scientific Institute of Culture, the Karelian State Museum and Institute of the History of Material Culture. Investigations were made or continued in the regions of Medve-

zhagorsk, Kem' and Olonets, and sites were discovered belonging to the "arctic paleolithic" (on the Kem' River), early neolithic and the bronze age. The most interesting sites were discovered at Orov-Navolok, on the shores of Lake Omega, where neolithic hole-comb ceramics, and artifacts of bronze and copper were found which may be dated about 1200-800 B. C. Stone implements were used for a very long time in the northern regions, their use persisting even into the metal age, therefore the Karelian neolithic sites must be considered as belonging to a later date.

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29474. GURVICH, G. S. Kolūshka (*Gasterosteus aculeatus* L.) i ee znachenie v rybnom khoz'istve Belogo moria. (Priroda, 1938, no. 7-8, p. 140-41) **Title tr.:** The stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus* L.) and its role in the White Sea fisheries.

Contains results of a study of the life habits of this fish. Very abundant in the White Sea, it serves as food of the cod; it is, however, the herring's strong competitor for food. Author claims it is an injurious fish and should be destroyed during the spawning period.

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29475. GURVICH, I. S. Sosedskaa territorial'nafā obshchina u Kolymskikh ākutov. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Institut ētnografii. Kratkie soobshcheniā, 1952. vyp. 17, p. 40-43, 3 text maps) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** The territorial community of propinquity among the Yakuts of Kolyma.

Contains an outline of the tribal and administrative organization of Yakuts before the Revolution of 1917. The Kolyma ulus comprised ten tribes (*nasleg*), each consisting of several clans (*aga-usa*) bearing the name of an ancestral animal or bird. Clan exogamy did not exist. The administrative organization was based not on clans, but on territorial groups (*togoi*). Propinquity, not relationship, was the chief factor in forming a *togoi*, which was the smallest administrative unit and comprised from five to 20 households. After collectivization the *togoi* ceased to exist. The material was collected in 1951 during the author's ethnographical travels to Sredne- and Nizhne-Kolymsk.

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29476. GUSEV, A. G. Zagriāznenie rybopromyslovyykh vodoemov lesospla-

vom; Laboratoriā VNIORKHa. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 216-21) **Title tr.:** Pollution of commercial fish reservoirs by logging; Laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Lake and River Fisheries.

The logging, and lumbering industries develop chiefly along rivers important to the fishing industry. In 1946, in the Barents and White Seas basins, 54 salmon spawning rivers were polluted by bark and wood waste, changing chemistry of their waters. A majority of experts claim that pollution endangers the fisheries, while others, headed by N. A. Ostroumov, claim that large amount of wood in the water increases its biomass (benthos and plankton) and is favorable to fish breeding. In view of this controversy, the Institute of Lake and River Fisheries is carrying out a special investigation, still in progress. The preliminary results show that pollution by wood, especially by tannides and acids of pitch, are harmful to fish and kill the fry. The laboratory results are confirmed by analysis of water of several rivers in Karelia. The paper was delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources, held in Leningrad in March 1950.

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29477. GUSHANSKAĬA, L. KH. K gel'mintofaune dikikh kurinykh ptits SSSR. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Gel'mintologicheskaiā laboratoriā, 1952. Trudy, t. 6, p. 175-222, illus.) 71 refs. **Title tr.:** On helminth fauna of wild Gallinae of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a systematic list of 112 worms (27 trematodes, 35 cestodes and 50 nematodes) parasitic in wild Gallinae (15 species and eight subspecies), with description of some new species, critical notes and data on hosts, localization and the place of find. *Ascarida cylindrica*, native to the Northern Dvina region and *Ascarida borealis* found in Kamchatka Peninsula are included. The parasites are also listed by hosts (p. 212-20).

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29478. GUSSAKOVSKIĬ, V. V. Nasekomye pereponchatokrylye t. 2, vyp. 1. Rogokhvosty i pili'shechiki, chast' 1. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo, Akad. nauk SSSR. 1935. xviii, 453 p. illus. (80 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Hymenoptera, t. 2, vyp. 1 (Nov. ser. no. 1))

Title tr.: Hymenopterous insects. Chalcidastogastra, pt. 1.

Contains a systematic index to the species of the suborder Chalcidastogastra; followed by an introductory part (p. 1-27) giving a morphological sketch of sawflies, their distribution, life habit, enemies, economic importance (agricultural, horticultural and forest pests), and systematics. In the special part (p. 28-331) are keys to the families, genera and species, an enumeration of about 400 species (some 50 described as new), with synonyms, descriptions, critical notes and data on distribution and ecology. Includes some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. Summary in English, p. 333-452. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

29479. GUSSAKOVSKIĬ, V. V. Nasekomye pereponchatokrylye t. 2, vyp. 2. Pilil'shehiki, Tenthredinoidea, chast' 2. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1947. 235 p. illus. (121 fig.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Insecta Hymenoptera, t. 2, vyp. 2. (Nov. ser., no. 32)) **Title ts.:** Hymenopterous insects. Sawflies, Tenthredinoidea, pt. 2.

Contains (p. 7-10) a systematic index to the fam. Tenthredinidae (true sawflies), followed (p. 11-176) by a systematic list of 147 species (including 12 new to science), with keys to the genera and species, synonyms, descriptions, biology, hosts and data on geographic distribution in the U.S.S.R. and in adjoining countries. Includes many species native to northern regions. Index (scientific names) is appended (p. 231-34). Summary in English with Latin descriptions of new species (p. 177-230).

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29480. GUSSOW, WILLIAM C. Silurian reefs of James Bay lowland, Ontario. (American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 37, no. 10, p. 2422-24, illus.) 2 refs.

Contains a reproduction of pen and ink sketches made by Robert Bell in 1885 during exploration of the Attawapiskat River in the James Bay lowland, northern Ontario, for the Geological Survey of Canada. His description of the reefs is quoted. Bell had believed the limestones to be Devonian in age, and had not recognized them as ancient coral reefs. A description is included of the same Attawapiskat reef exposed in the Severn River section, 275 miles northwest of

the type locality described by Bell. The importance of buried reefs in petroleum exploration is noted.

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29481. GUSSOW, WILLIAM C. Southern part of James Bay lowland, Ontario, by Ontario Department of Mines. (American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 37, no. 10, p. 2425-26) 3 refs.

Contains a review of *Geologic map no. 1952-3* pub. by Dept. of Mines, Toronto, 1953, scale 1 in.: 8 mi. or 1:506,880, the first detailed geologic map published on the area. Gussow describes previous geologic work and maps, and summarizes the geology and structure of the area as shown on the present map. The region is underlain by Silurian and Devonian rocks and is important as a possible future petroleum province. "Good structures probably exist and there is much evidence of source and reservoir rocks." As a result of present mapping, correlations have been made between formations of this region and of southwestern Ontario, New York, Michigan, and Manitoba.

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29482. GUSTAFSON, JOHN KYLE, 1906-, and **A. E. MOSS.** The role of geologists in the development of the Labrador-Quebec iron ore deposits. (Canadian mining journal, June 1953. v. 74, no. 6, p. 61-68, 3 text maps, graphs, tables) 6 refs.

Contains a discussion of the problems and procedures in developing the iron deposits. The objectives of present geologic work are listed, and a summary is given of the geology and ore deposits of the region, history of geologic exploration, and progress of investigation to 1952. Future work is noted. The staff of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada, organization of geologic work throughout the year, and methods of investigating new territory are discussed. Estimates of iron ore reserves and grades are given.

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29483. GUTSELL, BARBARA. Dawson city. (Geographical bulletin, 1953. No. 3, p. 23-35, 8 illus. incl. map, plan).

Contains an historical sketch of this settlement at the junction of the Klondike with the Yukon River, initiated in 1896 by Joseph Ladue, and developed in the course of exploitation of the Klondike gold discoveries. The environs, town-

site, and urban pattern are described; the population (9,142 in 1901, 754 in 1951) is traced in relation to gold production of the area and gold prices, also analyzed as to occupation, etc. The services of Dawson as supply, power, transport, and communication center for the Klondike and Sixtymile mining areas are noted, as well as its latter-day function as a tourist center. Author concludes that despite the decline of the boom town, the settlement will not stagnate so long as gold is mined in the area. The illus. include a land-use map and photographs of the settlement and environs.

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29484. GVOZDETSKIĬ, N. A. *Pervoe morskoe puteshestvie rossiĭan vokrug sveta; k stoletiiu so dnĭa smerti I. F. Kruzenshterna.* (Priroda, 1947, no. 1, p. 85-89) **Title tr.:** First Russian circumnavigation of the globe; on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of I. F. Kruzenshtern.

Contains a brief summary of the epoch-making voyage of the *Nadezhda* in 1803-1806 under Kruzenshtern, whose narrative was published (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9377). **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

29485. GYELNIK, V. *Nephroma-Studien.* (Hedwigia, 1932. Bd. 72, Heft. 1-2, p. 1-30, illus.) **Title tr.:** *Nephroma* studies.

Contains a critical revision of lichen genus *Nephroma*. Following a key to the species, 18 species (nine described as new), and some forms are listed with Latin diagnoses and descriptions, critical notes, exsiccata, affinities, and reaction to certain chemicals, as well as data on habitat and geographic distribution. *N. arcticum* (Labrador and Greenland, *N. expallidum* (Novaya Zemlya and Swedish Lapland), *N. subpubescens* n. sp. (Swedish Lapland), and *N. submontellum* n. comb. f. *variegatum* n. f. (Tromsø, northern Norway) are included.

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29486. GYELNIK, V. *Peltigera*-Daten. (Hedwigia, 1928. Bd. 68, Heft. 1-2, p. 1-4) **Title tr.:** Data on *Peltigera*.

Contains list of 16 species and forms of the lichen genus *Peltigera* from various regions, deposited in the Botanical Museum at Berlin-Dahlem, and determined by the author. Two species are described as new; *P. canina* native to Chilkoot, in Alaska, is included.

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29487. GYERMEK, LASZLÓ. Die Wirkung des Histamins auf den Gasstoffwechsel und die Körpertemperatur. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1950. v. 209, no. 4-5, p. 456-64, illus., table) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** The action of histamine on the gaseous metabolism and on temperature.

Histamine given subcutaneously (8 mg/100 g) to rats in luminal, urethan or morphine-scopolamine narcosis, raised their body temperature and oxygen consumption when the ambient temperature was 30° C. At 20° C. it lowered the body temperature, without changing oxygen metabolism; at 24° C. it did not affect body temperature but increased somewhat the oxygen consumption. In the summer, oxygen consumption was not increased at 30° C. environmental temperature. Adrenalin was found to have similar effects, including seasonal fluctuations.

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H., H. W., see *Surveying and mapping.* Longest triangulation arc. 1944. No. 32313.

29488. HAAPALA, JORMA. *Stellaria humifusa* Rottb. Hailuodossa. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1950. v. 5, no. 1, p. 23-25, illus., text map) **Title tr.:** *Stellaria humifusa* Rottb. on the Island of Hailuoto in the northern section of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Contains descriptive notes on a species of chickweed, *Stellaria humifusa*, usually found on the White and arctic seacoasts (see map), but recently collected by the author on a Gulf of Bothnia island. Summary in German.

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29489. HAARTMAN, CARL von. Försök att bestämma den genuina racen af de i Finland boende folk som tala Finska. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors. Acta Societatis scientiarum fennicae, 1847. v. 2, p. 845-60) **Title tr.:** An attempt to determine the real race of the Finnish speaking inhabitants of Finland.

The author seeks to determine by means of cranioscopy which part of the Finnish population represents the original type of the Finnish race. The three tribal units which have been regarded as undeniably Finnish are the inhabitants of Karelia, Savolax and Tavastland. On the basis of cranial measurements, the

Karelians are claimed to be not Finns, but of Arabian (Bedouin) origin; and the inhabitants of Tavastland or Häme (north and south of 62° N.) to "represent a pure type, the only pure one of the people speaking Finnish."

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29490. HAAVIO, MARTTI HENRIKKI, 1899-. Über Sagen und Legenden aus Russisch Grenz-Karelien und Aunus. (Suomalainen tiedeakatemia, 1935, pub. 1937. p. 106-111) **Title tr.:** On stories and legends from Karelia on the Russian border and from Aunus.

Contains condensed report concerning author's investigation on legends of this region. About 73 types of them were found, mostly narratives on creation of the world and man, stories from the life of Jesus and the saints, the life after death, and the end of the world, etc. The great influence of Byzantine culture (through the medium of the Russian Orthodox Church) is apparent. This influence emanated from monasteries and places of pilgrimage, primarily from Velamo and Solovefsk. The author deals more extensively with the same subject in his paper, *Über orientalische Legenden und Mythen in Grenz-Karelien und Aunus*, *Studia Fennica*, 1936, v. 2, pt. 1.

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29491. HABERBOSCH, PAUL. Über arktische Süßwassererustaceen. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1916. Bd. 47, no. 5, p. 134-44) **Title tr.:** On arctic freshwater crustaceans.

Contains a simple list of 43 fresh-water crustaceans (Phyllopoda: 2, Cladocera: 21, Copepoda: 11, Ostracoda: 9) from various localities in West Greenland (66°56' N.-70°35' N.). Eleven are new to the fauna of Greenland and five new to that of the western coast. A discussion of systematics and geographic distribution of these crustaceans follows.

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29492. HACKETT, WILLIAM D. Mt. McKinley from the west. (Mazama, Dec. 1951. v. 33, no. 13, p. 5-15, illus.)

Contains excerpts from a report on the eight-man Mt. McKinley expedition, July 18-Aug. 2, 1951, sponsored by the Boston Museum of Science, University of Denver, and University of Alaska. The objectives were to complete a survey and mapping program, to explore the geological structure and secure a photographic record of the west side, and to

discover an easier approach than that formerly used (in view of establishing a permanent cosmic ray station on the summit). A day-by-day narrative of events is given, including weather observations and final data.

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29493. HACKMAN, WALTER. On the *Choreuthis-myllerana*-group. Lepid., Choreuthidae. (Notulae entomologicae, 1946, pub. 1947. v. 26, no. 3-4, p. 71-75, illus.)

Contains a critical revision of butterflies of *Choreuthis myllerana* group with descriptions of five species of that group, one new. Includes *C. punctosa*, native to the Kuusamo region of northern Finland.

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29494. HAEKEL, JOSEF. Idolkult und Dualsystem bei den Ugriern; zum Problem des eurasischen Totemismus. (Archiv für Völkerkunde, 1946. Bd. 1, p. 95-163, illus., sketch map) **Title tr.:** Cult of idols and the dual system among the Ugrians; contribution to the problem of Eurasian totemism.

Contains comparative study based on literature, of idols and social organization among the Eurasian peoples, especially Ostyaks and Voguls. Author concludes that though totemism of clans does not exist in northern Asia, a certain kind of individual totemism is common which fits well into the shamanistic ideology. The worship of idols among the Finno-Ugrians, Samoyeds and Tungus is based on respect rendered to the ancestral spirits of a large family or settlement. The exogamic dual class system among the Ugrians and Ostyak Samoyeds obviously was transplanted from south-eastern Asia to the North by Yenisiens. *Illus.* show 14 figurines, mostly of bronze, found in northern Asia. *Map* indicates the settlements of Ugrians before the 13th century.

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29495. HÄLLSTÉN, K. Crânes lapons de la paroisse d'Utsjoki, gouvernement d'Uleåborg. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten) Helsingfors, 1885. Häfte 40, no. 2, p. 3-14, 2 tables) **Title tr.:** Lapp skulls from Utsjoki parish in Uleåborg county.

Brief descriptions of 94 skulls of Laplanders from an abandoned cemetery on the banks of the Utsjoki River, a tributary of the Tana (about 68°50' N.).

Their measurements are given on separate tables. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29496. HÄLLSTÉN, K. Crânes rassemblés dans la paroisse de Paldamo, gouvernement d'Uleåborg. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten) Helsingfors, 1885. Häfte 40, p. 69-74, 2 fold. tables) **Title tr.:** A collection of skulls from Paldamo parish in Uleåborg county.

Brief descriptions of 37 skulls from an abandoned cemetery at Kirkkonniemi on Lake Oulu (about 65° N.). Most of the skulls date from the 17th century. The population of the district according to Oscar Lännebohm, the collector of the skulls, is of pure Finnish stock, but Lapplanders are known to have dwelt in the parish at one time. Tables give craniological measurements.

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29497. HÄLLSTRÖM, G. G. Undersökning om ett i Finska Lappmarken gjort fynd af gamla vigter och mynt, m. m. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors. Acta Societatis scientiarum fennicae, 1842. v. 1, p. 731-40) **Title tr.:** Investigation of a find of old weights, coins, etc., in Finnish Lappmark.

In 1841 a bundle containing 174 small silver coins, a small balance with two scales, 12 weights, and some jewelry was found under a rock on the boundary (about 67° N.) between the Kuolajärvi and Sodankylä parishes. The coins were from various reigns between 800 and 1300; 75 were of Anglo-Saxon, the rest of German origin. The weights were weighed and compared, and the basic weight unit was found to be 4.22 grams. The smallest weight weighed 8.016 g., corresponding roughly to two units, and the largest 100.315 g., corresponding roughly to 24 units. It is highly probable that these twelve weights originally came from Russia, as the Byzantine weight unit, the *solidus aureus*, which became the Russian *zlotnik*, equalled 4.266 grams.

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29498. HÄLLSTRÖM, G. G. Ytterligare bidrag till kännedomen af de i Lappland funna gamla vigterne. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors. Acta Societatis scientiarum fennicae, 1847. v. 2, p. 107-118, tables) **Title tr.:** Further contribution to the interpretation of the old weights found in Finnish Lapland.

The construction of the balance found near the boundary between the Ku-

olajärvi and Sodankylä parishes in 1841 is described in detail. The balance is shown to be very similar to the so-called Palfer balance, described by Friedr. Kruse in his *Necrolionica* (1842), examples of which had been encountered in various parts of the Baltic region. The same similarity exists between the weights found in Finnish Lappmark and those described by Kruse. There can be no doubt, according to the author, that the Byzantine *solidus aureus* (later the Russian *zlotnik*) was the prevailing unit of weight in the northernmost parts of Europe around 1000 A. D.

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29499. HÄMÄLÄINEN, M. Om afterbehandling av kylskadar medelst sympatikuskirurgi. (Nordisk medicin, Apr. 3, 1943. v. 18, p. 547-49) **Title tr.:** Sympathectomy in late treatment of frostbite.

Contains an account based on author's experience since 1940 with representative case histories, discussion of indications, techniques and results.

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29500. HÄUSLER, H. Das Verhalten der reaktiven Hyperämie nach Erfrierungen. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, May 7, 1943. Jahrg. 90, nr. 18/19, p. 301-302) **Title tr.:** The behavior of reactive hyperemia after frostbite.

Contains a description of a simple method for testing "reactive hyperemia" in once-frostbitten extremities (29 cases). The author claims that the method permits detection of vascular injuries up to two years after cold injury, and also in cases when gangrene was not present. Abstract by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Dec. 1943, v. 4, no. 4, p. 200.

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29501. HÄYRÉN, ERNST FREDRIK, 1878- . Från en havsbiologisk exkursion till Petsamo sommaren 1925. (Terra, 1926. v. 38, no. 1, p. 28-48, 7 illus.) **Title tr.:** A marine-biological excursion to Petsamo in the summer of 1925.

The chief aims of the expedition were to study the animal and plant species along the Petsamo coast, to measure the temperature and determine the salt content of the coastal waters, to photograph the shores and their plant and animal communities, and to select a suitable site for a permanent biological marine station. The expedition set up headquarters first

at Trifona on Petsamo Fjord and then at Punimanki on Rybachiy Peninsula. The birch forests of the area are little more than brushwood vegetation, and the ground is covered with lichen, mosses, scrub, and the like. The algal vegetation in the sea, on the other hand, is luxuriant, but it does not differ to any extent from that of Scandinavia's Atlantic coast farther to the south. The species of marine life mentioned belong to three regions: the supralittoral, the littoral, and the sublittoral, each of which is subdivided into a number of belts.

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29502. HÄYRÉN, ERNST FREDRIK, 1878- . Från en resa till Torne Lappmark och Nordlands amt. (Terra, 1916. v. 28, p. 57-99, 8 illus., 4 plates) *Title tr.:* A trip to the Torne district in Swedish Lapland and to Nordland county.

The author conducted phenological investigations in northern Sweden and Norway during the summer of 1915, visiting, among other places, Kiruna (67°52' N. 20°15' E.) and nearby Luosavaara, Lake Torne, Ofoten Fjord and its eastern arm, Rombakken Fjord, nearby Narvik (68°26' N. 17°24' E.), and Hinnøy, largest of the Vesterålen island group. Descriptions and lists of the alpine and subalpine plants found are given, and the influence of such factors as wind and snow cover on the vegetation is discussed.

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29503. HÄYRÉN, ERNST FREDRIK, 1878- . Norra Finlands första natur-skyddsområde, Malla fjäll vid Kilpisjärvi. (Terra, 1917. v. 29, p. 195-219) *Title tr.:* Northern Finland's first nature sanctuary, the Malla Mts. on Kilpisjärvi.

The Malla region along Kilpisjärvi (Lake Kilpis) (69°10' N. 20°45' E.) in the extreme northwestern part of Enontekis is especially rich in rare plants. The resolution declaring it a nature sanctuary was signed on Nov. 13, 1916. The highest peak of the Malla massif, which extends along the northern shore of the lake, rises 745 m. above sea level. Within this region 21 vascular cryptogams and 217 phanerogams have been found.

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29504. HÄYRÉN, ERNST FREDRIK, 1878- . Om växtgeografiska gränslinger i Finland. (Terra, 1913. v. 25,

p. 53-75, illus.) *Title tr.:* The phytogeographical boundary lines in Finland.

The phytogeographical boundary lines are drawn in four different ways, according to floristic, phytophysiological, phytotopographic, and cultural aspects. Each of these four divisions is treated separately. The phytophysiological boundaries are based not on the flora of any one region, but on the vegetation taken as a whole. They separate Finland into five regions: (1) the oak region; (2) the maple and elm region to about 62° N.; (3) the linden region to about 63°30' N.; (4) the region south and north of the Arctic Circle; and (5) the Lapland region. The latter is divided into the spruce, pine, birch, and mountain zones. The bulk of the study is devoted to the phytotopography of Finland.

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29505. HÄYRÉN, ERNST FREDRIK, 1878- . Om vegetationen på Pyhänturi. (Terra, 1914. v. 26, p. 35-48, illus.) *Title tr.:* The vegetation on the Pyhänturi massif.

The Pyhänturi massif (67° N. 27°15' E.) to the west of Keni River is Finland's southernmost mountain range and consists of three parts, the highest of which is 526 m. above sea level. The author visited three mountains of this massif in the summer of 1912: Iso, Kuorinki and Pikku. The first of these proved comparatively barren, but he lists the various species of fern, moss, heather and lichen, as well as trees which he found on the other two.

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29506. HÄYRÉN, ERNST FREDRIK, 1878- . Växtgeografiska anteckningar nedanför Jebrenjokk vid Torneträsk. (Terra, 1924. v. 36, no. 2-3, p. 196-207, 5 illus.) *Title tr.:* Phytogeographical observations below Jebrenjokk at Lake Torne.

Banks of gravel and sand are formed by the deposits of mountain streams flowing into Lake Torne (in the northwest corner of Swedish Lapland). The gravel stones have a diameter of 1-7 cm. and a thickness of .5-1 cm. Five such banks on the north side of Lake Torne below the Jebrenjokk tourist hut were visited by the author in the summer of 1916. They rise about 1 to 1.5 m. above the lake surface and are from 14 to 200 m. long. The vegetation of each bank and the lagoon it forms is described separately. The development of the

vegetation on the banks and in the lagoons is traced, and mention is made of the alpine plants that grow on the inside slope of some of the banks.

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29507. HÄYRÉN, ERNST FREDRIK, 1878-. Vinterbilder ur växtvärlden. Helsingfors, 1927. 17 p., illus. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors. Årsbok-Vuosikirja, 4B [i.e. 5]:3) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** Winter sketches from the world of plants.

Account of a number of plants the fruits of which mature in winter. The seeds of some of these are disseminated during the course of the winter and in the early spring before the snow melts. 241 such plant species occur throughout Finland, 181 of them in the Uleåborg (Oulu) region. Among the species mentioned are *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Chenopodium album*, *Cirsium arvense* (a thistle plant), *Tanacetum vulgare* (tansy), and *Achillea millefolium* (yarrow).

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29508. HAGEN, HERMANN AUGUST, 1817-1893. Synopsis of the Neuroptera of North America, with a list of the South American species. (Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, 1861. p. i-xx, 1-347) 93 refs.

List of collections on which the study was based (p. iv-yi) includes some types from Labrador and a great number of Neuroptera of the British Museum in London, described by Fr. Walker, chiefly from Canada and the polar regions. Analytical tables, and a systematic list of 716 North American species are given (p. 1-298) with descriptions of 247 new species, synonyms, dimensions and data on geographic distribution. List of the North American Neuroptera (p. 330-33) includes six species from Greenland, 29 from arctic America, seven from Russian colonies, 100 from Canada and six from Labrador.

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29509. HAGEN, HERMANN AUGUST, 1817-1893. Synopsis of the Odonata of North America. (Boston Society of Natural History. Proceedings, 1877, pub. 1875. v. 18, p. 20-96)

Contains a systematic list of 480 species of dragonflies inhabiting the American continent; with synonyms, data on distribution, and occasional notes. Some species native to Alaska and Canada are included. The previous list of Odonata published by the author in his *Synopsis*

of the Neuroptera of North America, etc., 1861, q. v., contained 367 species.

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29510. HAGEN, HERMANN AUGUST, 1817-1893. Synopsis of the Odonata of North America, no. 2; the genus *Anax*. (Psyche, 1890. v. 5, p. 303-308)

Contains synonyms, descriptions, critical notes and data on North American and total distribution of dragonflies of the genus *Anax*, including *A. junius*, native to Alaska (Baranof Island) and Kamchatka Peninsula.

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29511. HAGEN, HERMANN AUGUST, 1817-1893. Two species of *Aeschna*. (Psyche, 1890. v. 5, p. 353-55)

Contains descriptions and critical notes on two dragonflies of the genus *Aeschna*: *A. sitchensis* native to Baranof Island, Southeast Alaska, and *A. septentrionalis* from Labrador.

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HAGRUP, J., see Westerberg, G., and others. Descrip. Swedish dams. 1951. No. 32887.

HAHN, FRITZ, see Bruns, F., and others. Untersuch. Pharmakologie Wärmeregulation. 1950. No. 28350.

29512. HAKALA, JOHN B. Productivity and growth rates of beaver in interior Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 327-30) 5 refs.

Contains information and data on the horizontal and vertical distribution of the animal in Alaska, local subspecies, exploitation and depredation in the past, protection. Author's study during 1950-51, of two beaver colonies in the vicinity of Fairbanks is reported, as to food and food caches, weight and weight increase, age, productivity and growth rate, etc.

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29513. HAKULINEN, RAINAR. Über das Vorkommen von *Cladonia grayi* Merr. im östlichen Fennoskandien. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1949. v. 4, no. 1, p. 17-20, sketch map). **Title tr.:** On the occurrence of *Cladonia grayi* Merr. in eastern Fennoscandia.

This lichen, distributed in Finland and Karelia, is found in the North in the Kemi, Inari, and Petsamo sections of Finnish Lapland; sketch map and a list of localities indicate range.

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particularly birds, in the shamanistic ideology of the Paleo-Siberian peoples: certain birds, especially the raven, are regarded as messengers and gods, or represent the protective spirits of the shamans.

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29527. HALLDAL, PER. Phytoplankton investigations from weather ship M in the Norwegian Sea, 1948-49; including observations during the "Armauer Hansen" cruise, July 1949. Oslo, Jacob Dybwad, 1953. 91 p. 21 illus. (Hvalrædets skrifter, no. 38) 61 refs.

Contains the results of a quantitative phytoplankton survey at weather ship M (66° N. 2° E.) with weekly observations from Oct. 1948 to Nov. 1949. Materials and methods are noted. Data are given on the phytoplankton population and the causes of its seasonal changes at the station, and on phytoplankton from the *Armauer Hansen* cruise (66°23' N.). A systematic list of about 150 species of diatoms, coccolithophorids, flagellates and ciliates is presented (p. 40-64), with descriptions of three new species and notes on seasonal distribution of plankton. The poverty of phytoplankton in the winter period is concluded to be due mainly to lack of light; the rapid spring and summer increase in this population (especially in *Fragilaria nana*, Aug.-Sept.) coinciding with increase in light, and its decrease in the autumn period caused by turbulencia. Appended are materials collected weekly on station M, Oct. 1948 through Oct. 1949, at the following levels: 0, 10, 25, 50 and 75 m., with added observations on temperature and salinity; also tables (13-15, 20) dealing with plankton from the *Armauer Hansen* cruise July 1949; and (17-19) some diatom measurements.

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29528. HALLER, GILMER, B. von. The relation of cold sensitivity to sweat duct distribution and the neurovascular mechanisms of the skin. (*Journal of psychology*, Apr. 1942. v. 13, p. 307-325, table)

Contains a study showing two patterns of distribution of cutaneous cold-spots: (1) on sweat gland openings, and (2) on ductless skin surfaces; 19.1 percent of the sweat gland openings were found to be highly sensitive to cold stimulation, whilst only 10.7 percent of the ductless spots behaved similarly. Explanations of the results are presented in terms of temperature conduction of the skin and

of neurovascular activity, and relations of the latter to cold sensitivity and to other cutaneous experiences, are discussed. Bibliography (16 items).

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29529. HALLER, JOHN. Die Erforschung Grönlands. (Atlantis; Länder, Völker, Reisen, Feb. 1953. Jahrg. 25, Heft 2, p. 57-65, 10 illus., map) *Title tr.:* The exploration of Greenland.

Contains a brief account of the area and the inland ice; legendary discoveries, early (16-17 century) and later exploration. The principal expeditions of the 20th century are noted, those since World War II, led by Laue Koch (with a Swiss party participating), C. W. J. Simpson, Eigil Knuth, P.-E. Victor, in more detail. Sketch map shows traverses of the inland ice. *Copy seen:* DLC.

HALLER, JOHN, *see also* Wenk, E., and J. Haller. Geol. explor. Petermann region east Greenland. 1953. No. 32876.

29530. HALLOWELL, ALFRED IRVING, 1892- . The physical characteristics of the Indians of Labrador. (*Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal*, 1929. nouv. ser., t. 21, p. 337-71, tables) 13 refs.

Contains anthropometric data on about 41 male and 29 female Montagnais-Naskapi Indians, made in the summers of 1923 and 1924 by the author and F. G. Speck on the southern coast of the Labrador Peninsula, under auspices of the Museum of the American Indian (Heye Foundation), New York. These Indians live in the interior of the peninsula, and in June-July travel by canoe to the trading posts along the coast, to dispose of their winter's catch of furs, some traveling a distance of 600 to 800 miles. Some of the individuals measured were from Ungava and Northwest River bands. The Indians of Labrador show in their ethnology a series of parallelisms with Eskimo culture, therefore, the author wanted to clarify also the anthropological relations. From each person, 13 measurements were taken, ten indices calculated and six observational characters noted. The figures were compared with anthropological statements on Eskimo and other Indian tribes. The analysis of the available data, however, does not indicate that the Montagnais-Naskapi exhibit any features which can be unequivocally traced to Eskimo admixture. The Indians represent a

relatively homogenous physical type, clearly distinguishable from the Eskimo, markedly different from Indians south of the St. Lawrence, and though not purely aboriginal, yet showing limited admixture with Whites, and conserving in a large percentage of individuals, what are essentially Indian characteristics.

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29531. HALLSTRÖM, GUSTAF, 1880- . Monumental art of northern Europe from the stone age, I. The Norwegian localities. Stockholm, Thule, 1938. 544 p. text illus. (incl. map), 139 phototype figures on 32 plates, 48 collotype plates in a special folder. Translated by Bernard Norbelle.

Contains a study of prehistoric rock-carving and paintings found in Norway, based on author's field work between 1907 and 1917, and other authors' work. Each of the book's 37 chapters deals with a locality where the petroglyphs were found; the first nine concern arctic localities in a region between 69°19' N. and 65°43'30" N. The pictures are described, a "reading" or attempt at explanation of what they may represent is given; comparative notes are included, and explanations previously suggested by other investigators are frequently discussed.

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29532. HALPERN, B. N., and others. Influence du refroidissement sur l'activité granulopexique du système réticulo-endothélial. (Société de Biologie, Paris. Comptes rendus, Apr. 1951. t. 145, no. 7-8, p. 503-505) *Title tr.:* Effect of cold on granulopoietic activity of the reticuloendothelial system. *Other authors:* P. Dick, G. Biozzi, and G. Mené.

Contains a report on experiments with rats and mice injected intravenously with India ink and made hypothermic by applying ice to the whole body surface; the granulopoietic activity of the reticuloendothelial system of the spleen, liver and hemopoietic organs was considerably lowered in chilled, heparinized animals, as compared with controls.

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29533. HALTSONEN, SULO. Finnische linguistische und volkskundliche Bibliographie für die Jahre 1935-[1949]. (Studia fennica, 1938. t. 3, p. 203-227; 1940. t. 4, p. 317-55; 1947. t. 5, p. 127-94; 1952. t. 6, p. 205-258) *Title tr.:* Finnish linguistic and ethnological bibliography for 1935-[1949].

Contains a bibliography in two sections, the linguistic and ethnological works being listed separately; includes books and articles not only about Finns, but other Finno-Ugric peoples as well, e. g., Lapps, Samoyeds, Zyryans, Voguls and Ostyaks. The first part (t. 3) covers 1935-36; t. 4, 1937-38; t. 5, 1939-44; t. 6, 1945-49.

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29534. HAM, THOMAS HALE, 1905- , and others. Studies on the mechanism of hemolytic anemia and hemoglobinuria occurring in patients with high concentration of serum cold agglutinins. (Journal of clinical investigation, July 1948. v. 27, no. 4, p. 538-39) *Other authors:* Frank H. Gardner, P. F. Wagley, and S. C. Shen.

Contains an abstract of hematological and serological studies on a series of patients; mechanical destruction of red cells in the periphery of the body in blood containing cold agglutinins, appeared to be one of the causes of hemoglobinemia and hemoglobinuria.

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29535. HAMBERG, AXEL, 1863-1933. Översikt af Lule älfs geologi. Stockholm, 1906. 74 p. illus., fold map. (Sweden. Geologiska Undersökning. Afhandlingar och uppsatser. Ser. C, no. 202) *Title tr.:* Survey of the geology of the Lule River.

The geological formations of the Stora Lule River and the Lilla Lule River in Swedish Lapland are treated separately until Avaudden (66°50' N. 20°40' E.), where they meet to flow southward to Luleå (65°35' N. 22°10' E.) and the Gulf of Bothnia as the Lule River (Luleälv). The species of the microscopic plant and animal fossils studied are listed. These date mostly from late Pleistocene time when a part of the region was a fiord of Ancyus Lake. A separate chapter deals with the geology of the Lule's tributaries, especially the Görje River, which flows into the Lule about twenty kilometers south of Avaudden.

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29536. HAMBERG, HUGO EMANUEL, 1847- . Die Sommernachtfröste in Schweden 1871-1900. Stockholm, 1904. 94, 5 p. illus., 46 tables, appendix. (Svenska vetenskapsakademien. Handlingar. v. 38, no. 1) *Title tr.:* Summer night frosts in Sweden 1871-1900.

Contains "a comprehensive analysis of frost frequency and intensity for all of

Sweden [including Norrbotten 66°-68° N.], based on very detailed records for May-Sept. 1871-1900. An original scale of intensity is used in this climatological study, the results being presented in elaborate tables for numerous stations, for each month and year. Several chapters giving an analysis of effects of frost on harvests of grain and root crops are included, along with an extensive chronology of frosts and damage in various regions."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 346. **Copy seen:** DLC; DWB.

HAMBRO, JOHAN, *see* Freuchen, P. Var-
grant viking. 1953. No. 29107.

29537. HAMILTON, J. Frost-bite. (Royal Naval Medical Service, London. Journal, Oct. 1943. v. 29, no. 4, p. 225-28, 6 fig.)

Contains a report on eight cases of seamen employed on the forecable of a ship in northern waters and frostbitten due to removal of gloves. Details of their activities, care or lack of care of hands and gloves during the time of freezing, are also included. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29538. HAMMER, MARIE SIGNE (JØRGENSEN), 1907-. Investigations on the microfauna of northern Canada. Part I, Oribatidae. København, E. Munksgaard, 1952. 108 p. incl. illus., maps, figs., tables. Acta arctica, fasc. 4)

Contains a study of the oribatids (wood-mites) of Canada, particularly those of its arctic regions (collecting areas in Mackenzie District, Hudson Bay, Rocky Mts., Baffin Island and Labrador). 106 forms are described, of which one variation, 40 species and one genus are new; only three species have been described previously from this area. Measurements have shown that the arctic forms are larger than the corresponding southern species, and that about half of the oribatids of northern Canada are larger than their palaearctic counterparts. A great similarity with the oribatid fauna of Greenland and Europe was also established. The study is based on field work carried out in Canada in 1948, supported by the Arctic Institute of North America with funds of the U. S. Office of Naval Research.

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29539. HAMMER, MARIE SIGNE (JØRGENSEN), 1907-. Investiga-

tions on the microfauna of northern Canada. Part II, Collembola. København, E. Munksgaard, 1953. 108 p. 3 illus., tables, 4 text maps, 13 plates. (Acta arctica, fasc. 6) 100 refs.

Contains a study of Collembola (a group of primitive wingless insects) collected largely in the arctic areas in 1948: the Mackenzie delta, Yellowknife, and Coppermine in Mackenzie District, Churchill on Hudson Bay, Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island, and the Ungava Bay region of northern Quebec. Altogether 630 samples were examined, 97 species found, 18 of them new. The morphology of the new forms is treated in detail and supplemented with notes on habitat, occurrence, etc. Special sections deal with the ecology and distribution in Canada (p. 65-77) and geographical distribution in general (p. 77-85).

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29540. HAMMERICH, LOUIS L., 1892-. Personalendungen und Verbal-system im Eskimoischen. København, Levin & Munksgaard, 1936. 226 p. (Danske videnskabernes selskab. Historisk-filologiske meddelelser. Bd. 23, no. 2) 56 refs. **Title tr.:** The personal endings and the verbal system in the Eskimo language.

Contains a linguistic study based on literature, investigating the use of suffixes in nouns and verbs in various dialects of Eskimos from Greenland to Alaska. Kinds of suffixes, their meaning and application, the formation of verbal forms etc., are discussed. The most important works on Eskimo linguistics are listed and reviewed (p. 5-13).

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HAMMERICH, LOUIS L., 1892-, *see also* Thalbitzer, W. C., and others. Eskimo-Aleut notation. 1952. No. 32423.

HANBURY, DAVID T., *see* Watkins, H. T. G. New satyrid butterflies. 1928. No. 32854.

29541. HANČAR, FRANZ. Zum Problem der Venusstatuetten im eurasischen Jungpaläolithikum. (Prähistorische Zeitschrift, 1940. Bd. 30-31, p. 85-156, 10 text illus., 12 plates, text map) about 150 refs. **Title tr.:** On the problem of the Venus statuettes in the early paleolithic in Eurasia.

Includes (p. 106-124) description of objects found at the paleolithic site

Mal'ta (85 km. northwest of Irkutsk on the Belaya River), explored by M. M. Gerasimov in 1928-34. Among other things, 20 female figurines carved mostly from mammoth ivory (a few from reindeer horn) were found at Mal'ta (p. 106-124). One such ivory statuette was also found at Bureti (Angara valley) in 1936. The figurines were evidently objects of cult among the mammoth hunters, who probably belonged to the Cro-Magnon race. A parallel is indicated among recent Siberian reindeer hunters (Ostyaks, Yakuts, Golds, Chuvash, Negidals and others), who carve female statuettes of wood, call them *dzhuli*, and consider them as protectors of the family and clan (p. 150-151). **Copy seen:** DLC.

HANDLEY, CHARLES OVERTON, 1897-, see MacDonald, S. D. Biol. Prince Patrick I. 1951. No. 24075.

HANELIN, JOSEPH, see Reyersbach, G. C., and others. Vitamin A intoxication. 1952. No. 31607.

29542. HANN, JULIUS. Die grösste Hitze und Kälte, die der Mensch ertragen kann. (Meteorologische Zeitschrift, 1893. Bd. 10, p. 279) **Title tr.:** The greatest heat and cold man can endure.

Contains a note attacking the repeated statements of the Marquis de Nadaillac on extremely low temperatures, -71°C ., endured in the Arctic. In illustration of the lack of knowledge on the part of the Marquis, his statement that mercury freezes at -29°C ., is quoted.

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29543. HANSEN, A. K. Labrador air freighters fly on instruments. (Canadian aviation, Apr. 1950. v. 23, p. 26, 48.)

Describes the radio facilities established by the Hollinger Ungava Transport Co. Ltd., at land stations and on its DC-3 planes for instrument flying when it became evident that maintenance of regular flying schedules on its air freight lift between Mt. Joli, Seven Islands, and Knob Lake was impossible by contact flying.

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HANSEN, FREDERIK CARL CHRISTIAN, 1870-1934, see Fürst, C. M., and F. C. C. Hansen. Crania Groenlandica. 1915. No. 29153.

29544. HANSEN, HENRY PAUL, 1907-. Postglacial forests in the Yukon Territory and Alaska. (American jour-

nal of science, July 1953. v. 251, no. 7, p. 505-542, text map, 6 tables, 8 diagrs.) 37 refs.

Contains description of the composition of present forests along the Alaska, Glenn, Richardson, and Slatonok Highways, and presents a reconstruction of postglacial forests from pollen analyses of 75 peat sections collected from muskegs, bogs, and swamps. Three main types of collection sites and their plant communities are described in some detail. Forests in Yukon Territory and coastal and interior Alaskan forests are described, and factors such as slope, exposure, drainage, depth and structure of soil, and fire, which influence present composition are discussed. Climatic trends and chronology cannot be definitely determined by these methods, but author suggests "that on the average the [peat] sections from interior Alaska and in the Yukon Territory represent an age up to 5000 years, while deeper sections near the coast are somewhat older."

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29545. HANSEN, POUL. Svingningerne i det Grønlandske torskefiskeri. (Grønland, 1952? hefte 1, p. 32-42, illus.) **Title tr.:** Variations of the cod-fishery of Greenland.

Fluctuation in yield is discussed as a result of over-fishing and of natural conditions. Scientific investigation of such factors as temperature, salinity, and marine biology, especially the natural enemies of the cod fry, is reviewed. Failure of the Icelandic herring fishery is attributed to a cold under-current which the herring would not traverse. Johan Hjort's theory that adequate food for the cod fry is the most important factor, is discussed. Maturation of but two eggs of four million laid by the cod, is sufficient to maintain the stock. The fishery in Greenland waters is summarized, its standards reported as excellent, and its outlook considered favorable.

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HANSON, HAROLD CARSTEN, 1917-, see Levine, N. D. Review coccidia avian orders. 1953. No. 30427.

HANSON, HAROLD CARSTEN, 1917-, see also Mills., H. B. and W. R. Richards. Collembola from arctic and boreal Canada. 1953. No. 30816.

29546. HANSON, HERBERT CHRISTIAN, 1891-. Vegetation types in

northwestern Alaska and comparisons with communities in other Arctic regions. (Ecology, Jan. 1953. v. 34, p. 111-40, incl. illus., tables, map) 31 refs.

"The preliminary classification of the vegetation of northwest Alaska contains six major physiognomic classes and 22 types. Environmental and aerial recognition of each type is given. Factors influencing the development, maintenance, or change in species within type are soil qualities, depth of summer thaws, congeliturbation, drainage, depth and duration of snow cover, wind exposure, animal activities, and man-caused disturbances. Similarities of the Alaskan and Scandinavian plant communities are pointed out. The presence of certain types of plant colonies indicate soil conditions, depth to perennial frost, surface and subsurface materials, moisture and drainage conditions, and offers useful information for the location of engineering projects."—SIPRE. The study is mainly based on the author's field work during the summers of 1949-51 from the lower Noatak and Kobuk Rivers to the region southeast of Norton Sound. (67°-63° N. lat.). **Copy seen:** DLC.

29547. HANSSEN, ODD E., and L. KREYBERG. The effect of ice water upon the development of skin lesions due to mustard gas in rabbits. (Acta pathologica et microbiologica scandinavica, 1951. v. 29, no. 4, p. 468-72, illus., table) 2 refs.

Contains a report on experiments which demonstrated that injuries caused by contact with a two percent solution of mustard gas are reduced by application of cold; this is especially the case when the injured skin is brought in direct contact with ice-cold water.

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HANSSEN, ODD E., see also Kreyberg, L., and O. E. Hanssen. Necrosis mouse skin and survival transplanted epithelium after freezing. 1950. No. 30211.

29548. HANTZSCH, BERNHARD ADOLF, 1875-1911. Über Eskimo-Steingräber im nördöstlichen Labrador und das Sammeln anthropologischen Materials aus solchen. (Dresden. Museum für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde. Abhandlungen und Berichte, 1908. Bd. 12, no. 3, p. 55-58, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:** On the Eskimo stone graves in northeastern Labrador and the collecting of anthropological material from them.

Contains report on the author's ten-week stay in the Ungava Bay region in 1906, and investigation of about 40 old stone graves. Nine skulls and other bone material (including two complete skeletons) of pure Eskimo race were secured and brought to Dresden. The skulls were investigated by B. Oettking, *Ein Beitrag zur Kraniologie der Eskimo*, 1908, q.v. Description of burial customs from Eskimo informants and an inventory of the graves are given. The difficulty of exploring Eskimo graves and getting useful bone material is stressed (smaller bones are decomposed in 20-30 years). Cf. No. 6643. **Copy seen:** DSI.

HARADA, K., see Ogata, K., and others. Influence sodium chloride, resistance to cold. 1952. No. 31063.

29549. HARANG, LEIV, 1902- , and B. LANDMARK. Radio echoes observed during aurorae and terrestrial magnetic storms using 35 and 74 Mc./s. waves simultaneously. (Nature, June 6, 1953. v. 171, no. 4362, p. 1017-18, illus.) 2 refs.

Contains an advance account of observations of radio reflexions from the ionosphere, associated with the appearance of definite auroral forms. The observations were made at Tromsø and at Kjeller. Apparatus and methods are described and findings discussed and explained. **Copy seen:** DSG.

HARANG, LEIV, 1902- , see also Norske Institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observ. Tromsø 1951. 1953. No. 31012.

HARCOURT, J. d', see Ducuing, J., and others. Troubles trophiques des extrémités produits par le froid sec. 1940. No. 28829.

HARCOURT, MARGUERITE BÉCLARD d', see Barbeau, C. M. Tsimshian songs. 1951. No. 27981.

29550. HARCOURT, RAOUL d'. Épidémies chez les Eskimo. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1949. nouv. série, t. 38, p. 184-85) **Title tr.:** Epidemics among the Eskimos.

Contains notes on two epidemics in 1949 among the Canadian Eskimos: one, polio-like, broke out at Chesterfield Inlet and took 11 Eskimos; the other, a severe grippe epidemic, struck at Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island, where 15 Eskimos

died and 50 were saved by penicillin treatment.

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HARDY, JAMES DANIEL, 1904-, see Wolf, S. G., and J. D. Hardy. Studies on pain due cooling. 1942. No. 32957.

29551. HARE, FREDERICK KENNETH, 1919-. The climate of the eastern Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic and its influence on accessibility. Montreal, 1950. 440 p. illus. maps (1 fold.). (Thèse présentée à la Faculté des Lettres, L'Université de Montréal pour l'obtention du grade de Docteur es Arts) 160 refs.

The western boundary of the region discussed runs from Lancaster Sound to just west of Churchill, then south and southwest (excluding the northern and western Canadian Arctic Islands); it is the line east of which "cyclonic influences outweigh the quieter influence of the high pressure typical of western districts." The southern boundary of the sub-Arctic is the line along which only 120 consecutive days have a mean temperature above 50° F. The Arctic - sub-Arctic boundary is the isotherm of 50° for the warmest month.

The three sections of the report include:

(1) the dynamic climatology of the region and influence of physiography on climate; (2) a discussion of the main branches of physical and ecological climatology, a brief review of physiological climatology, classification of climatic regions, discussion of natural vegetation and its climatic correlations, and climatic change in post-glacial times; (3) the effect of climate on transportation overland, by sea, and by air, throughout the year. Statistical data were based upon station records of the Canadian Meteorological Service, Deutsche Seewarte (Hamburg), U. S. Air Weather Service, and Province of Quebec weather stations. Field work was done in the Goose Bay, Labrador, area, aerial traverses were made over interior Labrador-Ungava, and air reconnaissance flights over Hudson Bay.

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29552. HARE, FREDERICK KENNETH, 1919-. Recent investigations into the distribution of snow and ice in eastern Canada. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, pub. 1952? t. 1, p. 167-71, graphs) 12 refs.

"Hudson Bay pack ice and the snowfall

in Labrador-Ungava are discussed. Upper-air stations distributed around the shores of Hudson Bay permitted the study of the modifications of continental polar air masses over the Bay. The predominant air flow is across the Bay from northwest to southeast. Cold air crossing the Bay reaches Quebec with an unstable layer in the lower troposphere extending from sea level to 7,000-10,000 ft. in the autumn, its depth and degree of instability diminish in Dec. and no essential change in structure while crossing the Bay occurs from mid-Jan. to June. The unstable layer in autumn is produced by heating from below over the unfrozen waters of the Bay and the stability during winter and spring is attributed to the formation of ice over Hudson Bay. Four winters of photographic aerial reconnaissance have confirmed the existence of Hudson Bay pack-ice sheet, with the area south and west of the Belcher Islands being the last to freeze. Heavy snow along the east coast of Hudson Bay in Nov. and its disappearance in Jan. substantiate the theory of a frozen bay after Jan."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DGS; DWB.

29553. HARKEMA, REINARD, 1910-. Swimmer's itch in Alaska. (Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society. Journal, Dec. 1953. v. 69, no. 2, p. 97)

Contains an abstract of a paper presented at the 50th annual meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, May 8-9, 1953. The type of dermatitis is defined. 76 bodies of water were investigated during the summer of 1952, and 16 found to harbor snails infected with the itch-producing cercariae. Infested sites were in the Fairbanks region, Yukon flats, near the Tok and lower Alaska Highways. The infected snail species were *Lymnaea palustris* and *L. stagnalis*.

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29554. HARKINS, HENRY NELSON, 1905-, and P. H. HARMON. Experimental freezing: bleeding volume, general and local temperature changes. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, 1935. v. 32, p. 1142-43, table) 4 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with dogs, having portions of their bodies frozen with solid CO₂. Blood pressure, hemoglobin content, hematocrit and bleeding volume were determined, as

well as rectal temperatures. The bleeding volume was in all instances below normal. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29555. HARKINS, HENRY NELSON, 1905- . Shock due to freezing, 1. Shift of body fluids and associated blood concentration changes. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, 1934. v. 32, p. 432-34, table) 4 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with dogs partially frozen on one side by application of solid CO₂. There was a considerable drop in blood pressure, an increase in hemoglobin percentage and hematocrit. Post-mortem examinations showed a shift of body fluids into the frozen side amounting to 2.55 percent of the total body weight.

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29556. HARKINS, HENRY NELSON, 1905- , and **J. E. HUDSON.** Shock due to freezing, 2. Composition of edema fluid. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, 1934. v. 32, p. 434-35, table) 2 refs.

Contains an analysis of edema fluid from experimentally frozen areas of dogs. The composition of the fluid was found to be quite similar to blood plasma. This suggests that the loss of this fluid from the blood stream may in part account for the shock resultant to freezing.

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29557. HARKINS, HENRY NELSON, 1905- , and **P. H. HARMON.** Thermal injuries: the effects of freezing. (Journal of clinical investigation, 1937. v. 16, p. 213-21, 2 fig., 4 tables) 22 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with laboratory animals (dogs, rabbits) on the effectiveness of quick rewarming in treating local frostbite, and on the general effects of the latter. No evidence was found in favor of the old practice of slow thawing of a frozen area. Under certain conditions, local freezing caused a marked lowering of body temperature; thawing was accompanied by an exudation of plasma-like fluid into the local tissue, with resulting blood concentration, lowered bleeding volume and decrease in arterial blood pressure, resembling secondary shock following burns.

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29558. HARLAND, W. B., and J. T. HOLLIN. Oxford and Cambridge Spits-

bergen expedition, 1951. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 800-803, map)

Topographic, geologic, and glaciological work in Ny Friesland (Vestspitsbergen) and Nordaustlandet was carried out July-Aug. by a 17-man group led by J. M. Hartog. Members of the expedition are listed. Map shows the areas covered.

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HARMON, PAUL HARDIN, 1906- , see Harkins, H. N., and P. H. Harmon. Experimental freezing: bleeding & temp. changes. 1935. No. 29554.

HARMON, PAUL HARDIN, 1906- , see also Harkins, H. N., and P. H. Harmon. Thermal injuries: effects of freezing. 1937. No. 29557.

29559. HARPER, FRANCIS, 1886- . Birds of the Nueltn Lake Expedition, Keewatin, 1947. (American midland naturalist, Jan. 1953. v. 49, no. 1, p. 1-116, illus. tables, map)

Contains a study made during May-Dec. 1947 aided by the Arctic Institute of North America with funds of the U. S. Office of Naval Research and some auxiliary funds. The investigation centered around the northwestern corner of this lake on the Manitoba-Keewatin boundary (60°-61° N., 98°-100° W.), and stressed the habitat, condition of gonads, color of bare parts, weight and ectoparasites. About 130 specimens representing 35 species were collected. The report consists of a general part (p. 1-13) dealing with earlier investigations, physiography and vegetation of the region; general ecological and biological notes on the area; relative abundance of species; plumage, etc.; this is followed by accounts of species; (p. 13-110) with data on earlier studies, present observations, occurrence, movements, habits, color, weight, etc. An alphabetic index of the species studied is attached.

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29560. HARRINGTON, LYN. Jewels from mastodon tusks. (Popular mechanics, Mar. 1950. v. 93, p. 162-63, illus.)

Describes the carving of fossilized mastodon-ivory tusks, about 20,000 years old, uncovered in placer gold mining operations in the Yukon. The work now done by Jack Elliot, of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, with a power-drill produces costume jewelry souvenirs for the tourist trade. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29561. HARRINGTON, LYN, and R. HARRINGTON. They put the home town on skids. (Popular mechanics, July 1952. v. 97, p. 106-107, illus.)

Describes the wholesale midwinter movement of about 250 buildings and 1,200 people from the abandoned settlement of Sherridon, Manitoba, Canada, in that worked-out copper-nickel area, to Lynn Lake, 165 miles to the north, where new deposits have been discovered. The transportation by tractor and sleigh, mostly over a chain of frozen lakes, required 50 hours each trip, and cost \$40 a ton; but it was cheaper to move than to rebuild.

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29562. HARRINGTON, RICHARD. Northern exposures: Canada's backwoods and barrens pictured in monochrome and color. Text and arrangements by Clifford Wilson. New York, H. Schuman; Toronto, Nelson, 1953. 119 p. illus.

Contains photographs and descriptive text on five geographical sections of the Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic: (1) northern Manitoba and the Chipewyan Indians of the tree line-barren boundary; (2) northwestern Ontario; (3) trip by dog sled from Coppermine to Bathurst Inlet on the arctic coast of the Mackenzie District; (4) motor trip along the North West Highway system, 1949, through the Yukon to Fairbanks, Alaska, to Haines, Alaska, and south by ship to Vancouver; (5) trip over the ice of Hudson Bay from Port Harrison, Northern Quebec, to Moose Factory, Northern Ontario. Reviewed by C. G. Nichols in *Beaver*, Dec. 1953, outfit 284, p. 58.

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29563. HARRINGTON, RICHARD. Spring break-up at Boothia. (Canadian geographical journal, Apr. 1953. v. 46, no. 4, p. 150-62, illus., 2 sketch maps)

Contains photographs with brief text, taken June-July in the narrow central section of Boothia Peninsula, Keewatin District. Localities visited included Spence Bay trading post, Thom Bay, Josephine Bay, Artist Bay, and Net-chilik Lake. Photographs illustrate Eskimo sealing and fishing methods, relics of former Eskimo cultures, and travel by dog-team and boat.

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29564. HARRINGTON, RICHARD. Walrus at Igloodik. (*Beaver*, Dec. 1953. Outfit 284, p. 28-34, 15 illus.)

Contains photographs and brief descriptive text on harpooning walrus through the ice and cutting up the carcass; also five drawings and a note taken from a description of ice-hunting at Igloodik by Capt. G. F. Lyon, 1823 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10531).

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HARRINGTON, RICHARD, *see also* Harrington, L., and R. Harrington. They put home town on skids. 1952. No. 29561.

29565. HARRIS, G. W. Hypothalamo-hypophyseal connections in the Cetacea. (Journal of physiology, Oct. 1950. v. 111, no. 3-4, p. 361-67, illus.) 26 refs.

Contains a histological study of the pituitary glands of four adult and four foetal whales (blue and finback whale, rorqual, and others) with special consideration to the structures connecting the tuber cinereum and pars distalis. The functional significance of the finding is discussed.

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29566. HARRIS, KENNETH EDWIN, and others. Haemoglobinuria and urticaria from cold occurring singly or in combination; observations referring especially to the mechanism of urticaria with some remarks upon Raynaud's disease. (Clinical science, 1929. v. 14, no. 4, p. 305-336, 2 illus., 8 tables) 48 refs. Other authors: T. Lewis and J. M. Vaughan.

Contains (1) a full study of a patient suffering from cold-hemoglobinuria combined with cold-urticaria, and shorter accounts of two additional cases examined, with a discussion of similar cases reported in the literature; (2) a case report of cold-urticaria; and (3) a case report of cold-hemoglobinuria. The mechanism underlying the three types is discussed and compared.

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29567. HARRISON, ERIC. Strategy and policy in defence of Canada. (International affairs, summer 1949. v. 4, no. 3, p. 212-43)

Includes reference to communication facilities, scientific investigations, etc., in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Labrador.

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29568. HARRISON, JAMES MERRITT, 1915-. The Quebec-Labrador iron belt, Quebec and Newfoundland (preliminary report). Ottawa, 1952. 21 p.

fold. map. Mimeographed. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-20) 18 refs.

Contains a summary of geology of a NE-SW strip in the Burnt Creek - Knob Lake region. History of exploration and physiography are briefly described. Proterozoic rocks trend north-west, underlain by Archean gneisses. A table of formations is given, followed by a detailed discussion of each formation. The Proterozoic rocks have nearly all been intensely folded and faulted; structure and metamorphism are discussed. General comments on the characteristics and problems of origin of the iron deposits are added. On folded sheet are two maps and two cross-sections.

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HART, PHILIP D'ARCY, 1900-, *see* Garland, T. W., and P. D'A. Hart. Tuberculosis Newfoundland. 1946. No. 29191.

HARTMANN, H., *see* Clamann, H. G., and H. Hartmann. Abkühlung Aortenblutes Beatmung Kaltluft. 1937. No. 28563.

29569. HARTOG, J. M., and W. M. L. WOOD. Oxford and Cambridge explore. (Geographical magazine, Jan. 1951. v. 23, no. 9, p. 361-68, 9 illus., text map.)

Contains popular account of the Oxford and Cambridge Spitsbergen expeditions, summer 1949. The Cambridge party carried on systematic geologic mapping east and north of Billefjorden on West Spitsbergen, while the Oxford group investigated a new glacier on the south coast of Northeast Land. Topography, vegetation, bird life, and methods of transportation are briefly described.

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29570. HARTSHORN, JOSEPH H. Superglacial and proglacial geology of the Malaspina Glacier, Alaska, and its bearing on the glacial features of New England. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1952. v. 63, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1259-60.) *Contains* abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1952 meeting of the Society, Boston, Mass. Three geologic zones at the stagnant margin of the glacier are: (1) proglacial zone of outwash; (2) intermediate zone of thick debris on thin wasting ice; and (3) superglacial zone of thin debris on thick ice mass. In the last zone, the debris, stream systems, lakes, and other morphologic forms sup-

port the hypothesis of downwastage and stagnation of the last ice sheet in New England. *Copy seen:* DGS.

HARTUNG, M. C., *see* Luyet, B. J., and M. C. Hartung. Death by devittrification *Anguillula aceti*. 1941. No. 30569.

HARTUNG, M. C., *see also* Luyet, B. J., and M. C. Hartung. Survival *Anguillula aceti* after solidification. 1941. No. 30582.

29571. HARTWEG, RAOUL. Les variations cuspidaires de la première molaire inférieure et leur signification évolutive chez les populations américaines. Étude comparative avec les populations des autres continents. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes. Paris, 1948. p. 1-18, 2 figs.) *Title tr.:* Cuspal variations of the first lower molar and their significance in the evolution of American populations. A study comparative with populations of other continents.

Contains a study on the variation in the number of cusps of said tooth in the population of the Americas, including the Eskimos, Aleuts, and North American Indians, and a comparison with conditions in other continents, including peoples of northern Europe and Asia. The significance of the findings for evaluating the primitiveness or degree of evolution of populations, is discussed.

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29572. *HARVA, UNO, 1882-1949. Miehille ja naisille varatut asunnon osat. (Virittäjä, 1940. v. 44, no. 1-2, p. 24-32) *Title tr.:* The division of the living room space for male and female inhabitants.

Contains an account of the disposition of space according to sex in a Eurasian dwelling: the entrance faces toward the south (a relic of sun worship), and the fireplace is located in the center; space to the right on entering, or the eastern side of tent, is assigned to the womenfolk, and space to the left is for the men. The head of the family has his seat of honor in the corner of the male section where the idols also are placed. References are made to the dwellings of Lapps and Tungus among others. Summary in French, p. 121-22.

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29573. HARVA, UNO, 1882-1949. Über die Zeitrechnung der finnisch-ugrischen Völker. (Suomalainen tiedeakatemia.

*Name Holmberg was used in his earlier works.

Sitzungsberichte, 1938, pub. 1941, p. 45-60) **Title tr.:** On the time-reckoning of the Finno-Ugric peoples.

Contains discussion of the problem and some conclusions, e. g. that the ancient system of time-reckoning of these peoples was based on a year of 13 months. References are made to the Finns, Lapps, Ostyaks, Voguls, and other Finno-Ugrians. Popular beliefs in connection with the calendar are traced.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY. RUSSIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL, *see* Shimkin, D. B. Minerals, Soviet power. 1953. No. 31950.

29574. HARVEY, WARREN. Tooth temperature, with reference to dental pain while flying. (British dental journal, Nov. 5, 1945. v. 75, no. 9, p. 221-28, 4 fig., 5 tables) 9 refs.

Contains temperature records on vital teeth under normal conditions, while drinking hot or cold liquids, in conditions similar to high altitude flying and while an amalgam filling is being drilled out. Heat production under latter conditions is considered likely to cause greater damage to the pulp and greater pain than the cold of high altitude flying.

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29575. HASENBACH, J. Über ein Karzinom des Handrücken nach Chlorkalk-Lysolverätzung mit nachfolgender Erfrierung. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Jan. 11, 1941. Jahrg. 68, Nr. 2, p. 67-68, fig.) **Title tr.:** Carcinoma of the back of the hand following erosion by chlorinated lime and lysol and subsequent frostbite.

Contains a case report of a farm laborer aged 53, who developed carcinoma in the area of neglected erosions complicated by frostbite. The possible roles of these two kinds of injuries in the genesis of the cancer are discussed.

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29576. HASS, GEORGE MARTIN, 1907-, and C. B. TAYLOR. A quantitative hypothermal method for the production of local injury of tissue. (Archives of pathology, May 1948. v. 45, no. 5, p. 563-80)

Contains a description of two sets of instruments, cooled to a low temperature by expanding carbon dioxide, which permit local, quantitative tissue injury to be made for experimental purposes: one

set consists of a circular disc, 2 to 25 mm. in diameter causing, when applied to surfaces, lesions 1 to 13 mm. deep; the other consists of a needle which when inserted into tissues produces cylindrical lesions of a determinable diameter and depth; results of operations with the instruments, on various organs, are presented.

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HASS, GEORGE MARTIN, 1907-, *see also* Baldwin, D., and others. Comparison arteriosclerotic lesions freezing aorta. 1950. No. 27947.

HASS, GEORGE MARTIN, 1907-, *see also* Taylor, C. B., and others. Controlled myocardial injury. 1951. No. 32390.

HASS, GEORGE MARTIN, 1907-, *see also* Taylor, C. B., and others. Localized arteriosclerotic lesions freezing. 1950. No. 32391.

29577. HASSAN, M. YOUSSEF. Tertiary faunas from Kap Brewster, East Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 42 p. 5 plates, sketch map (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 111, nr. 5) 46 refs.

Contains results of a study of material collected from Kap Brewster, south of Scoresby Sund, during the Danish East Greenland Expedition in 1951. On the basis of faunal assemblages, the sediments overlying basalts at Kap Brewster have been divided into two series, the older probably late Eocene, the younger Miocene. Stratigraphy is described in some detail, and a list given of 45 species of fossil molluscs, crustaceans, and a few corals and foraminifera, with descriptions and locations.

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29578. HASSELROT, TORSTEN EDWARD, 1903-. Nordliga lavar i Syd- och Mellansverige. Uppsala, Almqvist & Wiksells boktr. A. B., 1953. vii, 200 p. 29 maps. (Acta phytogeographica suecica, 33) about 900 refs. **Title tr.:** Northern lichens in southern and central Sweden.

Contains notes on the scope and methodics of the study (p. 1-11); list of 26 northern lichens (p. 12-110) with synonyms, data on occurrence in the North, in the investigated area, total distribution, and notes on habitat and variation; a list of localities of the investigated species (p. 111-70); a supplement (p. 170-75); a table of vertical distribution in Scandinavian mountain regions,

and bibliography. This is the special part of the study; the general part will be published later—p. ii.

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29579. HASSERT, KURT, 1868- . Die Nordpolargrenze der bewohnten und bewohnbaren Erde. Naumburg a.S., 1891. 103 p. fold. map. **Title tr.:** The North polar limit of inhabited and habitable territory. Dissertation, University of Leipzig.

Anthropogeographical study on natural conditions in the Arctic with regard to their habitability by man and possibilities of his survival. Formerly inhabited zones in the far North and those of recent times are reviewed, and the cultural status of the inhabitants outlined. The diminishing number of arctic peoples and its causes are discussed. The Polar Eskimos reach to the 76°-79° N. lat., and remains of former settlements have been found as far as 82° N., the northernmost spot inhabited by man. Many references are made to the conditions of life in Greenland, Canadian Arctic Islands, and in Siberia. The map shows the former and recent limits of the inhabited Arctic, and territories inhabited by Eskimos. An extensive abstract is given in *Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen*, 1891, Bd. 37, p. 141-52; and a brief one in *Globus*, 1891, Bd. 60, no. 7, p. 111.

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HATCHER, JAMES DONALD, 1923- , see Brown, M., and others. Temp. and blood flow Eskimo. 1953. No. 28335.

29580. HATFIELD, H. STAFFORD. A heat-flow meter. (Journal of physiology, 1950. v. 111, p. 10P)

Contains a description of an apparatus which measures directly the strength, in thermal units, of a current of heat per unit area and unit time. It registers heat loss by both radiation and convection. The way in which the device works and its possible uses for physiologists, are explained. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29581. HATT, GUDMUND, 1884- . Early intrusion of agriculture in the North Atlantic subarctic region. (Alaska. University. Anthropological papers, 1953. v. 2, no. 1, p. 51-107) 115 refs.

Contains a survey of Norse colonization activities, introduction of cattle breeding and agriculture in Helgeland, Scottish islands, The Faroes, Iceland, and finally Greenland (p. 79-99). Early Norse and

Swedish domination of the Lapps (p. 57-60), exaction of tribute (peltry, hides, ship ropes, feathers) and economic interest in reindeer breeding are noted. The origin and forms of Lapp reindeer breeding is discussed: dairy production, transport; its Scandinavian origin but few Scandinavian traits. Norsemen's colonization of Greenland is treated in detail: their voyages to Vinland and Markland, forms of production (chiefly cattle breeding, supplemented by sealing and walrus hunting), their means of maintaining good pasturage, building warm stables, getting wood and iron, their commercial relations with the homeland, etc. The Norse colonists' relations with the Eskimos, their slight cultural influence upon the latter, climatic change as cause of the downfall of the Norse settlements in Greenland and of a new (present-day) agricultural impulse in the sub-Arctic, are among the topics discussed.

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HATT, GUDMUND, 1884- , see also Maksimov, A. N. Proiskhozhdenie olenovodstva. 1928. No. 30643.

HATTERSLEY-SMITH, GEOFFREY F., see Arctic. Ellesmere Ice Shelf party. 1953. No. 27836.

29582. HAVILAND, MAUD D. Notes on the breeding habits of the dotterel on the Yenisei. (British birds, 1917. v. 11, p. 6-11, illus.)

Author's observations in the tundra of the lower Yenisei River, near its confluence with Golehika River, in northwestern Siberia.

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29583. HAXTHAUSEN, H. Adiponecrosis e frigore. (British journal of dermatology and syphilis, Mar. 1941. v. 53, p. 83-89, illus.) 4 ref.

Contains a description of this peculiar affection of the subcutaneous fat tissue of the face, appearing after exposure to severe cold. It consists of hard well-defined infiltrations which clinically and histologically resemble those in adiponecrosis neonatorum. It was observed in four very young children and in one young woman. It takes a benign course and disappears spontaneously within a few weeks.

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HAYES, JAMES GORDON, 1877-1936, see Euler, J. Great N. Pole lie. 1953. No. 28947.

HAYNES, BENARTHUR CASTLE, 1909-1954. The Weather Bureau's arctic observation program outside of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29584. HAYWARD, E. Über Erfrierungen. (Zeitschrift für ärztliche Fortbildung, Jan. 15, 1940. Jahrg. 37, Nr. 2, p. 44-47) *Title tr.*: On frostbite.

Contains an account of the causes of frostbite; similarities with burns; degrees of frostbite; pathology; therapy in frostbite of the first, second and third degree; complications; chilblains.

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29585. HEATON, LEONARD DUDLEY, 1902- , and R. M. DAVIS. Recent observations on frostbite. (Kentucky State Medical Association. Journal, May 1952. v. 50, p. 206-211, 5 fig.) 12 refs.

Contains information on the difference between frostbite and other kinds of cold injury; degrees of frostbite; experimental frostbite and its difference from that acquired in the field; main recent advances in frostbite therapy; the authors' experience (at Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, 1950-51, with 62 frostbite cases from the Korean war theater); amputation; adjuvants; sequelae.

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HECKER, N. L. See Gekker, Naum Leont'evich, 1861-1920.

29586. HEDBERG, OLOV, and others. Botanical investigations in the Pältsa region of northernmost Sweden, with an account of its geology and geomorphology. Lund, Gleerup forl., 1952. 209 p. illus. (Botaniska notiser. Suppl. vol. 3, no. 2) 147 refs. *Other authors:* Olle Martensson and Sten Rudberg.

Chap. 1. A brief account of botanical exploration in the Pältsa area, by O. Martensson (p. 7-13) contains historical notes on exploration trips of various Scandinavian naturalists (Göran Wahlenberg, L. L. Laestadius, C. P. Laestadius, H. Möller, etc.) to the Pältsa region close to the Norwegian Balsfjord, approx. 69° N. 20° E. (text map, p. 16).

2. Some observations on the geology and morphology of the Pältsa area, by S. Rudberg (p. 14-44) contains data on the petrology, tectonics, morphology, and Quaternary deposits of the region, and discussion of whether or not the Pältsa peaks have been ice-free (the "nunatak problem"): bibliography (50 items).

3. Vegetation, by O. Hedberg (p. 45-73) contains discussion of the vegetation belts, habitat factors, plant communities, differentiation of *Dryadion*, the *Empetrium* - *Myrtillion* complex and five tables of comparative vegetation analyses of the Pältsa area and other Scandinavian regions.

4. List of vascular plants, by O. Hedberg (p. 74-115) is an annotated list of about 300 species with data on habitat, ecology and local distribution.

5. A contribution to our knowledge of the moss flora of the Pältsa area, by O. Martensson (p. 116-98) contains a systematic annotated list of 109 liverworts and 226 mosses, with data on abundance, habitat, ecology and localities.

Some remarks on the geographic names, by O. Martensson (p. 199-201) and a comprehensive bibliography complete the study.

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29587. HEDEEN, ROBERT A., and H. L. KEEGAN. The use of lindane and dieldrin as mosquito adulticides in Alaska. (Mosquito news, Dec. 1952. v. 12, no. 4, p. 242-43) ref.

Contains a brief report on field trials made by members of the Alaska Insect Control Project in 1951 at Galena on the Yukon (central Alaska) and at Umiat, ca. 175 miles southeast of Point Barrow. Spraying was done by aircraft. Methods, concentrations, results, species affected, etc. are discussed.

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29588. HEDGPETH, JOEL WALKER, 1911- . Pycnogonida of the Bartlett collections. (Washington Academy of Sciences. Journal, Mar. 15, 1943. v. 33, no. 3, p. 83-90, illus., map, table) 14 refs.

Contains a description of 14 species of pycnogonid crustaceans collected by Capt. Robt. A. Bartlett on the coast of Greenland and in the Foxe Nasin up to 1935. Localities, distribution, synonyms, and zoogeographical remarks are included. Most of the collection is in the U. S. National Museum.

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29589. HEDGPETH, JOEL WALKER, 1911- . The United States Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross*. With an appendix by Waldo Schmitt. (American Neptune, Jan. 1945. v. 5, no. 1, p. 5-26, plate)

The former marine research steamer *Albatross* of the U. S. Fish Commission, the first vessel built especially for marine

research by any government, was launched in Aug. 1882. Her forty years at Government service included many trips to Bering Sea and the North Pacific between 1888 and 1912. Although the primary purpose of these voyages was the investigation of the fisheries resources and fishing grounds, the *Albatross* was also used for hydrographic work in Bering Sea, in the investigation and patrol of the Pribilof Islands seal herd, and for occasional ethnographic surveys. The vessel is described here and her record given.

Appendix by W. L. Schmitt presents a detailed annual chronology of the *Albatross* from 1882 to 1928. She was de-commissioned by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in 1921 and sold in 1924. Thereafter she was used as a school ship until 1928 when the crew's demand for wages forced a tie-up in Hamburg, Germany. No record of the *Albatross* is available after this.

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29590. HEDIN, NABOTH. Sweden's iron mountains. (American-Scandinavian review, June 1940. v. 28, no. 2, p. 129-34, 2 illus.)

Contains description of the mining industry at Kiruna (67°51' N. 20°13' E.); mining development in the last 40 years; the Grängesberg Co. exploitation of these iron mines, technical equipment, production (12,685,151 tons in 1938), economic importance of the mines for Sweden, earnings and living conditions of the miners, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29591. HEDTOFT, HANS. Baggrunden for nedsaettelsen af den store Grønlandskommission. (Grønland, 1952? hefte 1, p. 13-17, illus.) **Title tr.:** Background for establishing the great Greenland Commission.

Contains brief popular account of circumstances of the post-war undertaking to revise the constitutional laws and administration of Greenland. Author visited the country in 1948 as Danish prime minister, and found Greenlanders ready to assume equal rights and responsibilities with Danes. The Greenland Commission of 1950 recommended various changes in government, economic and social life on the principle of "Greenland for the Greenlanders." The results of the reorganization are still to be seen, but the trend seems favorable and

fisheries are indicated as the main industry of the future.

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HEFFNER, BAIN LAFAYETTE, 1910-, see Fleming, R. G., and B. L. Heffner. Paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria. 1948. No. 29046.

HEGNAUER, ALBERT HENRY, 1900-, see D'Amato, H. E., and A. H. Hegnauer. Blood volume hypothermic dog. 1953. No. 28659.

29592. HEGSTED, DAVID MARK, 1914-, and G. S. McPHEE. The thiamine requirement of the adult rat and the influence on it of a low environmental temperature. (Journal of nutrition, May 1950. v. 41, no. 1, p. 127-36, diagrs., table) 11 refs.

Contains a study on thiamine (vitamin B₁) requirements, etc., of rats kept at 78° and 55° F.; at lower temperature the thiamine requirement was 50 percent higher than at 78° F. while the caloric intake was only 25 percent higher; the increased food intake at low temperature therefore, may not account for all the increased thiamine requirement; the thiamine requirement of the rat per 1000 nonfat calories consumed appears to be the same as in man.

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29593. HEIDELMANN, GERHARD. Kreislaufumstellung beim Menschen durch Tetraäthylammoniumbromid; 2. Arale Durchblutung unter Einwirkung von Kältereizen. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Jan. 1951. Jahrg. 29, Heft 1-2, p. 27-28, fig.) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Modification of circulation in man produced by tetra-ethyl-ammonium bromide; 2. Arenal blood flow under influence of cold stimuli.

Contains an investigation on the effect of tetra-ethyl-ammonium bromide injections on the rewarming time of normal persons, and on those with circulatory disorders. The rather ambiguous results are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

HEIKEL, AXEL O., see Anuchin, D. N. K istorii oznakomleniia s Sibir'iu. 1890. No. 27826.

29594. HEINTZ, ANATOL, 1898-. Noen iakttagelser over isbreenes tilbakegang i Hornsund, V. Spitsbergen. (Norsk geologisk tidsskrift, 1953. v. 31, p. 7-36, illus., 4 sketch maps. Also pub. as: Norsk Polarinstitutt. Meddelelser, 1953. No. 73) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Some ob-

servations on the retreat of the glaciers in Hornsund, West Spitsbergen.

Contains the results of field work in summer 1949 by a Norsk Polarinstitutt party of four, and a study of maps and aerial photographs of the Hornsund fiord region (76°50' N. 15°30' E.), made during 1900-1949. In 1900 one large glacier fed the upper part of Hornsund. Between 1900 and 1949 retreat of the glacier freed 30 sq. km. of land, and the large glacier became six smaller ones. Steps in the retreat on Treskelodden, a tongue of land covered by the Horn glacier in 1900 and ice-free in 1949, are shown on a series of maps. Present evidence of the retreat, moraines, glacial striae, melt-water deposits, fossil ice, and strandlines (showing former presence of an ice-dammed lake), are described in some detail. Shells of marine molluscs found in morainic material from the beach to the high ridge of Treskelodden were probably transported there by the glacier and do not represent marine deposits. Summary in English.

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HEINTZLEMAN, B FRANK, 1888- . Forestry in Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

HEINTZLEMAN, B FRANK, 1888- , *see also* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

29595. HELK, J. V., and M. DUNBAR. Ice islands: evidence from North Greenland. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 263-71, 8 illus., text map) ref.

Contains discussion of eight air photographs (from the Danish Geodetic Institute) of three regions of northern Greenland: (1) Sherard Osborn and Victoria Fjords on the north coast; (2) Kronprins Christians Land and Independence Fjord on northwest coast; and (3) east coast 78°-80° N. The glacial ice shown in some areas is similar in appearance to the Ellesmere Ice Shelf, and it is suggested that in the recent geologic past, the same icecap covered both areas. Land ice has since disappeared leaving a relic fringing the coast which may break away only when the sea ice around it moves out. The Ellesmere coast retains more fringing ice than does the North Greenland coast.

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29596. HELLAND-HANSEN, BJØRN, 1877- . Oseanografiske undersøkelser i Norskehavet og Atlanterhavet. Vegaforedrag, 24 april 1941. (Ymer, 1941. Årg. 61, hæfte 3, p. 161-73, 6 illus. incl. charts) **Title tr.:** Oceanographic investigations in the Norwegian Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The *Vega* log for April 24, 1941.

Contains lecture delivered on the occasion of the conferring of the Vega medal upon the author Apr. 24, 1941, by the Swedish Association for Anthropology and Geography. He reviews major physical oceanographic work in these areas from the *Michael Sars* expedition of 1900-1901 in which he participated as assistant to Johan Hjort. His results published jointly with Hansen (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 6923) shed new light on physical and dynamic conditions of the ocean; particularly with regard to vortexes with vertical axis and indications of wave formations in the Gulf Stream. A schematic chart for the upper couple of hundred meters of the Norwegian Sea was constructed. Contributions of V. W. Ekman, V. Bjerknes, J. W. Sandström, and work aboard the research vessel *Johan Hjort* 1930 (in southern waters) and 1935-36 in Norwegian Sea are summarized. Author's formula for computing some mean speed components for gradient currents is noted. The international investigations in the Atlantic Ocean 1938, which he suggested (Sept. 1936), are outlined.

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29597. HELLÉN, WOLTER, 1890- . Die *Ascogaster*-Arten Finnlands. (Hym., Brac.). (Notulae entomologicae, 1953. v. 33, no. 3-4, p. 84-88) **Title tr.:** *Ascogaster* species of Finland. (Hym., Brac.).

Contains an annotated list of 14 species of hymenopterous genus *Ascogaster*. At least four species native to Finnish Lapland and Kuusamo regions are included.

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29598. HELLÉN, WOLTER, 1890- . Über einige nordeuropäische Koleopteren. (Notulae entomologicae, 1946, pub. 1947. v. 26, no. 3-4, p. 75-76) **Title tr.:** On some North European Coleoptera.

Contains critical notes on six species of beetles, including five native to Kola Peninsula and Arkhangel'sk province, northern Russia.

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29599. HELLÉN, WOLTER, 1890- .
Übersicht der Eurytomiden, Cleonymiden, Eupelmiden und Elasmiden Finnlands (Hym., Chalcididae). (Notulae entomologicae, 1953. v. 33, no. 1-2, p. 13-20) **Title tr.:** A revision of Eurytomidae, Cleonymidae, Eupelmidae, and Elasmidae of Finland (Hym., Chalcididae).

Contains a systematic list of 48 chalcid flies (in four families) inhabiting Finland, with localities and brief data on habitat; includes *Eurytoma rosae* and *E. curculionum* native to Finnish Lapland.

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29600. HELLÉN, WOLTER, 1890- .
Übersicht über die Bethyriden und Dryiniden Finnlands. (Notulae entomologicae, 1953. v. 33, no. 3-4, p. 88-102) **Title tr.:** A review of Bethyridae and Dryinidae of Finland.

Contains a systematic list of ten species of hymenopterous family Bethyridae and 41 of Dryinidae, revised in the light of recent investigations, *Anteon subarcticus* n. sp. and at least six other species native to Finnish Lapland and Kuusamo are included. For the author's earlier list see *Arctic Bibliography* No. 6938.

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29601. HELLÉN, WOLTER, 1890- .
Zur Kenntnis der Ichneumonidenfauna (Hym.) Finnlands VIII. (Notulae entomologicae, 1953. v. 33, no. 1-2, p. 1-13) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the Ichneumonidae fauna (Hym.) of Finland, VIII.

Contains a systematic annotated list of 97 species of ichneumon flies, of which 77 are new to the hymenopterous fauna of Finland, bringing the number of all known species from that country up to 1,911. Some species, native to its northern regions are included. This is a continuation of the author's *Zur Ichneumonidenfauna I-VII*, 1939-51 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22554-22555).

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29602. HELLER, CHRISTINE A. Nutritional qualities of native Alaskan plants. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 121-22)

Contains brief note on edible and poisonous plants, with mention of a booklet on them being prepared for U. S. Air Force use; also on research of vitamin and amino-acid contents of some of them.

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29603. HELLGREN, GÖSTA, and JOHAN MEOS. Localization of aurorae with 10 m high power radar technique, using a rotating antenna. (Tellus, Aug. 1952. v. 4, no. 3, p. 249-61, illus.) 11 refs.

"The paper describes the 10 m high power recorder with a rotating antenna that is used since May 1951 for the localization of aurorae at the Radio Wave Propagation Laboratory of the Kiruna Geophysical Observatory (Northern Sweden) 67°8' N. 20°5' E.). Continuous observations during the time of May 1951-March 1952 have disclosed periods of auroral activity. The preliminary results from these observations indicate that there is a good correlation between the auroral activity, the magnetic activity, and the appearance of the N₁-layer, a special type of sporadic E ionization often appearing in connection with magnetic bays and supposed to be caused by the same ionizing agent as the aurora. The distribution in range and bearing of the recorded aurorae agrees with the simple theory that most of the radio wave scattering comes from those points where the radar beam is perpendicular to the surface of the auroral discharges. The calculated height distributions of the reflection centres have maxima around 120 km."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, June 1953. v. 4, no. 6, p. 730.

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29604. HELLPACH, WILLY HUGO, 1877- . *Geopsychie; die Menschenseele unter dem Einfluss von Wetter und Klima, Boden und Landschaft.* 6. verb. Aufl. Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1950. 271 p. 13 fig. **Title tr.:** Geopsychie; the human psyche under the influence of weather and climate, soil and landscape. First published in 1911 as *Die geopsychischen Erscheinungen*, this work appeared with title as above in the fourth edition. It is also published in French: *Géopsychie, l'âme humaine sous l'influence du temps, du climat, du sol, et du paysage*, 1944.

Contains a comprehensive study on the effects of the natural environment on the psyche. The influence of the elements of weather and climate are discussed first, including: extreme cold and heat, humidity, winds, solar radiation, air pressure, air composition and electricity. This is followed by discussion of regional and other types of climate; including the subarctic (p. 85-88), and the high-altitude

climate (p. 96-103), and by sections on: psychological reactivity and acclimatization to climate; the psychological effect of the seasonal and diurnal changes; the effect of the moon and other "cosmic rhythms;" artificial climate. Soil and landscape are discussed in separate sections and the last chapter deals with problems of climatic hygiene (proper régime, clothing, housing, etc.

Copy seen: DLC (German and French editions).

HELMENDACH, R. H., *see* Bartlett, R. G., and others. Effect emotional stress, anesthesia & death on body temp. mice exposed to cold 1953. No. 28001.

HELMERICKS, HARMON, and C. **HELMERICKS**, *see* Life. Back home to Arctic. 1953. No. 30465.

HELMSWORTH, JAMES ALEXANDER, 1915-, *see* Kaplan, S., and others. Hypothermia, cardiovascular anomalies. 1953. No. 29968.

29605. HEMINGWAY, ALLAN, 1902-, and G. G. **NAHAS**. Effect of hypoxia on the metabolic response to cold. (Journal of applied physiology, Dec. 1952. v. 5, no. 6, p. 267-72, illus., tables) 17 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with unanesthetized dogs in warm and cool (12° C.) environment. Oxygen consumption rates, minute volumes of respiration, respiratory quotients, and rectal temperatures were recorded and compared during a period of hypoxia and during periods of air-breathing preceding and following hypoxia.

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29606. HEMINGWAY, ALLAN, 1902-, and G. G. **NAHAS**. Effect of varying degrees of hypoxia on temperature regulation. (American journal of physiology, Aug. 1952. v. 170, no. 2, p. 426-33, illus.) 18 refs.

Contains a study on oxygen consumption rate, respiratory quotient, ventilation rate and rectal temperature of dogs submitted to mild hypoxia for one hour. During the latter, the physiological resistance to cold was lowered. This is in agreement with observations on rats, guinea pigs, and man, hence apparently a characteristic of homohermic animals.

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29607. HEMINGWAY, ALLAN, 1902-. Environmental temperature and swing sickness. (Journal of aviation medicine, Feb. 1946. v. 17, p. 86-88, 99 fig.) 6 refs.

Contains report of a test made on approximately 1,000 subjects, at temperatures ranging from 0° to 40° C. There was no significant difference in the incidence of swing sickness in cold or warm environment.

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HEMINGWAY, ALLAN, 1902-, *see* also Mather, G. W., and others. Temp. changes of pulmonary blood during exposure to cold. 1953. No. 30719.

HEMMER, R., *see* Killian, H., and others. Fieberbehandlung von Kälteschäden. 1946. No. 30056.

HEMPELMANN, LOUIS HENRY, Jr. 1914-, *see* Storer, J. B., and L. H. Hempelmann. Hypothermia & survival with x-rays. 1952. No. 32282.

HEMPHILL, JAMES A., *see* Fausel, E. G., and J. A. Hemphill. Study late symptoms immersion foot. 1945. No. 28978.

29608. HEMPHILL, ROBERT, EDWARD, and M. **REISS**. Regulation of endogenous cortin production. (Endocrinology, July 1947. v. 41, no. 1, p. 17-26, 3 tables) 2 refs.

Contains a report on experiments on the influence of corticotrophic hormone on the cortin content of blood and adrenals of rats, including such kept at low temperature. The cortin content in the blood of animals exposed to cold rose considerably more than in those kept at room temperature.

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29609. HEMSTOCK, RUSSELL A. Some northern lights on oil development. (Petroleum engineer, Feb. 1953. v. 25, no. 2, p. A41-A44, illus. map, diagr.)

"Roads and airports are needed to develop oil resources in the Northwest Territories. Special construction methods are required in permafrost regions for satisfactory results. Roads are constructed by packing moss and scrub from the roadside on undisturbed moss and covering with a filled subgrade to provide drainage. Two general methods of construction are used in permafrost regions. The active method entails elimination of frost by thawing before starting construction, and is adequate where permafrost is thin, sporadic and ground temperatures

are above 29.5° F. The passive method maintains the permafrost by added insulation and is applied where permafrost is more than 40 ft. deep and ground temperatures are below 25° F. Building sites are selected according to ground texture and structure, ground and air temperatures, and hydrology. The footings of light, temporary buildings are erected on timber pads, or posts on pads. Permanent structures are founded on piles anchored in permafrost at 2.5 times the depth of the active layer. Pipelines have been laid on the surface, but it is recommended that future lines be buried under insulation. Two methods of constructing water and sewer lines are briefly discussed."—SIPRE.

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29610. HENDERSON, JAMES FENWICK, 1905-, and **I. C. BROWN.** The Yellowknife greenstone belt, Northwest Territories; preliminary report. Ottawa, 1952. 41 p. fold. map. Mimeographed. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-28) 12 refs.

Contains detailed discussion of the geology and structure of the bedrock on the west side of Yellowknife Bay, Great Slave Lake. The Archean and Proterozoic sedimentary, intrusive and volcanic rocks are discussed in order of their formation, and details given on the ore-bearing shear zone systems and faults. The ore deposits are not discussed. Accompanying maps on the folded map sheet show general geology and fault systems.

Supplementary maps. The following detailed geologic maps at scale 1 in.: 500 ft., each bearing the title, *Preliminary map Yellowknife, Northwest Territories*, and together covering 62°22' N.-62°37' N. at the 114°20' W. long. meridian, were prepared by the authors for use with this report: sheet 1-2 (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 48-17 pub. 1948); sheet 3 (*Its:* Paper 49-26 pub. 1949); sheet 4 (*Its:* Paper 50-34 pub. 1950); sheet 5 (*Its:* Paper 52-24 pub. 1952).

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29611. HENNIG, RICHARD, 1874- . Das Ende der Normannenkolonie in Grönland; ein geschichtliches Rätsel. (Vergangenheit und Gegenwart, 1937. Jahrg. 27, Heft 6, p. 317-21) *Title tr.:* The end of the Norsemen's colony in Greenland; an historical riddle.

Contains an historical sketch of the two Norse colonies in West Greenland, found-

ed by Erik the Red from Iceland in 982 near the Godthaab and Julianehaab of today. The two colonies are said to have flourished for centuries with a population of about 5,000; yet by about 1540 the Norse settlers in Greenland had become entirely extinct without an obvious cause. Recent excavations of the Norsemen's graves (at Herjolfsnes) suggest that the physical degeneration, caused by climate and inbreeding, may explain the riddle. It is also possible that some of these Norsemen migrated further to the West. The mysterious Tunits of Labrador and Baffin Island, and the "blond Eskimos" of Victoria Island were probably, it is suggested, of Norse origin.

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29612. HENNIG, RICHARD, 1874- . Islands und Grönlands politische Zukunft. (Zeitschrift für Geopolitik, 1944. Bd. 21, no. 5-6, p. 228-30) *Title tr.:* The political future of Iceland and Greenland.

Contains discussion of the importance of these two northern islands for military operations and transoceanic air communications. The Norwegian-Danish question of sovereignty over Greenland (and Iceland) is summarized historically. American interests in Greenland during the second world war are noted, also Russian attention to arctic claims.

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29613. HENRY, J. FRED. Life line to everywhere. (Skyways, May 1950. v. 9, p. 26-27, illus., incl. map)

Description of the extent, operations and services of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS). Map (p. 26) shows air routes in North American Arctic. Text (p. 57) notes rescue units of Air Rescue Service of MATS in Alaska and Canada. An arctic rescue helicopter of advanced design, developed by Piasecki, is under contract construction.

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29614. HENRY, JAMES PAGET, 1914-, and **O. H. GAUER.** The influence of temperature upon venous pressure in the foot. (Journal of clinical investigation, July 1950. v. 29, no. 7, p. 855-61, illus., table) 28 refs.

Contains an account of experiments on 12 normal male subjects, with cold (or heat) administered by foot bath or by placing the subject in an air-conditioned room. Venous pressure in the foot at erect posture was found to depend on the rates at which blood flows into the veins

from the arteries and is removed from them by muscular activity. In cold environment even normal, involuntary postural movements reduce pressure to 50 mm. Hg, a level approximating that of the counter-balancing osmotic and tissue pressures. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29615. HENRY, T. J. G. A comparison of mean temperatures obtained with Canadian and American types of radiosondes. Ottawa, Nov. 1951. 17 p. illus. tables. (Canada. Meteorological Division. Circular 2041, Tec. 103) refs.

"Canadian type radiosondes are used at eight stations in Canada (Aklavik, Baker Lake, Coppermine, Fort Nelson, The Pas, Port Hardy, Moosonee and Sable Island). A comparison of the accuracy of Canadian and U. S. type radiosondes was made by plotting mean temperature at 300, 500 and 700 mb levels on maps for each month in four-year period 1946-49, drawing isotherms based on U. S. radiosonde data from U. S., Canada, Alaska, and Greenland, and computing amount of temperature and height difference resulting. At night, the Canadian radiosonde gave consistently higher temperatures than the U. S. type, indicating greater lag. Daytime ascents showed greater radiation error in Canadian instruments, besides the cumulative lag effect noted at night. However, radiation error is small. Tables are given to permit corrections to be applied to radiosonde data (or charts) for lag, radiation error at various solar altitudes, lapse rates and sky conditions. Theory is elaborated and scatter diagrams presented."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 568.

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29616. HENRY, VICTOR, 1850-1907. Esquisse d'une grammaire raisonnée de la langue aléoute d'après la grammaire et le vocabulaire de Ivan Véniaminov. Paris, Maisonneuve et Cie, 1879. 73 p. **Title tr.:** Sketch of a rational grammar of the Aleut language, after the grammar and vocabulary by Ivan Veniaminov.

Contains abbreviated French version of the Russian original (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18649). **Copy seen:** DLC.

29617. HENSCHEN, FOLKE. Geografisk-patologiska problem rörande Norrland. (Ymer, 1942. Årg. 3-4, *Norrland*, ed. by M. Lundqvist, p. 283-306, 13 illus., incl. 12 text maps, tables) 30 refs. cf. *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10468. **Title**

tr.: Geographic-pathological problems concerning Norrland.

Contains an account of the frequency and distribution of disease in this northern Swedish province, (66°-69° N. lat.) with a relatively stable population. Vital statistics show a high child mortality, which in some areas is three times as high as the country's average. Diseases due to lack of vitamins (anemia, rickets) are also frequent among children. Diseases frequently met are those of an endogenous, hereditary character (mental diseases, congenital myotonia, etc.) or of a degenerative nature (muscular atrophy, rheumatoid diseases). Of several infectious diseases discussed (leprosy, venereal diseases, tularemia), tuberculosis holds the first place with the highest mortality in Sweden. The history of the disease in the area, its incidence, etc., are also dealt with.

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29618. HENSEL, HERBERT, and Y. ZOTTERMAN. The effect of menthol on the thermoreceptors. (*Acta physiologica scandinavica*, Oct. 9, 1951. v. 24, fasc. 1, p. 27-34, illus.) 10 refs.

Contains a study of discharges of cold and warm fibers in the lingual nerve of the cat, in response to application of menthol solutions and to controlled thermal stimuli. The substance caused strong discharge of the cold receptors at warm temperatures, and an increase of the cold impulses at low temperatures. Means of compensating the effect of menthol, thresholds of its effects, etc. were also studied.

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29619. HENSEL, HERBERT, and Y. ZOTTERMAN. The persisting cold sensation. (*Acta physiologica scandinavica*, Apr. 1951. v. 22, p. 106-113, 3 illus.) 10 refs.

Contains a study of after-sensation of cold in the cat, performed with precise electro-physiological methods. The experiments showed that after-sensation of cold is due to "a true, adequate stimulation of the cold receptors by the prevailing low temperature" and that below a certain temperature (21° C.) cold impulses are always present, whether the temperature rises or falls.

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29620. HENSEL, HERBERT, and Y. ZOTTERMAN. Quantitative Beziehungen zwischen der Entladung einzelner Kältefasern und der Temperatur. (*Acta*

physiologica scandinavica, Sept. 21, 1951. v. 23, fasc. 4, p. 291-319, illus.) 35 refs. **Title tr.:** Quantitative relations between the discharge of single cold-fibrils and the temperature.

Contains an account of experiments and observations on the action potentials of single, specific cold-fibrils of the cat's tongue exposed to controlled thermal stimuli. The conditions at various, constant temperatures (including low temperatures) as well as with change of temperature were studied in detail. The results, which do not tally with any of the current theories of temperature sense, are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29621. HENSEL, HERBERT, and Y. ZOTTERMAN. The response of mechanoreceptors to thermal stimulation. (Journal of physiology, Sept. 1951. v. 115, no. 1, p. 16-24, illus.) 13 refs.

Contains an account of experiments performed on the mechanoreceptive areas of the cat's tongue. It was found that the mechanoreceptors are stimulated by cooling. Action potentials in response to application of cold, pressure, etc., to several kinds of receptors are presented and discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

29622. HENSEL, HERBERT, and Y. ZOTTERMAN. The response of the cold receptors to constant cooling. (Acta physiologica scandinavica, Apr. 1951. v. 22, p. 96-105, 6 illus.) 7 refs.

Contains a study of action potentials in the cold fibers of the lingual nerve of the cat and dog, when constant temperatures are applied to the tongue. At temperatures below 23° C. the impulses did not cease when the tongue temperature became constant, but persisted throughout the investigation (one hour). Upon rewarming the tongue, the impulses ceased. The results show that constant temperature can produce prolonged stimulation of thermo-receptors and that excitation of thermo-receptors is probably possible even without external physical energy. **Copy seen:** DSG.

HENSHAW, D. G., see Orr, J. L., and D. G. Henshaw. New Can. laboratory arctic testing. 1949. No. 31118.

29623. HENSHAW, HENRY WETHERBEE, 1850-1930. The shore larks of the United States and adjacent territory. (Auk, 1884. New ser., v. 1, no. 3, p. 254-68)

Contains a study of geographic races of the shore larks of the United States, with descriptions of eight races in relation to the area they occupy, their comparative diagnoses, including *Otocorys alpestris*, native to northeastern North America, Labrador and Greenland and *O. a. leucolaema* inhabiting Alaska, and descriptions of five new varieties of *O. alpestris*. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

HEPNER, GEORGES, see Herman, R., and others. Processes of emission of the molecular and atomic spectra of nitrogen . . . aurora. 1952. No. 29628.

29624. HEPNER, JAMES P., and others. The association of absorption and Es ionization with aurora at high latitudes. (Journal of geophysical research, Mar. 1952. v. 57, no. 1, p. 121-34, illus., tables) 8 refs. **Other authors:** E. C. Byrne, and A. E. Belon.

"Nocturnal Es ionization and 'no echo' occurrences, as recorded on Hf records, have been classified according to the absence or presence of aurora and to its form when present in the zenith areas. The analysis supports the following generalizations: (1) Es ionization increases at successively greater heights as aurora approaches the College [near Fairbanks, central Alaska] zenith from the north. (2) In the presence of different nonpulsating auroral forms, the Es ionization varies with changes in auroral form in a manner similar to the change in luminosity. Likewise, variations in the height of maximum ionization parallel variations in auroral heights. (3) Complete absorption is only slightly more frequent during non-pulsating aurora than during absence of aurora but prevails in the presence of pulsating aurora. Geomagnetic relationships are discussed."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Feb. 1953. v. 4, no. 2, p. 184.

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29625. HEPNER, JAMES P. The association of absorption and sporadic E ionization with aurora at high latitudes. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 278-79)

Contains note on vertical incidence measurements of nocturnal E ionization and absorption with relation to the absence or presence of auroras. Generalizations are made concerning the E and F layers and pulsating and non-pulsating auroras. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

29626. HERLANT, MARC, and P. S. TIMIRAS. Alkaline phosphatases in various tissues of the rat during the alarm-reaction. (*Endocrinology*, Feb. 1950. v. 46, no. 2, p. 243-52, illus.) 26 refs.

Contains an account of cytochemical studies on animals exposed to stress, including cold. With certain techniques a marked increase in phosphatase activity could be detected in the liver, lung, spleen, lymph nodes and thymus of stressed animals. In the kidney no difference between experimental animals and controls was discernible, irrespective of the techniques applied.

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HERLANT, MARC, *see also* Fortier, C., and others. Comparative study changes adrenals. 1950. No. 29075.

29627. HERMAN, LOUIS, and H. LEINBACH. A photographic study of the green and infra-red emissions of the polar aurora. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . .* 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 287)

Contains note on a method of studying auroras by taking pairs of pictures with two 35 mm. cameras. Results are briefly noted. With this method fast changes of auroral emission may be followed.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

HERMAN, LOUIS, *see also* Herman, R., and others. Processes of emission of the molecular and atomic spectra of nitrogen . . . aurora. 1952. No. 29628.

29628. HERMAN, RENÉE, and others. Processes of emission of the molecular and atomic spectra of nitrogen observed in the light of the polar aurora. (*American Geophysical Union. Transactions*, Aug. 1952. v. 33, no. 4, p. 489-94, illus.) 7 refs. *Other authors:* L. Herman, and G. Hepner.

"New experiments have been performed on the discharge and afterglow spectrum of a nitrogen-helium mixture. Their spectral composition is very different. The apparent excitation of this spectrum is much higher in the after glow than in the discharge. The recombination of the N_2^+ ions and electrons if followed, not by the emission of the triplet band systems, but by that of the singlet band systems. These bands are not to be expected in the near ultraviolet of the spectrum of the aurora. The paper closes with a discussion of possible emission processes that

might account for the spectrum of the aurora."—Author's abstract.

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29629. HERMANNSSON, HALLDÓR. The Vinland voyages. (Nord, 1940. v. 3, no. 2-4, p. 129-37)

Contains discussion of the voyages of Icelandic Norsemen to West Greenland and shores of North America in the Middle Ages, on the basis of evidence in two Icelandic sagas: the Saga of Erik the Red, and the Tale of the Greenlanders. The sites of Norse landings in America and possible influence of their voyages on Columbus and Cabot are also discussed.

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HERRIN, MORELAND, *see* Lovell, C. W., and M. Herrin. Review properties & problems frozen ground. 1953. No. 30539.

29630. HERRINGTON, LOVIC PIERCE, 1907- . . . Basic procedures in the calculation of the heat exchange of the clothed human body. (*Yale journal of biology*, Mar. 1947. v. 19, p. 735-55) 29 refs.

Contains a study of basic methods of clothing analysis found to be useful in designing dress for very low and high environmental temperatures. Includes sections on partitional calorimetry; estimation of radiation and convection insulation of clothing using heated dummies; the "clo" value; thermal properties of clothing; physiological alterations of the thermal properties of the human body; limits of physiological tolerance for heat and cold stress; etc.

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HERRMAN, MAX F., *see* Urbach, E., and others. Cold allergy & pathergy. 1941. No. 32645.

29631. HERRMANN, ERNST, 1890- . . . "Termitenhügel" auf arktischen Schneefeldern. (*Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde*, Sept. 1932. Bd. 20, p. 451-55, illus.) 4 refs. *Title tr.:* "Termite" mounds on arctic snowfields.

"Mounds consisting of snow and covered with a black deposit of gruss are described. The gruss originates from granular disintegration of nearby rocks. The mounds are closely related to snow-melt waves observed in Lapland. One theory suggests that the mounds are surface tension bodies spontaneously formed, and rhythmically distributed with

a minimum of internal friction at the boundary between snow and air. The continuous growth is attributed to subsequent increased stability and the deposition of the grass."—SIPRE.

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29632. HERRMANN, JULIAN BERTRAM, 1896- . Low temperature therapy of malignancy. (Connecticut state medical journal, Oct. 1941. v. 5, p. 720-26) 26 refs.

Contains an account on earlier work on hibernation and induced hypothermia ("hibernation"), in man; techniques of inducing "hibernation" in man; physiological effects of hypothermia in man (cardio-vascular system, blood and lymph, basal metabolism); effect of hypothermia on neoplasms. While minimizing the therapeutic effects of hypothermia in malignant growth, author stresses its great value for the study of physiological and other effects of low temperature.

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HERTZ, ROY, 1909- , *see* Schrieker, J. A., and others. B vitamin content rat adrenals exposure cold. 1951. No. 31844.

HERTZMAN, ALRICH BRYNHJOLF, 1898- , *see* Higginbotham, A. C., and others. Cutaneous temp. gradients. 1952. No. 29638.

HERVEY, GEORGE ROMAINE, *see* Glaser, E. M., and G. R. Hervey. Swimming in very cold water. 1951. No. 29289.

HESELBERG, THEODOR, 1885- , *see* Ahlmann, H. W. Nutida klimat-fluktuationen . . . Norge och Svalbard. 1941. No. 27669.

29633. HEUSSER, CALVIN J. Botany in Alaska. (Geographical review, July 1953. v. 43, no. 3, p. 411-12)

Contains a summary of current activities and needs in botanical research in Alaska, mainly as they were presented at the First Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Botanists are particularly interested in the relation of plant ecology to permafrost, glacier variation, and postglacial history, but research in physiology, morphology, cytology, and taxonomy is also being carried on. The completion of two floras of Alaskan higher plants by Eric Hultén and Jacob Anderson is noted, and the need for an Alaskan journal of science is stressed.

Research centers such as that at Pt. Barrow in the north and Fairbanks in the interior should be established on the Pacific coast of Alaska. A complete taxonomic work on the lower plants is yet to be done.

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29634. HEUSSER, CALVIN J. Radiocarbon dating of the thermal maximum in southeastern Alaska. (Ecology, July 1953. v. 34, no. 3, p. 637-40, illus.) 9 refs.

Contains pollen analyses of a section of Lemon Creek muskeg near Juneau, where a C14 assay of buried wood enabled a more precise dating. Based on both, a reconstruction of plant (and climatic) successions is outlined.

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HEUSSER, CALVIN J., *see also* Gilkey, A. L., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research project. 1952. 1953. No. 29267.

29635. HEYDE, WERNER. Behandlung von Erfrierungen mit Cyrensalbe. (Fortschritte der Therapie, July 1941. Jahrg. 17, p. 230-32) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Treatment of frostbite with Cyren salve.

Contains a report on treatment of grade one and two frostbite with Cyren, a stilbene preparation. The results on 24 patients were at least as good as those obtained with follicular hormone. It also proved beneficial in prophylaxis.

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29636. HIBBEN, FRANK CUMMINGS, 1910- . Our search for the earliest Americans. (Harper's magazine, July 1944. v. 189, no. 1130, p. 139-47)

Contains account of discovery of Folsom points in New Mexico since 1927, and author's participation in the search for Folsom man in Alaska in 1941. The Fairbanks area and Chinitna Bay sites (Cook's Inlet) were investigated. Folsom points were not numerous, but bits of flint chipped from such points in manufacture were everywhere. Chinitna Bay was one of the first points reached in Folsom man's invasion from Siberia some 15,000 years ago. Human skeleton remains, however, have not been found in either New Mexico or Alaska.

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HICK, FORD KIMMEL, 1907- , *see* Abramson, D. I., and others. Clinical picture and treatment trench foot. 1946. No. 27638.

HICKEY, JAMES H., see Nielsen, L. E., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research Project 1953. 1953. No. 30988.

29637. HIESTAND, WILLIAM ANDREW, 1903-, and others. Effect of ambient water temperature, alcohol, and certain endocrine products on survival from drowning in rats and mice. (American journal of physiology, Apr. 1952. v. 169, no. 1, p. 108-110, table) 15 refs. Other authors: F. W. Stemler and J. E. Wiebers.

At three different water temperatures (4°, 25°, 45° C.), survival under water was longest at 4° C. and shortest at 45° C. Ethyl alcohol or vasopressin prolonged survival, insulin or adrenalin shortened it.

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29638. HIGGINBOTHAM, ARLYN CURTIS, 1911-, and others. Cutaneous temperature gradients, heat losses and blood flows in the dog's footpad; the ninth of a series of reports on studies on cutaneous heat losses. Wright Air Development Center, . . . Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, Dec. 1952. iii, 11 p. illus. (process print) 12 refs. Other authors: H. E. Ederstrom and A. B. Hertzman.

Contains a study on the application of the Fick principle "to the calculation of cutaneous blood flow from estimations of surface heat losses and measurements of tissue temperatures" in the dogs' footpads. The methods of recording tissue temperatures and their gradients, surface temperatures, heat losses, blood flows, etc., are presented, compared with each other, and critically evaluated.

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29639. HIITONEN, ILMARI. Über die ostfennoskandischen Formen und Bastarde de Kollektivart *Potentilla nivea* L., nebst Erörterung einiger anderen Arten der *Niveae*-Gruppe. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot(Archivum), 1947, pub. 1949. v. 2, p. 23-33) **Title tr.:** On East Fennoscandian forms and bastards of the collective species *Potentilla nivea* L., with notes on some other species of the *Niveae* group.

Contains a study of systematics and geographic distribution of three subspecies and forms and two hybrids of collective species of an herb, *Potentilla nivea*, native to eastern Fennoscandia,

northern Norway and Swedish Lapland. Geographic distribution of five subspecies of the group *P. niveae* occurring in Siberia, Greenland, Alaska, Labrador and Ellesmere Island, is noted.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

HILDEBRAND, H. H., see Dunbar, M. J., and H. H. Hildebrand. Contribution to the study of fishes of Ungava Bay. 1952. No. 28840.

29640. HILDÉN, KAARLO, 1893-. Some aspects of the physical anthropology of Finland. (Baltic and Scandinavian countries, May 1937. v. 3, no. 2, p. 232-37) 12 refs.

Contains sketch of the history of colonization in Finland, Finnish anthropological data, and a review of racial elements in that country. The Finns arrived in their present territory about 100-600 A. D. and found wandering groups of nomadic Lapps who had possibly been already settled in the land during the stone age. The East-Baltic race constitutes the most important element in the population of Finland; the elements of Nordic race have been brought into the country by Swedes; the Lappish racial element is evident among the Finns in northern and eastern parts of the country, although weakly represented. Lapps were the first inhabitants of this area, and as late as the 14-15th centuries, historical documents refer to scattered Lapp families in central, and in northern and eastern Finland at an even later date. At the present time, about 2,000 Lapps live in the northernmost districts of Finland and only a few decades ago there were Lapp families immediately to the east of its eastern frontier, on the Russian side. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29641. HILDÉN, KAARLO, 1893-. Some aspects of the physical anthropology of Finland. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 1st, London, 1934. Compte rendu, p. 129-30)

Contains some conclusions as to the racial composition of Finns: the principal racial element is the East Baltic race; the Nordic race component is important, too; other racial elements are comparatively feebly represented, and the idea extensively held in the past as to the connection of the Finns with the Mongolian race cannot be substantiated.

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HILDÉN, KAARLO, 1893-, see also Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

HILL, ROBERT McCLAUGHRY, 1894-, see Ware, A. G., and others. Effect interference respiration on body-temp. 1947. No. 32840.

29642. HILLENBRAND, HANS JOACHIM, and N. WOLF. Endangitis und Kälteschaden. (Monatsschrift für Unfallheilkunde und Versicherungsmedizin. Nov. 1950. Jahrg. 53, Heft 11, p. 335-44, 2 illus.) 20 refs. *Title tr.*: Endangitis and cold injury.

Contains a discussion of the question whether long exposure to cold is the cause of angetitis obliterans. The discussion was caused by a case in a workman who lost his leg due to such conditions. The case history, pathological findings, etc. strongly indicate cold as a cause.

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HIMMELHEBER, HANS, 1908-, see Lantis, M. Nunivak Eskimo personality in mythology. 1953. No. 30332.

29643. HIMMELSACH, CLIFTON KECK, 1907-. Studies on the relation of drug addiction to the autonomic nervous system: results of cold pressor tests. (Journal of pharmacology and experimental therapeutics, 1941. v. 73, no. 1, p. 91-98, fig., 3 tables) 10 refs.

Contains a report on the pressor response to cold in morphine addicts, post-addicts and normal controls. It was found that this response in addicts is greater than normal and the recovery slower; following withdrawal of morphine the condition slowly returns to normal. The acute effect of the drug in normal persons and in post-addicts is to reduce the blood pressure response to cold and to hasten recovery, an action also exhibited by hypnotics, analgetics, and anesthetics.

Copy seen: DLC.

29644. HINES, EDGAR ALPHONSO, Jr., 1906-, and W. F. KVALE. Circulation: effect of heat and cold, exercise and posture. (In: Glasser, Otto, ed. Medical physics, Chicago, 1944. p. 194-206) 75 refs.

Contains, in addition to other material, studies on the effect of cold on circulation time; cold allergy; frostbite, its etiology and treatment; Raynaud's disease.

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29645. HINES, EDGAR ALPHONSO, Jr., 1906-, and G. E. BROWN. Cold pressor test for measuring reactivity of blood pressure; data concerning 571 normal and hypertensive subjects. (American heart journal, Jan. 1936. v. 11, p. 1-9, fig., 2 tables) 7 refs.

Contains a report on the results of a simple, standard test. According to it, normal persons are divided into those with minimal reactions of blood pressure and those with excessive responses. Ninety-eight percent of persons with essential hypertension show abnormal ranges and abnormal maximal responses to the test. A correlation between the range of the response and the maximal rise of blood pressure was found. The reaction is constant and is apparently based on a generalized vascular constriction initiated through a neurogenic reflex arc.

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29646. HINES, EDGAR ALPHONSO, Jr., 1906-. Reaction of the blood pressure of 400 school children to a standard stimulus. (American Medical Association. Journal, 1937. v. 108, no. 15, p. 1249-50, table) 4 refs.

Contains report on the cold pressor test performed on 400 school children. 18 percent were hyperactive in both systolic and diastolic blood pressure, the incidence of hyperreactors being the same in various age groups. Reaction of blood pressure increased during pre-puberty and puberty; in children the reaction of the diastolic pressure was much greater than in adults.

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29647. HINES, EDGAR ALPHONSO, Jr., 1906-, and G. E. BROWN. A standard test for measuring the variability of blood pressure: its significance as an index of the prehypertensive state. (Annals of internal medicine, Aug. 1933. v. 7, no. 2, p. 209-217, 5 illus., 2 tables) 7 refs.

Contains the original description of the "cold pressor test" and the results of its application in 230 normal and diseased subjects. At least some 98 percent of persons with essential hypertension showed excessive reaction to the cold test; the latter was found useful in determining the efficacy of therapeutic controls of vasomotor irritability.

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29648. HINES, EDGAR ALPHONSO, Jr., 1906-. Technic of the cold pressor

test. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Proceedings of staff meetings, Mar. 22, 1939. v. 14, p. 185-87)

Contains an outline of the development of the test, devised in 1932 by the author and G. E. Brown; the technique of the test; precautions; evaluation of results.

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29649. HINZ, JOHN, 1874?- . Grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language, as spoken by the Kuskokwim and southwest coast Eskimos of Alaska. Bethlehem, Pa., The Society for Propagating the Gospel, The Moravian Church [1944]. xiii, 194 p.

Contains chapters on the alphabet, pronunciation, noun and other parts of speech, with an extensive treatment of affixes, also exercises for the student. Eskimo-English vocabulary of some 3,500 words and expressions follows (p. 139-94). The author, long a Moravian missionary in Alaska, states the grammatical structure of the Eskimo language there to be with but few exceptions, the same as that of Greenland, some words identical and many very similar, but pronunciation to differ considerably from the Greenlanders'. The vocabulary he suggests is incomplete, because prepared from memory 14 years after leaving Alaska, when he was over 70 years old.

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29650. HIRN, K. E. Några höjdbestämningsar gjorda i Kuusamo Lappmark, sommaren 1893. (Terra, 1895. v. 7, no. 6, p. 257-62, table) **Title tr.:** Some altitude determinations made in Kuusamo Lappmark during the summer of 1893.

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HIRONO, T., see Wadati, W., and T. Hirono. Prelim. rept. propagation tsunami. 1953. No. 32810.

29651. HIRSCHBERG, ERICH, and H. P. RUSCH. Comments on recent experiments with frozen and dried tissue as

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29652. HIRSH, JOSEPH. Comfort and disease in relation to climate. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Climate and man, yearbook of 1941, p. 237-45) 10 refs.

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29653. HITCHCOCK, CHARLES LEO, 1902- . A revision of the North American species of *Lathyrus*. Seattle, Univ. of Washington Press, 1952. 104 p. 9 plates, 10 maps, 2 charts. (University of Washington. Publication in biology, v. 15)

Contains a critical revision of North American vetchlings, with results of preliminary cytological studies (list p. 2); morphological characters of taxonomic importance, a key to the species, (p. 5-9); revised list of 39 species and 35 subspecies and varieties, with Latin diagnoses of two new species, one subspecies, one variety and several new combinations, as well as descriptions, synonyms, keys to the varieties and subspecies, references and data on geographic distribution (see maps). Indexes are appended to collections seen, representative collection examined, and to pertinent names. A few species native to Alaska and southeastern Alaska are included.

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HJERL-HANSEN, FINN, see Hjerl-Hansen, H. P. Dansk pionerer i Sibirien. 1949. No. 29654.

29654. HJERL HANSEN, HANS PETER, 1870-1946. Danske pionerer i Sibirien. Efterladt manuskript tilrettelagt af Finn Hjerl-Hansen; epilog af

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Holger Rosenberg. København, Gyl-
dendal, 1949. 334 p. illus., ports., maps
(1 fold.) **Title tr.:** Danish pioneers in
Siberia. Posthumous manuscript edited
by Finn Hjerl-Hansen; with a postscript
by Holger Rosenberg.

A former Danish Minister of Finance
recounts his experiences in Siberia from
1897 to the outbreak of the Russian
Revolution as head of the Siberian
Company, Ltd. (Sibiko), the chief export
commodity of which was Siberian butter.
The company's head office in west Siberia
was at Omsk, but its operations covered
a vast area, from Mongolia in the south
to the mouths of the Ob', Yenisey, and
Lena Rivers in the north. Two chapters
by former colleagues of the author relate
some of the company's activities near and
on the Ob' River, terminating at Obdorsk,
just below the Arctic Circle. The author
gives a survey of the economic life of
Siberia from about 1896 to 1926 and
includes incidentally considerable in-
formation on the social life and customs
of native peoples, Ostyaks, Samoyeds,
as well as more southerly groups. Numer-
ous photographic illus.

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**29655. HJORTZBERG-NORDLUND,
BORJE.** Underground mining trends in
the great Swedish export iron ore mines.
(American Institute of Mining and
Metallurgical Engineers. Transactions,
1952. v. 193, no. 2, p. 187-92, 12 illus.;
pub. in Mining engineering, Feb. 1952.
v. 4)

Describes briefly the geology of the
Kiruna, (67°52' N. 20°15' E.) Malm-
berget (67°10' N. 20°40' E.) and Grän-
gesberg mines in Sweden. Discusses
mining, drilling, blasting, and loading
methods in use at these mines.

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**29656. HOARE, JOSEPH McCOR-
MICK, 1918-** . Analysis of the strati-
graphy in the lower Kuskokwim region,
Alaska. (Geological Society of America.
Bulletin, Dec. 1952. v. 63, no. 12, pt. 2,
p. 1332)

*Contains abstract of a paper presented
at the Apr. 1952 meeting of the Society,
Tucson, Arizona. An area of about
11,000 sq. mi. was mapped on a recon-
naissance basis. Precambrian, early
Paleozoic, Permian, Triassic, Upper
Jurassic(?), Lower Cretaceous, and mid-
dle Upper Cretaceous rocks are briefly
described.*

Copy seen: DGS.

HOBBS, GEORGE EDGAR, 1907-,
see Buck, C. W., and others. Temp. reg.
schizophrenia. 1950. No. 28358.

**29657. HOBBS, WILLIAM HERBERT,
1864-1953.** The Greenland glacial anti-
cyclone. (Journal of Meteorology, Sept.
1945. v. 2, no. 3, p. 143-53, 5 sketch
maps, diagrs., tables) 36 refs.

*Contains a summary of the Hobbs
glacial anticyclone theory based upon
observations of expeditions crossing the
inland ice, not upon data from estab-
lished weather stations. Hobbs con-
cludes that Greenland is overlain by a
fixed anticyclone. Air currents descend
in a central cold region of the icecap from
which winds blow outward with forces
varying from near-calm to surges of 100
mph. or more, always downslope in a
fixed direction. Such storms have no
connection with cyclonic disturbances
which, approaching from the west, are
diverted north by the anticyclone and
prevented from crossing the icecap.
Snow precipitation is "frequent and
heavy," taking place within the near-
surface air layer as fine crystals, its
source "fine needles of the cirri" brought
down by descending air currents, melted,
vaporized, and again "separated out."
Summer meltwater deposits are dried
and blown in winter by the anticyclonic
surges to form a peripheral loess belt
beyond the glacier. The Greenland and
Antarctic anticyclones form "poles of the
winds" for their hemispheres and control
earth's climatic zones. During the Pleis-
tocene similar conditions existed over the
continental glaciers. Previously listed as
Arctic Bibliography, No. 22636.*

Copy seen: DLC.

**29658. HOBBS, WILLIAM HERBERT,
1864-1953.** Terraced canyons. (Sci-
ence, Apr. 24, 1953. v. 117, no. 3043,
p. 461-63, illus. map) 2 refs.

*Contains a discussion of the great can-
yons recently discovered on the floor of
the Atlantic. In the author's opinion
these were cut by meltwater from a
Greenland glacier much bigger than the
present. To support his view, he stresses
the similarity of the terraces of the lower
Mississippi formed at the same time as
those on the floor of the Atlantic.*

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**HOBBS, WILLIAM HERBERT, 1864-
1953,** *see also* Demorest, M. H. Green-
land's glacial anticyclone. 1941. No.
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29659. HOCHHE, OTTO. Über Kälte-
schäden und ihre Behandlung. (Monats-
schrift für Unfallheilkunde und Ver-
sicherungsmedizin, 1943. Jahrg. 50,
Heft. 1, p. 299-305) *Title tr.*: On cold
injuries and their treatment.

Deals with the causes of and predispo-
sition to frostbite; occurrence in body
regions; degrees of severity; general
hypothermia; therapy of first- second-
and third-degree frostbite (author's
method, conservative, "dry" treatment,
sulfa drugs, warm air); surgery; late
treatment. *Copy seen*: DSG.

29660. HOCHHAUS, H. Ueber Gewebs-
veränderungen nach localer Kältewirkung.
(Virchows Archiv für pathologische
Anatomie und Physiologie und für
klinische Medizin, 1898. Bd. 154, Heft
2, p. 320-34, 6 col. illus. on fold. plate
9 at end of Heft 2) 11 refs. *Title tr.*:
On tissue changes following local exposure
to cold.

Contains a macro- and microscopic
study of the liver and kidney of rabbits
made at various intervals after these
organs were subjected to experimental
frostbite. Cellular and vascular changes,
hemorrhages, leucocytosis were common
to both organs. The differences between
them as well as the restorative processes
are also discussed. *Copy seen*: DSG.

29661. HOCK, RAYMOND J., and others.
Composition of the ground-level atmos-
phere at Point Barrow, Alaska. (Journal
of meteorology, Dec. 1952. v. 9, no. 6,
p. 441-42) 11 refs. *Other authors*: H.
Erikson, W. Flagg, P. F. Scholander,
L. Irving.

Contains results of one series of ex-
periments conducted in the course of
studies on aspects of respiratory phys-
iology. "A series of some 350 analyses
of the atmospheric air at ground level
was undertaken at Point Barrow, from
October 1947 to March 1949. Within
the accuracy of the method (± 0.015
percent), the carbon dioxide and the
oxygen concentrations were found to be
constant through the seasons and within
the standard values from temperate
regions." *Copy seen*: CaMAI.

29662. HOCK, RAYMOND J. Rectal
temperatures of the black bear during
its "hibernation." (In: Alaskan Science
Conference. . . . 1951. Proceedings,
pub. 1953, p. 310-12)

Contains an account of several rectal
temperature measurements on a tame

yearling female living at Anchorage,
Alaska, under conditions approaching
wild state. The temperatures observed
(31.3° C. and 34.0° C.) support the
known fact that the bear is not a true
hibernator. *Copy seen*: CaMAI; DLC.

HOCK, RAYMOND J., see also Scho-
lander, P. F., and others. Studies
physiol. frozen plants & animals. 1953.
No. 31841.

29663. HODARA, MENAHEM. Beitrag
zur Histologie der Erfrierung. (Mün-
chener medizinische Wochenschrift, 1896.
Jahrg. 43, nr. 15, p. 341-43)

Contains an account of histological
observations on frostbitten tissue from
three different levels: the gangrenous,
the demarkation, and the erythematous
zone. Frostbite is found to be a highly
inflammatory process combined with
regressive phenomena and formation of
several kinds of thrombi. The latter are
considered to be the main causes of
gangrene. *Copy seen*: DSG.

29664. HODARA, MENAHEM. Beitrag
zur Pathologie der Erfrierung. (Derma-
tologische Wochenschrift, 1896. Bd. 22,
nr. 9, p. 445-58, 15 col. illus., on plates
6-7 foll. p. 496) *Title tr.*: Contribution
to the pathology of frostbite.

Contains a histological study, by specific
methods, of frostbitten regions in man
and rabbits. The latter were examined
at various time intervals following
experimental injury. Inflammation,
changes in blood with formation of various
types of thrombi were observed. The
latter are considered the main cause of
necrosis and of other pathological tissue
changes. *Copy seen*: DSG.

29665. HODGSON, H. J., and others.
Alaskland red clover. Palmer, Alaska,
Feb. 1953. 6 p. (Alaska. University.
Agricultural Experiment Station. Cir-
cular 20) *Other authors*: W. B. Wilder,
J. E. Osguthorpe.

Contains description of a new variety
of hardy clover with instructions for
planting and growing. The first hardy
legume available to dairy farmers in
Alaska, it is best adapted to the Tanana
valley and Kenai Peninsula, but may be
grown in the Matanuska valley.

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HODGSON, H. J., see also Alaska.
Agricultural Experiment Station. Rec-
ommended field crops. 1953. No. 27686.

29666. HOEL, ADOLF, 1879-, and others. Bjørnøya; med bidrag av Gabriel Smith. Kristiania, A. W. Brøgers boktrykkeri a/s, 1918. 2 p. l., 59, [1] p. 33 illus. (incl. maps, tables, diagrs.) 4 fold. plans. Other authors: A. Kvalheim and Claus Schive. *Title tr.*: Bjørnøya (Bear Island); with a contribution by Gabriel Smith.

A general survey of Bear Island (74°20'-74°30' N. 18°50'-19°21' E.), which is a part of the Norwegian possession of Svalbard, is presented by Adolf Hoel, who discusses its topography, geology, climate, and permafrost and ice conditions. The coal resources of the island are described, and the results of a number of chemical analyses of coal samples are given. Deposits of lead glance and fire clay are also present. Kvalheim and Schive outline a plan for opening up new mines, expanding coal production, and developing transportation and harbor facilities. Smith offers suggestions for the construction of a coal-loading pier in Sydhamna (74°23' N. 19°15' E.).

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29667. HOEL, ADOLF, 1879-. Flateinnholdet av breer og snøfonner i Norge. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, 1953. Bd. 14, Hefte 1-4, p. 109-123) *Title tr.*: The area of glaciers and snow drifts in Norway.

"The development and present recession of glaciers, initiated in 1740-1743, are discussed. Records maintained in Norway for the past 100 yr. indicate that increased air temperatures are concurrent with glacier recession. Tabulated data, based on Helland's calculations (1893-1920), show that 5045 sq. km. or 1.6 percent of Norway are covered by permanent snow and ice. More recent calculations are about the same."—SIPRE. The ice- and snow-covered areas in Finnmark, Troms, Nordland and Nord Trøndelag are given in sq. km. The principal glaciers in Norway are listed with area, investigations, etc.; and recent area calculations of Svalbard and Jan Mayen (also antarctic) glaciers are presented.

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29668. HOEL, ADOLF, 1879-. Grønland i støpeskjeen. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, 1951. Bd. 13, Hefte 1-2, p. 36-45) *Title tr.*: Greenland in the melting pot.

Contains a geographical and economic summary that includes data on area, ice,

climate, population, resources, trade and administration. The required social reforms, as studied by the Danish Prime Minister Hans Hedtoft during his visit to Greenland in 1948, are discussed. Tribute is paid to the plans and the work of the administration to improve living conditions of the Greenlandic population.

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HOEL, PAUL G., see Bartholomew, G. A., and P. G. Hoel. Reprod. behavior *Callorhinus ursinus*. 1953. No. 27998.

29669. HOELSCHER, BERNHARD. Morphological changes of adrenal cortex in frostbitten rabbits with and without heparin treatment. (Archives of pathology, Oct. 1951. v. 52, no. 4, p. 378-83, fig.) 8 refs.

Contains a study of the histological changes in the adrenal cortex of male rabbits partly exposed to cold, with and without subsequent heparinization. An increase was found in the weight of the adrenal, directly related to the degree of cold injury and accompanied by a loss of body weight. Degenerative changes of the adrenal cortex followed severe cold injury, changes which were further exacerbated by heparin treatment. In non-exposed animals, heparin administration caused a slight weight increase of the adrenals.

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29670. HØYGAARD, ARNE, 1906-. Im Treibeisgürtel; ein Jahr als Arzt unter Eskimos. Braunschweig, G. Westermann, [1940] 127 p. illus., 21 plates, map on lining papers. *Title tr.*: In the belt of drift ice; a year as doctor among the Eskimos. Translation of his *Innen for drivisen*, 1937 (copy Mn-U).

Contains narrative by the leader, of the Norwegian Medical Expedition 1936-37 to Angmagssalik (65°50' N. 37° W.), East Greenland. Its genesis, composition and preparation, the itinerary and local trips are described, also the building of the laboratory and workshop at Angmagssalik. Eskimo psychology, beliefs, religion, legends; daily life and habits; bears and bear-liver poisoning of the author (p. 66-72); starvation in Angmagssalik; hunting; diseases and Eskimo medicine (p. 87-94); arctic hysteria (p. 94), etc. are dealt with. The aim of the expedition was to study the nutrition and life conditions in pure Eskimo settlements and the effect of their peculiar diet on their physiology.

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HOFFMAN, CARL EMIL, 1907-, see Smedal, H. A., and others. Incidence bends pain, simulated altitudes. 1946. No. 32108.

29671. HOFFMAN, WALTER JAMES, 1846-1899. Comparison of Eskimo pictographs with those of other American aborigines. (Anthropological Society of Washington. Transactions, 1883. v. 2, p. 128-46, 12 illus.)

Eskimo and Indian drawings on wood, and ivory carvings from Alaska (intended to convey a message to another person) are compared with rock paintings of Southern California Indians and drawings on tree bark by the Ojibway Indians. The Alaskan material is from the Alaska Commercial Company's museum in San Francisco, and from drawings by an Alaskan Indian in that city in 1882. The pictographs are explained in the phrases of the Kiatexamiut Eskimo of South Alaska, with literal English translation, the author being aided in his interpretations by a mixed-blood Kodiak Islander also in San Francisco at the time the study was made. The author finds the Eskimo pictographs superior to those of the Indians. **Copy seen:** DLC.

HOFSTAD, I. M., see Pennsylvania Univ. Museum. Mummified human heads. 1932. No. 31238.

29672. HOLDAR, C. G. Problemet Torne-issjön. (Geografiska annaler 1952. Årg 34, häfte 1-2, p. 73-88, 5 fig., map., col. plate) 44 refs. **Title tr.:** The problem of the glacial lake Torneträsk.

Contains observational data to support author's theory that the glacial lake Torneträsk postulated by Otto Sjögren never in fact existed. It is shown that the last remains of the land ice became isolated and melted as dead ice in the valley of Torneträsk (68°-69° N. lat.). The general conception of the final stage of the land ice, including Sjögren's theory, no longer holds. Summary in English.

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29673. HOLDHAUS, KARL, and others. Kritisches Verzeichnis der boreoalpinen Tierformen (Glazialrelikte) der mittel- und südeuropäischen Hochgebirge. (Wien. Naturhistorisches Museum. Annalen, 1912. Bd. 26, no. 3-4, p. 399-440) **Other authors:** Vincenz Brehm, Franz Klapalek, Eduard Reimoser, O. M. Reuter, F. Ris, P. Speiser, A. Wagner, Karl Walter, and H. Zerny. **Title tr.:**

A critical list of boreo-alpine animal forms (glacial relicts) of the central and south European highland.

Contains a systematic list of animal forms (worms, crustaceans, insects, butterflies and moths, beetles, molluscs, birds and mammals) occurring as glacial relicts in the mountainous regions of central and southern Europe, with data on total distribution and mode of life of each species. Many species now native to northern regions of Europe, Asia and North America appear in the record. The work was prepared by a group of specialists under direction of K. Holdhaus. Further data were published by V. Székessy, *Ein neuer Fall*, 1934 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26580).

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29674. HOLGERSEN, HOLGER. On a collection of birds from Jan Mayen. Tromsø, Norway, Tromsø Museum, Feb. 15, 1953. 9 p. (Astarte, no. 5) 10 refs. *

Contains description of 13 species from a study of a collection of skins in Tromsø Museum. Measurements, locality where found, and short physical descriptions are given. Three species are new to the island fauna. Although 69 bird species are now listed for Jan Mayen, only 13 or 14 have been stated positively as nesting there.

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29675. HOLLIN, JOHN T. Oxford and Cambridge Expedition to North East Land, 1951; notes on equipment and methods. (Oxford University Exploration Club. Bulletin no. 5, 1952. p. 14-19).

Contains an account of equipment and supplies used by a 17-man expedition led by J. M. Hartog and W. B. Harland, July-Aug. 1951. The Oxford party of five made a topographic and glaciological survey, including the whole ice-free area of Nordaustlandet, and studied the temperature régime of the Bråsvellbreen section of the icecap down to 100 feet below the surface. The Cambridge party of seven worked on the pre-Devonian complex of Ny Friesland, making a topographic survey of 600 square miles, and studied glaciers, raised beaches, and soil polygons. The remaining five men were Royal Marines in charge of the boats and various reconnaissance work.

Supplies and equipment described include clothing, transport for sea and land, base and (in detail) sledging rations, cooking and camping equipment, first aid. Care and operation of boats

used for coastwise journeys, and sledges and other equipment in overland work, are described in some detail.

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HOLLIN, JOHN T., *see also* Harland, W. B., and J. T. Hollin. Oxford & Cambridge Spitsbergen Exped. 1951. 1953. No. 29558.

29676. HOLM, ÅKE. Neue Spinnen aus Schweden. Beschreibung neuer Arten der Familien Drassidae, Theridiidae, Linyphiidae und Micryphantidae. (Arkiv för zoologi, 1939. Bd. 31 A, no. 8, p. 1-38) **Title tr.:** New spiders from Sweden. Descriptions of new species of the families Drassidae, Theridiidae, Linyphiidae and Micryphantidae.

Contains descriptions of 15 new species and one variety native to Sweden, including 14 inhabiting various districts of Swedish Lapland.

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29677. HOLM, ÅKE. Studien über die Spinnenfauna des Torneträskgebietes. (Zoologiska bidrag från Uppsala, 1949-52, pub. 1950. Bd. 29, p. 103-213, illus., tables 1-5) 47 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies on spider fauna of the Torneträsk region.

Contains a systematic list of 173 species of spiders inhabiting Torneträsk region of Torne Lappmark, investigated in 1946 and 1949 (p. 103-33); with notes on habitat and total distribution, taxonomic data and diagnoses of *Rhaebothorax alticola*, *Diplocentria replicata*, *Cornicularia pini* and *Agyneta suecica* n. spp. (p. 133-45); zoogeographic remarks (p. 145-50); ecology: vertical distribution of species (p. 150-54), biotopes and their faunas (p. 154-93); density of the biotope population, and systematic and ecological content of its fauna (p. 193-211).

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29678. HOLM, K. E. Utrustnings- och underhållsproblem under polarförhållanden. (Pansar, militär-teknisk tidskrift, 1948. Arg. 17, nr. 1, p. 22-24) **Title tr.:** Equipment and supply problems under polar conditions.

Problems related to clothing, housing, heating, cooking, water supplies, food depots and supply by air and over ice are briefly treated in turn. Based on the American literature (of 1947), on research and experiences during World War II, particularly in the Aleutian Islands.

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HOLM, K. E., *see also* Military engineer. Testing equipment. 1947. No. 30802.

29679. HOLMEN, KJELD. Bryophytes of Fosheim Peninsula, Ellesmere Island. (Bryologist, Dec. 1953. v. 56, no. 4, p. 242-48) 11 refs.

Contains an account on the mosses collected in the summer 1952 by Dr. J. C. Troelsen of Copenhagen. Includes information on distribution, habitat, vegetative condition, etc.

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29680. HOLMEN, KJELD, and H. MATIESEN. *Luzula wahlenbergii* in Greenland. (Botanisk tidskrift, 1953. Bd. 49, hefte 3, p. 233-38, illus.)

Contains a record of a find of *Luzula wahlenbergii* in northeast Greenland (74°38' N. 24° W.) at Mt. Zackenberg during the Danish Pearyland Expedition in 1947; it is new to the flora of that region. Data are on plant communities (table, p. 237-38 listing 60 species of flowering plants and cryptogams and their analysis), and the ecological and historical factors explaining its presence in Greenland are discussed.

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29681. HOLMES, JOHN F., and L. V. WORTHINGTON. Oceanographic studies on Project Skijump II. Woods Hole, Mass., Apr. 1953. 11 p. illus. 3 text maps, graph, table. Mimeographed. (Woods Hole, Mass. Oceanographic Institution. Technical report. Reference no. 53-23) 5 refs.

Project Skijump II, March 11-27, 1952, continued the oceanographic observations from aircraft on the polar sea ice initiated in spring 1951. Two P2V aircraft were used to refuel the R4D laboratory plane and extend its range. Stations 4-8 were made on the ice of the Arctic Basin north of the Beaufort Sea between approx. 73°-85° N. Methods and equipment are described, observations on ice conditions given, and former expeditions noted. The three main layers of the polar sea (1) North Polar water, (2) Atlantic water, and (3) polar deep water are discussed with reference to temperature, circulation, and salinity.

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HOLMES, JOHN F., *see also:* Polar record. U. S. N. skijump I, 1951. 1953. No. 31396.

HOLMES, JOSEPH H., *see* Swan, H., and others. Cessation circulation. 1953. No. 32338.

HOLMES, T. H., *see* Carlson, L. D., and others. Adaptive changes exposure cold. 1953. No. 28457.

29682. HOLMES, THOMAS WILBURN, Jr., 1920-. Modern concepts in the treatment of frostbite, with the presentation of a case successfully treated with tetra-ethyl ammonium. (Detroit. Alexander Blain Hospital. Bulletin, Feb. 1948. v. 7, no. 1, p. 12-18, 5 illus.) 14 refs.

Contains information on the occurrence of frostbite among civilians in the United States and Canada, the degrees of frostbite and a critical discussion of anticoagulant therapy, and sympathetic intervention. The ability of the tetra-ethyl ammonium ion to block temporarily the autonomic nervous system, and its successful use in circulatory diseases, is stressed. This is followed by a presentation of a case successfully treated with injections of tetra-ethyl ammonium chloride.

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29683. HOLST, JOHAN. Winter campaigning. (*In:* Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine, London, 1942-1945, pub. 1947. p. 284-89)

Contains an account of military-medical problems in arctic warfare or under severe winter conditions. Transportation in snow-covered country, means of transportation (including reindeer), maintenance of roads, etc., are discussed. Clothing and its rational use is commented on, and standard Norwegian winter equipment listed. The collection, care, and transportation of wounded is outlined.

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29684. HOLTEDAHL, OLAF, 1885-. Norges geologi. Oslo, H. Aschehoug & Co., 1953. 2 v.: 1118 p. 24 plates (22 fold. in separate portfolio). (Norway. Norges geologiske undersøkelse, nr. 164) bibliog. *Title tr.:* Geology of Norway.

Basic work presenting in detail the geology of Norway. Vol. 1 concerns the Precambrian through Tertiary, and v. 2 Quaternary geology, including the ice age and formation of the present landscape. Under discussion of formations of each age, sections of the country are taken in turn. Substantial treatment is given to Nordland, Troms, and Finnmark.

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29685. HOLTEDAHL, OLAF, 1885-. On the oblique uplift of some northern lands. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, 1953. Bd. 14, Hefte 1-4, p. 132-39, 2 text maps) 14 refs.

Contains a general discussion and comparison of the Canadian and Baltic shields with emphasis on their similar features. The "symmetrical design" of the region as a whole is pointed out, with Greenland as a central land block and the shields tilted away from it on either side. This design favors the theory that the whole region was once a structural unit which has been fractured and dissected, both the western Scandinavian and the eastern Baffin Island - Ellesmere Island regions being uptilted, the former sloping toward the Baltic, the latter to the Hudson Bay region. Baffin Bay - Davis Strait and the Greenland - Norwegian Sea may be accounted for by the drifting away of the uptilted regions from the central Greenland block. Various continental drift hypotheses and present depth conditions in the Greenland - Norwegian Sea are discussed.

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29686. HOLTVED, ERIK, 1899-. Archaeological investigations in the Thule District. (*In:* Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 305-306)

Contains summary report on archaeological excavations made in northwest Greenland (between 76° and 79° N.) in 1935-37: a total of 55 houses and two areas of kitchen midden were excavated in Inglefield Land, in the region of Marshall Bay and Cape Kent, also some sites at Rensselaer Bay. About 12,000 archaeological specimens were found; the greater part belonging to the Thule and Inugsuk cultures. A large collective find of Cape Dorset culture was discovered on Inglefield Land. A number of objects originating from the old Norsemen were also found there and at Thule. See *Arctic Bibliography* No. 7369 for author's results from these excavations.

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29687. HOLTVED, ERIK, 1899-. Blandt sangnfortællere i Grønland og Alaska. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1950, p. 69-80, illus.) *Title tr.:* Among the legendary story tellers in Greenland and Alaska.

The process of collecting traditional tales, myths and songs during author's

stays with Greenland and Alaska Eskimos is described. Thule Eskimos hesitated to cooperate in public; promise of a gift in reciprocation was necessary, and this was part of their belief in magic. Alaskan Eskimos enjoyed public performances only. A record-cutting instrument was used in Thule and tape recorder in Alaska. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29688. HOLTVED, ERIK, 1899- . The Polar Eskimos, language and folklore, II. Myths and tales translated. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1951. 153 p. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 152, no. 2)

Contains 178 English versions of texts, many of them transcribed from phonograph records, the original texts having been published as pt. I of this study (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22695). They comprise myths and legends of origin, narratives of fabulous beings, epic and fairy tales, two songs for children, fables and tales of animals, and historical legends. No comments or explanations are given. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29689. HOLTVED, ERIK, 1899- . Samuel Kleinschmidt's grønlandske grammatik fylder 100 år. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1951, p. 109-112, illus.) **Title tr.:** The centennial of Samuel Kleinschmidt's Greenlandic grammar.

Contains brief biography of Samuel Kleinschmidt, 1814-1886, born in Greenland, son of a missionary; and tribute to his grammar as a scientific work which has maintained both its theoretical and practical value through the hundred years. **Copy seen:** DLC.

HOLTVED, ERIK, 1899- , *see also* Rasmussen, K. J. V. Alaskan Eskimos. 1952. No. 31547.

HOLTVED, ERIK, 1899- , *see also* Thalbitzer, W. C., and others. Eskimo-Aleut notation. 1952. No. 32423.

HOLTZER, Mme. A., see Vallery-Radot, P., and others. Étude système neurovégétatif hypothermie du lapin. 1943. No. 32685.

29690. HOLTZSCHERER, JEAN-JACQUES. Sondages séismiques. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 45-58, illus., 2 maps, graph,

11 cross-sections, 3 tables) ref. **Title tr.:** Seismic soundings.

The 1950 seismic program on the inland ice was continued June 14-Aug. 27, 1951, by six-man groups, "Blue" led by A. Joset and "Red" led by the author. Soundings were made over the southern half of the icecap to determine position of the bedrock surface relative to sea level. Equipment, position of seismographs, types of explosives, and seismic methods are outlined. Results of traverses are described in the text, and profiles show ice and bedrock surfaces along each traverse. Preliminary conclusions are drawn as to bedrock topography, ice thickness, speed of longitudinal waves in the ice, of refracted waves in bedrock, and the existence of an east-west fault at about 69° N. (Disko to Scoresby Sund). **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

HOLTZSCHERER, JEAN-JACQUES, see also Joset, A., and J.-J. Holtzschere. Seismische Eisdickenmessungen Grönland. 1952. No. 29913.

HOLTZSCHERER, JEAN-JACQUES, see also Joset, A., and J.-J. Holtzschere. Sondages séismiques au Groenland. Première partie. 1953. No. 29915.

29691. HOLZAPFEL, RUPERT. Deutsche Polarforschung 1940-45. (Polarforschung, 1951. Bd. 3, Jahrg. 21, Heft 2, p. 85-97) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** German arctic research 1940-45.

Contains a chronological review of German activities in weather service during World War II, particularly as conducted in the Arctic; based in part on unpublished materials. A network of aircraft, sea and land stations as well as automatic weather stations were in operation in occupied and enemy territories as well as in the arctic ice regions. Although their work was primarily collection of weather data for military purposes, scientific research was carried on as circumstances allowed. Twenty missions including those of weather ships are summarized. The development of new improved automatic land- and sea-weather stations is discussed and described briefly. The meteorological network included Trondhjem, Tromsø, Kirkenes, Porsangerfjord, Nordkapp Kemi, Bjørnøya, Bardufoss (whence extensive flights were taken regardless of weather), stations in Svalbard and East Greenland. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29692. HONIGMANN, IRMA, and J. J. HONIGMANN. Child rearing patterns among the Great Whale River Eskimo. (Alaska. University. Anthropological papers, 1953. v. 2, no. 1, p. 31-47) 16 refs.

Contains account of the rearing and education of children among this southernmost Eskimo group (42 families, 190 persons in 1950), inhabiting the southeast coast of Hudson Bay, in the region of Great Whale River. They spend summers in the trading post settlement which they share with Cree-speaking Indian families, and make winter camps on the coast. They live on family allowances from the Canadian government, and by trapping, sealing and ptarmigan hunting. All are members of the Anglican Church; men and some of the women are literate. The material was mostly obtained from the authors' observations (summers 1949, 1950) and was recorded as it occurred; relatively little information came through interviewing. The investigation was supported by grants from the Wenner Gren Foundation. Detailed descriptions are given of: pregnancy and parturition, early care and feeding, induction of affectivity; training for toilet, childhood activities, skill, and social relations; dependence-independence training, discipline, relations of the child with parents and siblings; the illegitimate and orphan child, and illness and treatment of children. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

29693. HONIGMANN, JOHN JOSEPH, 1914- . Culture and ethos of Kaska society. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1949. 365 p., 3 text illus., 4 text maps, 12 plates. (Yale University. Publications in anthropology, no. 40) 180 refs.

Contains a study on the contemporary native culture, technical and social, of the Kaska Indians (Yukon Territory-British Columbia border region) with an emphasis on ethos (pattern of culture revealed in emotional behaviors). A new method and an elaborated terminology are applied. The chapter "Ideational culture" treats lore and learning, ethics, religion, reaction to nature, medicine, etc. The chapter "Ethos" includes such topics as egocentricity, utilitarianism, flexibility, emotional isolation, world view and self-view, etc. Autobiographical sketches of five natives are interpreted and evaluated, using a method which was worked out by

the author. He spent several months in 1944-45 among the Kaska at Lower Post (on the Dease River and Alaska Highway) and upper Liard River, B. C. The work is a study in acculturation.

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29694. HONIGMANN, JOHN JOSEPH, 1914- . Ethnography and acculturation of the Fort Nelson Slave. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1946. 169 p., illus., tables, 3 text maps. (Yale University. Publications in anthropology, no. 33) 125 refs.

Contains a study on the geographical setting, demography, and social culture of a small group of the Slave Indians at Fort Nelson in northern British Columbia near the Alaska Highway. The Slaves are a northern Athapaskan people. The study is in two divisions, the first dealing with the aboriginal technology and society, and the second with the contemporary aspects of the technical and spiritual culture. The primary aim of the study is to demonstrate the configuration of original culture, and the changes occurring in that configuration, following contact with Europeans. The old and new techniques of securing food, of transportation, shelter, technology, dress and adornment, social and community organization, relations with neighbors, religion and beliefs, cycle of life, recreation, adjustment functions, etc., are outlined. A vocabulary, tabulation of aboriginal Slave culture traits and other appendixes are added. The material was collected from informants at Fort Nelson during author's seven weeks' sojourn in June-Aug. 1943.

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HONIGMANN, JOHN JOSEPH, 1914- , *see also* Honigmann, I., and J. J. Honigmann. Child rearing Gt. Whale R. Eskimo. 1953. No. 29692.

HOOD, A., *see* National Research Council of Canada. Detection of ice by radar. 1953. No. 30939.

29695. HOOGENRAAD, H. R., and A. A. de GROOT. Thekamöbe Moosrhizopoden aus Asien. (Archiv für Hydrobiologie, 1952. Bd. 47, heft 2, p. 229-62, illus.) **Title tr.:** Thecamoebous moss rhizopods from Asia.

Contains a study of rhizopods living on divers mosses collected in various regions of Asia, including descriptive notes on 21 species found on *Sphagnum teres*, S.

papillosum and *S. angustifolium* in Kamchatka Peninsula.

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29696. HOOPER, DAVID C. Waterfowl nesting at Minto Lakes. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 318-21)

Location (approx. 32 mi. west of Fairbanks, Alaska) and the topography are described, then the vegetation of these lakes is dealt with in some detail. Notes are given on 91 nests found: their abundance according to the bird species or area, preferences of the birds as to location, numbers of eggs and their losses, percentage of hatching, etc.

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HOOPER, F. C., *see* Allcut, E. A., and F. C. Hooper. Find heat pump works. 1953. No. 27752.

HOPE, EARL R., *translator, see* K., K. Soviet Union's arctic territories. 1953. No. 29927.

HOPE, EARL R., *translator, see also* K., K. Sovjets arktiska områden. 1952. No. 29928.

HOPE, EARL R., *translator, see also* Lappo, S. D. Let's do better ice-forecasting. 1950. No. 30337.

HOPE, EARL R., *translator, see also* Nakaya, U., and J. Sugaya. Report permafrost surveying 1943. 1953. No. 30932.

HOPE, EARL R., *translator, see also* Nazarov, V. S. Historical variation ice conditions Kara Sea. 1950. No. 30949.

HOPKINS, ALFRED, & ASSOCIATES, *see* Hunter, J. M. Thule Air Force base. 1953. No. 29733.

29697. HOPKINS, DAVID MOODY, 1921- , and W. S. BENNINGHOFF. Evidence of a very warm Pleistocene interglacial interval on Seward Peninsula, Alaska. (Geological Survey of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1435-36)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto, Canada. From a study of fossil flora of early Quaternary interglacial and periglacial deposits, it is suggested that early interglacial intervals were much warmer and more humid than present climate, while early glacial climate had longer warmer summers and

heavier winter precipitation. Investigations should be made in central and northern Alaska. *Copy seen:* DGS.

29698. HOPKINS, DAVID MOODY, 1921- , and J. L. GIDDINGS, 1909- . Geologic significance of Iyatayet archaeological site, Cape Denbigh, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin Dec. 1952. v. 63, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1264-65)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1952 meeting of the Society, Boston, Mass. "A sequence of late Quaternary climatic fluctuations is recorded at Iyatayet, a stratified archaeological site at Cape Denbigh, Norton Bay, northwestern Alaska." Four layers revealed by excavations are described and a five-stage chronology given from later Wisconsin to the present.

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29699. HOPKINS, DAVID MOODY, 1921- , and J. L. GIDDINGS. Geological background of the Iyatayet archaeological site, Cape Denbigh, Alaska. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, June 1953. 33 p. illus., 4 plates, 4 text maps, diagrs., 2 tables. (Smithsonian Institution. Miscellaneous collections, v. 121, no. 11. Its pub. 4110) 29 refs.

Contains description of the site north of Cape Denbigh, Norton Sound, excavated by Giddings in 1948-1950, and a discussion of the late Quaternary climatic fluctuations. Marble bedrock is mantled by several feet of weathered residual material in successive layers. Three culture layers, the Denbigh flint culture, Paleo-Eskimo, and Neo-Eskimo, are recognized and artifacts typical of each are described. An attempt is made to correlate Quaternary climatic changes of this area (inferred from the layer sequence) with those of the Fairbanks area and Seward Peninsula. Evidence indicates that the people of the Denbigh flint culture lived during a warm period 8,000-9,000 (or perhaps more than 12,000) years ago, the Paleo-Eskimos during a warm period 1-500 A. D., and the Neo-Eskimos in a cooler period ("little ice age") 1100-1600 A. D.

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29700. HOPKINS, DAVID MOODY, 1921- . Stratigraphic significance of Quaternary weathering phenomena in a lava plateau on Seward Peninsula, Alaska. (Geological Society of America.

Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1435)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto, Canada. "Quaternary andesite pahoehoe flows of the Imruk lava plateau are subdivided [into five units] and correlated with a local glacial chronology on the basis of differences in surface weathering and stratigraphic interrelationships."

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HOPKINS, DAVID MOODY, 1921-

see also Péwé, T. L., and others. Multiple glaciation Alaska. 1953. No. 31287.

HOPKINS, DAVID MOODY, 1921-

see also Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

29701. HOPPE, GUNNAR, 1914-

Drumlins i nordöstra Norrbotten. (Geografiska annaler, 1951. Årg. 33, häfte 3-4, p. 157-64, 5 illus. incl. map) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Drumlins in northeast Norrbotten.

Contains description of several glaciated areas in northernmost Sweden in which occur low (6-7 meters high) drumlins, elongated (NE to SW) in the direction of the last glacial flow, and transversely asymmetrical.

The till composing the drumlins studied was mostly sandy. The longer axes of the included pebbles, even in the surface layers, were oriented, by the ice pressure and movement, in the same direction as the drumlins, indicative of continued activity of the ice in the border zone during the recession of the glacier, a condition not always the case in northern Sweden above the highest shoreline. Summary in English.

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29702. HOPPE, GUNNAR, 1914-

Hummocky moraine regions, with special reference to the interior of Norrbotten. (Geografiska annaler, 1952. Årg. 34, häfte 1-2, p. 1-72, 38 illus. incl. sketch maps, diagrs., fold. col. plate) 61 refs.

Contains the detailed results of field work during the summers of 1949-52 in Norrbotten, northern Sweden, where a variety of morainial forms is found. Forms characteristic of hummocky moraine terrain are (1) ridges 30-35 m. in height, (2) dead-ice hollows, and (3) moraine plateaus. The origin of these features is discussed in terms of specific areas studied, and the terms "dead-ice

moraine" and "ablation moraine" rejected. Observations in regions of present glaciation, including Alaska, West Spitsbergen, Greenland, and Iceland are related to forms found in formerly glaciated areas. The formation of regular patterns (of ridges, valleys, etc.) in the moraine terrain was found to be the result of the glacier's movement over uneven bedrock topography, the type of pattern dependent upon the alignment of crevasses in the glacier into which morainial material was forced. Specific areas are cited to illustrate these features. It is concluded that the hummocky moraine region in interior Norrbotten "cannot be combined into end moraine belts which indicate distinct pauses in the recession of the ice margin," that the slight differences found in bedrock topography cannot account for the uneven distribution of hummocky moraine terrain, and that both this type of moraine and "more even moraine surfaces" may have originated at the same time.

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29703. HOPPE, GUNNAR, 1914-

Isrecessionen från Norrbottens kustland i belysning av de glaciala formelementen. Uppsala, 1948. 112 p. illus., maps (1 fold.) (Geographica, nr. 20) **Title tr.:** Ice recession from the coastal regions of Norrbotten as illustrated by the land forms.

Contains a detailed study of terminal moraines in northern Sweden over an area of 3000 sq. mi. between the valleys of the Lule and Råne Rivers (65-66° N. lat.). The study is based on extensive air photographs and author's field observations. Speed of ice movements, melting along the ice front and calving of icebergs are discussed in light of glaciological data from Scandinavia, Greenland and Spitsbergen. End moraines, or "annual moraines," a term coined by De Geer, lack geochronological values and were not found immediately below the highest coast line. Those found above the highest coast line reflect the yearly thinning of the ice which is estimated at 3-5 m. Summary in English.

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29704. HOPPE, GUNNAR, 1914-

Några exempel på glaciälvial dränering från det indre Norrbotten. (Geografiska annaler, 1950. Årg. 32, häfte 1-2, p. 37-59, 13 illus., incl. diagrs., fold. map) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Some examples

of glaciofluvial drainage from central Norrbotten.

Contains discussion of the progressive thinning of the inland ice in Sweden as based on field investigations in the northern forest regions, particularly in the eastern part of Gällivare and the immediate surrounding districts. Definite conclusions as to direction of the ice recession require extended observations, but it is obvious that the recession in Gällivare parish was in a northwesterly direction. Summary in English.

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29705. HOPPE, GUNNAR, 1914-, and **V. SCHYTT.** Some observations on fluted moraine surfaces. (Geografiska annaler, 1953. Årg. 35, häfte 2, p. 105-115, illus., sketch map, table) 9 refs.

Includes description of the fluted ground moraine in front of the Isfall Glacier, Kebnekaise region, northern Sweden. The glacier is described and the measurements of, and material composing, the moraine ridges are discussed in detail. The fine grain size, high ice content, and shape of the ridges suggests that they were formed by debris "pressed up into cavities in the ice while more or less fluid."

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29706. HOPPE, GUNNAR, 1914-. Vägarna inom Norrbottens län; studier över den trafikgeografiska utvecklingen från 1500-talet till våra dagar. Uppsala, Appelbergs boktr., 1945. xx, 345 p., 9 plates, 69 illus., maps (7 fold.). (Geographica, nr. 16) approx. 200 refs. Text in Swedish. Summary in German.

Title tr.: Routes in Norrbotten District; a study of the development of communications geography from the 16th century to the present.

A summary of physical features of northernmost Sweden is followed by a chronological description of the development of routes from 1500 to 1600, 1600-1730, 1730-1850, 1850-1940. In each section, the people of the period, settlements, commercial and industrial life, trades, routes, and traffic along the routes, are discussed. Trails, cycle paths, and local as well as main roads and bridges are included in the study. Lappmark is treated in detail throughout.

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HOPPS, J. A., *see* Bigelow, W. G., and *others.* Radio-frequency rewarming hypothermia. 1952. No. 28130.

HORCK, ALEXANDER v. d. *See* Van der Horck, Alexander Humboldt.

29707. HORN, G. Tod durch Unterkühlung. (Ärztliche Wochenschrift, Apr. 20, 1951. Bd. 6, no. 16, p. 376-80) 19 refs. **Title tr.:** Death through hypothermia.

Contains an account of the physiology and pathology of hypothermia; therapy; hypothermia as cause of death of supposedly drowned persons; differential diagnosis of such cases.

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HORNBERGER, W., *see* Benzinger, T., and *others.* Kälteklima heutiger Flugzeuge. 1941. No. 28072.

HORSTEN, G. P. M., *see* ten Cate, J., and *others.* Influence body temp EEG rat. 1949. No. 32402.

HORTON, BAYARD TAYLOR, 1895-, *see* Peters, G. A., and B. T. Horton. Allergic purpura hypersensitiveness cold. 1941. No. 31265.

29708. HORTON, DONALD, 1910-. The functions of alcohol in primitive societies: a cross-cultural study. (Quarterly journal of studies on alcohol, Sept. 1943. v. 4, no. 2, p. 199-320, 20 tables) 257 refs.

Contains exposition of a theory of the psychological and social functions of alcohol to explain certain aspects of the drinking customs of primitive peoples. The author examines certain properties, effects and functions of alcohol from the "psycho-cultural" point of view: the physiological effects, psychological functions of alcohol, a theory of drinking behavior, drinking customs, drinking and its consequences (release of inhibited impulses, suppression of sexual anxiety, increase of aggressive trends), patterns of drinking behavior in primitive societies, etc. The author uses statistical methods, presents his findings in tabular form, tries to establish certain formulas, and gives an analysis of extensive material collected from the literature on 124 primitive tribes, including Chukchis, Samoyeds, Yakuts, Yukaghirs, Copper Eskimos and Naskapi Indians.

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29709. HORTON, SAMUEL HURD, Jr., 1914-. Cold injury. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, June 1952. v. 3, no. 6, p. 825-29), 4 refs.

Contains an account based on 255 cases

with immersion foot and frostbite incurred in Korea during the winter of 1950-51. The therapy applied is presented as well as some information on etiology and pathology.

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29710. HORVATH, STEVEN MICHAEL, 1911-, and others. Some metabolic responses of dogs having low body temperature. (Science, July 1953. v. 118, no. 3056, p. 100-101, illus., table) 3 refs. Other authors: B. K. Hutt, G. B. Spurr, and G. E. Stevens.

Contains a report on metabolic activity and energy exchanges in two out of a series of experiments with dogs, made hypothermic to about 24° C. rectal temperature. The applicability in these cases of van't Hoff's law, is discussed.

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HOSKO, M. J., see Platner, W. S., and M. J. Hosko. Mobility serum magnesium hypothermia. 1953. No. 31329.

HOUSTON, JOSEPH ROLLINS, 1919-, see Wedow, H., and others. Prelim. summary uranium & thorium, Alaska. 1953. No. 32864.

29711. HOWARD, EDGAR BILLINGS, 1887-1943. Early man in America. (American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, 1936. v. 76, p. 327-33)

Contains an attempt to evaluate the evidence regarding the length of time man has been in the New World. The route by which he came, and the possibility of crossing Bering Strait are discussed.

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29712. HOWARD, RICHARD A. Down in the North; an analysis of survival experiences in arctic areas. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Apr. 1953. vi, 50 p., map. (Air University. Arctic, Desert, Tropic Information Center. ADTIC publication no. A-103)

Contains an analysis based on survival experiences in the Arctic during World War II, supplemented with a brief account of some earlier, non-military encounters with this area. Includes information on locations, time, reasons of the forced landings, parachute descents, survival period; the problems of survival: health, weather, shelter, clothing, food and drink, etc.; hazards (environmental dangers, animal, plant, and man-made hazards); arctic travel; aids to survival: morale and discipline; schedule of activ-

ities; equipment, training and instruction; rescue methods; signalling, etc. Survival incidents in earlier arctic exploration are recounted in epilogue (p. 43-50).

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HOWE, JOHN B., see Gilkey, A.K., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research project, 1952. 1953. No. 29267.

29713. HOWELL, THOMAS R. Natural history and differentiation in the yellow-bellied sapsucker. (Condor, 1952. v. 54, no. 5, p. 237-82) 51 refs.

Contains a study of four geographic races of the yellow-bellied sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius* (subspecies: *varius*, *nuchalis*, *daggetti* and *ruber*), of which one (*ruber*) breeds along the coast of the Pacific Northwest from Oregon to southeast Alaska. Interbreeding between the races where their ranges meet is variable and there seems to be no significant differences in the life history of the four forms.

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29714. HOWELLS, WILLIAM WHITE, 1908-. Physical types of the Northeast. (In: Johnson, F., ed. Man in northeastern North America, 1946, p. 168-77, plate, table)

Contains a discussion on racial affinities in northeastern North America, based on examination of crania in the Peabody Museum and on the literature. The most striking physical characteristic of the area is its predominant dolichocephaly. The Eskimos of Labrador and Greenland are long-headed and narrow-nosed. The Algonkian Naskapi and Montagnais from the southerly bands are unexpectedly round-headed (index around 81). The Algonkians appear to be narrow-nosed. The Montagnais and Naskapi are apparently late arrivals in the eastern and northern parts of their territory. The author has suggested that there are faintly Eskimo-like aspects in some of the Maine crania. Shapiro and Seltzer have raised the possibility of relationship among various Eskimo and Indian groups because of likenesses in measurements. If the skulls are considered, those of the Red Paint culture might be thought of as possibly related to the Eskimos.

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HOWIE, J. W., see Naftalin, J. M., and J. W. Howie. Hepatic changes in young pigs reared in cold and damp environment. 1949. No. 30926.

29715. HOWSE, CLAUDE K. The mining industry in Newfoundland, 1951. (Canadian mining journal, Feb. 1952. v. 73, p. 111-12, illus., table)

Includes description of mining developments in Newfoundland Labrador in 1951.

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29716. HRDLIČKA, ALEŠ, 1869-1943. Man and plants in Alaska. (Science, 1937. v. 86, no. 2242, p. 559-60)

Contains summary results of a study of the vegetation of hundreds of more or less ancient sites of what once were native villages in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. This investigation which had been going on for 12 years under auspices of the Smithsonian Institution showed that "under different chemical and physical conditions in the ground, the same region may produce very different and richer flora than is characteristic of the same under ordinary conditions".

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29717. HRDLIČKA, ALEŠ, 1869-1943. Puberty in Eskimos girls. (National Academy of Sciences. Proceedings, 1936. v. 22, p. 355-57) ref.

Contains data on menstruation and its commencement among 16 full-blood and 6 mixed Kuskokwim Eskimo girls (West Alaska). The age of onset of menses in both groups was about 13.5 years; seasons of incidence were mainly summer and winter; duration $4\frac{1}{4}$ days in full-blood and $4\frac{1}{4}$ days in mixed-blood persons; pain attendant in about half of the subjects. Previous observations are also discussed.

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29718. HUBBS, CARL LEAVITT, 1894-, and **L. P. SCHULTZ.** *Elephantichthys copeianus*, a new cyclopterid fish from Alaska. (Copeia, 1934. No. 1, p. 21-26, plate)

Contains a discussion of *Elephantichthys* n. gen., a table of differential characters of *E.* and related genus *Aptocyclus*; and description of *E. copeianus* n. sp. collected by J. T. Barnaby in Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska, in Aug. 1932. This fish is known also from Bering Island and Bering Sea. Counts and measurements of *E. copeianus* and *Aptocyclus ventricosus* are given (table 2).

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HUBER, ALBERT, see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

HUBLEY, RICHARD C., see Nielsen, L. E., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research Project 1953. 1953. No. 30988.

29719. HUCKETT, HUGH CECIL, 1890- . The North American species of the genera *Leucophora* Robineau-Desvoidy and *Proboscimyia* Bigot (Muscidae, Diptera). (New York Entomological Society. Journal, 1940. v. 48, no. 4, p. 335-65, plates 17-20)

Contains a critical revision of anthomyid flies of the genera *Leucophora* and *Proboscimyia*, inhabiting North America; with the keys to the species (males and females), synonyms, descriptions (three are new), references, record of specimens and data on distribution. Includes *Leucophora albiseta* native to Alaska.

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HUDSON, JEANNE E., see Harkins, H. N., and J. F. Hudson. Shock freezing 2, composition edema fluid. 1934. No. 29556.

29720. HÜLNHAGEN, OTTO. Über Störungen der Wärmeregulation im akuten O_2 -Mangel bei Kältebelastung. (Luftfahrtmedizin, July 15, 1944. Bd. 9, Heft 1-2, p. 16-25, 6 illus.) 24 refs. **Title tr.:** On disturbances of heat regulation in acute oxygen-deficiency under cold stress.

Contains a report on the metabolism, continuous skin and rectal temperature of three subjects exposed to oxygen deficiencies (corresponding to 5000 m. and 7000 m. altitude) combined with cold. Two out of the three showed no, or only slight increase of metabolism, as compared with controls exposed to cold; the third subject being accustomed to altitude did not show such condition. All three subjects showed a pronounced drop of rectal temperature. An impairment of chemical thermoregulation in oxygen deficiency was therefore noticeable, while physical thermoregulation remained unchanged.

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29721. HÜTTMANN, HEINRICH. Kurze Schilderung der Wettervorgänge auf einer Winterreise von Narvik nach Glasgow. (Wetterlotse, Mar. 1952. no. 37, p. 33-36) **Title tr.:** Short description of weather sequence on a winter voyage from Narvik [Norway, 68°26' N. 17°25' E.] to Glasgow.

"Report on two depressions experienced by Monika Wiards Jan. 11-12, 14-15, 1952. Comment by Rodewald."

Meteorological abstracts & bibliography,
Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 301.

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HUGHES, EDWARD STEWART REGINALD, see Kellgren, J. H., and others. On deep hyperalgesia and cold pain. 1948. No. 30005.

HUGHES, RICHARD R., see Shumacker, H. B., and others. Studies experimental frostbite 6, effect rutin. 1951. No. 32035.

29722. HULLEY, CLARENCE CHARLES, 1907-. Alaska 1741-1953. Portland, Ore., Binsford & Mort, 1953. 406 p. illus., maps on lining-papers.

Comprehensive and (despite numerous typographical errors) basic work, by the head of the Dept. of History and Political Science, University of Alaska.

Following a summary account of its climate, geography and aboriginal inhabitants, the author relates the history and exploration of Alaska in its Russian period to 1867 (p. 30-202), and its subsequent American period (p. 203-370), analyzing throughout the economic and political factors which influenced developments. He describes Russian expansion to the Pacific in the 18th century; the voyages of Bering and Chirikov discovering Alaska, and a new source of commercial furs; the development of Russian hunting and trading in the Aleutians; penetration of the British, French and Spanish in the Alaskan area; establishment (1799) of the monopolistic Russian-American Co. to offset foreigners' encroachment on the trade. Author outlines the Russians' early subjugation of the Aleuts; the company's efforts (particularly under Baranov) to make profits and to colonize, contending with hostile Tlingits, shipwrecks of outgoing fur cargoes, and of incoming trade goods and supplies; attempts to utilize American and other visiting traders, and to develop food sources in California by trade and founding of Fort Ross (1812). Business and government interests within the company, and predominance of the latter are discussed; also the contracting markets and depletion of fur-bearers, the rise of whaling and finally the relations of Russia, Great Britain and the U. S. and sale of Alaska to the U. S. in 1867.

Part 2 chronicles in detail successive phases of American administration from the early military to territorial (1912)

government, and the issue of statehood (since 1915). Exploration and prospecting, the gold rushes, the mining of gold, copper and coal, and the railroads also are treated, with emphasis on political controversies and business interests involved. Developments in education, treatment of natives, agriculture, road construction, air transportation are presented, with discussion of the territorial school system, Alaska University, Alaska Native Service, Matanuska Valley Settlement, Alaska Highway, and other topics of special interest. Final chapters cover Alaskan conditions during the Depression and the New Deal, Second World War, and post-war years to 1952. An extensive bibliography (approx. 500 refs.) is appended, as well as brief statistical and chronological tables.

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29723. HULT, RAGNAR, 1857-1899. Finlands naturliga landskap. (Terra, 1895. v. 7, no. 1-2, p. 64-94; v. 7, no. 3, p. 126-54) **Title tr.:** Finland's natural provinces.

Description of the physical and phytogeography of Finland is attempted without consideration of the historical and administration divisions, based partly on author's study of maps, photographs, travel literature and Karl Ignatius' *Finlands geografi*, and partly on his own travels in all parts of the country. The northern regions are treated mainly in the first part of the paper.

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29724. HULT, RAGNAR, 1857-1899. Den geografiska forskningen 1895. (Terra, 1896. v. 8, no. 4-5, p. 89-120) **Title tr.:** Geographic research in 1895.

Includes note of map revisions of the Siberian coast facing the Arctic Ocean carried out by a Russian group under Vilkitskii, especially in Ob' Bay and Taz Bay, and exploration of the mouth of the Yenisey River west of Sibiryakov Island; Tyrrell's visit to the Barren Grounds of Canada, and Robert Bell's 1895 report on Labrador; deep-sea soundings made by the Danish cruiser *Ingolf* from the Faroes past Iceland to Davis Strait; the activities of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition; and the travels of Rosberg, and of Bergroth and Stenroos in Russian Karelia. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29725. HULT, RAGNAR, 1857-1899. Geografiska störvärk och händelser 1893-1894. (Terra, 1894. v. 6, p. 272-81)

Title tr.: Geographical achievements and activities in 1893-94.

Includes note of the Russian expedition led by Baron von Toll which explored nearly a third of Siberia's northern coast, from Svyatoy Nos on the Murman coast of Kola Peninsula to the Khatanga River; the lower course of the Anabar River, which flows into Laptev sea east of Nordvik, was mapped. The Tyrrell brothers' journey through the Barren Grounds of northern Canada, from Fort Chipewyan (58°43' N. 111°09' W.) on Lake Athabaska to Chesterfield Inlet (63°21' N. 90°42') is noted, also Nansen's start on his polar expedition, sailing from Oslo with twelve men on the *Fram*. Peary had planned to explore the north-west coast of Greenland from Cape Bismarck to Cape Washington, but he had to return to Newfoundland after reaching Bowdoin Bay.

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29726. HULT, RAGNAR, 1857-1899. Nansens Ishafsfärd. (Terra, 1896. v. 8, no. 6, p. 205-240, fold. map) **Title tr.:** Nansen's voyage to the polar sea.

Popular account of Fridtjof Nansen's first *Fram* expedition (1893-96) based on the explorer's report as published in the London (Eng.) *Daily chronicle*.

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HULTÉN, ERIC, 1894-, *see* Arnell, H. W. Lebermoose aus Kamtschatka. 1927. No. 27872.

HULTÉN, ERIC, 1894-, *see also* Birket-Smith, K. Chugach Eskimo. 1953. No. 28141.

HULTÉN, ERIC, 1894-, *see also* Cody, W. J. *Phyllodoce coerulea* in North America. 1953. No. 28577.

HULTÉN, ERIC, 1894-, *see also* Möller, H. A. Laubmoose Kamtschatkas. 1927. No. 30839.

29727. HUMLUM, JOHANNES. Alaska. (Kulturgeografi, Dec. 1953. v. 5, no. 30, p. 187-91, 5 illus., text map)

Contains illustrations of Alaskan landscape: Mt. McKinley, foothills of the Brooks Range in the Colville River region, Brooks Range, Prince of Wales Island, and Tongass National Forest. Descriptive notes in Danish accompany each picture.

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HUMPHREY, LEO M., *see* Ingle, D. J., and others. Effects cold upon urinary

nonprotein nitrogen . . . rats. 1953. No. 29785.

HUMPHREY, LEO M., *see also* Ingle, D. J., and others. Effects of environment on diabetes. 1953. No. 29784.

29728. HUNFALVY, PAUL, 1810-1891. Die Völker des Ural und ihre Sprachen. (Ungarische Revue, 1888. Jahrg. 8, p. 385-415, 756-79) **Title tr.:** The peoples of the Ural and their languages.

Contains an historical introduction and two linguistic chapters, one dealing with the languages of Zyryans, Permians, and Votyaks (p. 406-415); and the other with that of the Voguls and Ostyaks (p. 756-79). The Ugrian names of rivers, the numerals, the names of deities are analyzed; and mythological conceptions, as depicted in legends and folk songs, characterized.

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29729. HUNTER, GEORGE. Cathedral of the North. (Beaver, Dec. 1953. Outfit 284, p. 38-42, 5 illus.)

Contains brief note and illustrations of All Saints Cathedral of the Anglican Diocese of the Arctic at Aklavik, Mackenzie River delta. It was consecrated in 1939. Indians, Eskimos, and whites participate in its services.

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29730. HUNTER, GEORGE. Flight northward; scenes from an air journey between Fort McMurray and Fort Good Hope. (Beaver, Sept. 1953. Outfit 284, no. 2, p. 10-21, illus., sketch map)

Contains 16, mostly aerial, photographs.

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29731. HUNTER, GEORGE. Uranium for atomic power: new uranium is found and extracted from the age-old rocks near Lake Athabaska and Great Bear Lake. (Beaver, June 1953. Outfit 284, no. 1, p. 14-21, illus.)

Contains photographs, with brief explanation, showing steps in uranium exploration and mining, together with views of Port Radium, Great Bear Lake.

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29732. HUNTER, HOLLAND. Transport, Russia's Achilles' heel? (Automotive industries, Sept. 15, 1951. v. 105, no. 6, p. 38-43, +map)

Discusses the Soviet rail and river transportation arteries. Railways of the European Arctic, and several navigable rivers which draw into the Arctic Ocean—Yenisey, Ob', Pechora, and Severnaya

Dvina (map)—are considered in this general account of government policy, basic problems and post-war program.

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29733. HUNTER, JAMES M. Thule Air Force base. (Progressive architecture, Dec. 1953. v. 34, no. 12, *Housing projects*, p. 107-111, illus., map, plans)

The U. S. Air Force Base was erected in 1951 at Thule, approx. 76°34' N. 68°48' W. in northwestern Greenland, and only 910 miles from the North Pole. Commissions for the installation were given Jan. 2, 1951 to Alfred Hopkins & Associates, architects of New York City, and to Metcalf & Eddy, civil engineers of Boston, Mass.

Previous construction work in the area had encountered difficulties because of the permafrost which began only four ft. below the surface. Heat from the buildings had thawed the top of the permafrost and the buildings had sunk into the resultant muck. To prevent similar difficulties in the new work, the permafrost was insulated from the heat of the man-made structures and also the sun, and the buildings erected on top of this insulation. The insulating material used was coarse, cracked-stone gravel from nearby creek-beds, which both insulated the ground and leveled it for future construction. General use of reinforced concrete for foundations was not practical because of the short building season. The only exceptions were the hangar foundations, which required piles and reinforced concrete to support the heavy loading of the larger aircraft. For most structures timber-crib foundations answered the dictates of the soil by providing an airspace between the undersides of the floor and the insulation over the permafrost. Airspaces were necessary because integral floor insulations were inadequate to allow the floors to be placed directly over the permafrost insulation. These airspaces likewise assisted in snow removal. Constant winds exist at Thule and provide a continuous movement of air around and under all structures. By placing the longitudinal axes of the buildings parallel to the prevailing winds, air blowing under the structures kept the snow from piling up around their sides.

Flat-roofed buildings were used because snow did not accumulate on top of them. Also there was less air to be heated within the buildings. Integral roof and ceiling members and simple construction could

be used. Gable ends of the few pitched roof buildings were faced directly into the wind. All entrances were placed on windswept sides of the buildings. All structures were built of relatively non-ignitable Clements wall and roof panels, prefabricated in the United States. These were made of two sheets of laminated aluminum and plywood with glass fibre insulation between. Exterior joints were sealed by sprayed-on vinyl plastic. The prefab. floor panels were glued-plywood assemblies of unusual strength. They were similar to the wall and roof panels but had no aluminum facings. Small clear-span buildings had wood frames. Larger installations used structural steel bents.

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29734. HUNTER, JOHN, and others. The relation between joint stiffness upon exposure to cold and the characteristics of synovial fluid. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, Oct. 1952. v. 30, no. 5, p. 367-77, 9 illus. (2 on 2 pl.), 2 tables) 14 refs. *Other authors:* E. H. Kerr, and M. G. Whillans.

Contains a report of investigations on man and some animals. Fall in temperature was observed to cause increased resistance of joints to movement, and a decrease of the maximum speed attained. This decrease of efficiency is explained by the characteristics of the synovial fluid; in bovine synovial fluid, the viscosity, and its increase with drop of temperature are a function of its content in mucin.

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29735. HUNTER, JOHN, and M. G. WHILLANS. A study of the effect of cold on joint temperature and mobility. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, 1951. v. 29, no. 5, p. 255-62, 3 illus., 3 tables) 3 refs.

Contains a report of observations on the knee joint of cats exposed to zero and subzero temperatures. The fall of temperature in the joint was considerably greater than in the muscle, rectum and skin. Increased stiffness of the joint is associated with low joint temperature.

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29736. HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH, 1876-1947. Geography and aviation. (Air affairs, 1947. v. 2, no. 1, p. 46-60)

Includes a discussion of the effects of trade centers on choice of arctic air routes (p. 50-52). Concludes that the geographic principles that govern the location of routes of transportation seem to make it highly

improbable that arctic, commercial air routes will ever be of much importance. States that the main routes will presumably always follow the courses dictated by the location of the larger cities. These principles do not, however, apply to military aviation.

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29737. HURLEY, JOHN B. Birds observed in the Bristol Bay region, Alaska. Pts. I-V. (Murrelet, 1931, v. 12, no. 1, p. 7-11; (II) no. 2, p. 35-42, illus.; (III) no. 3, p. 71-75; (IV) 1932, v. 13, no. 1, p. 16-21; (V) no. 2, p. 38-40).

Contains a general account of the trip from Seattle to Bristol Bay region, Alaska, and a list of 46 birds (chiefly aquatic) with notes on habitat, abundance, plumage, nesting, eggs and life habits. A few photographs of nests and eggs are added.

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29738. HURLEY, LLOYD A., and others. Preliminary investigation of the value of the dihydrogenated alkaloids of ergot in the treatment of experimental frostbite. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, Mar. 1951. v. 92, p. 303-308, fig., tables) 11 refs. *Other authors:* J. E. Roberts, A. R. Buchanan, and G. Tillquist.

Contains an account of experiments on rats with experimental local frostbite; injection of a mixture of three dihydrogenated alkaloids of ergot showed a "statistically significant" improvement over non-treated controls; one group of animals received in addition heparin; the improvement in this group is attributed largely to the vasodilatory action of the alkaloids.

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29739. HURLEY LLOYD A., and A. R. BUCHANAN. Prophylactic and therapeutic value of hydergine in high altitude frostbite. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, Oct. 1952. v. 95, no. 4, p. 423-30, illus. tables) 22 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with rats exposed to standard cold under conditions simulating a 25,000 ft. altitude. Tail losses in animals receiving the drug prophylactically were significantly less than in animals receiving it after freezing. The drug has a profound vasodilator effect upon peripheral vessels and optimum results can be expected if administered early, or before onset of thrombosis.

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29740. HUSTICH, ILMARI, 1911- *Bartrådsarternas polara gräns på norra halvklotet.* Helsinki, 1952. 20 p. 6 maps, diagr. (Helsingfors. Metsätieteen tutkimuslaitos. Julkaisuja. Institutum Forestalis Fenniae. Communicationes, 1952. v. 40, no. 29) 62 refs. **Title tr.:** The polar limits of the coniferous species.

"The author gives a phytogeographical and taxonomical basis for a discussion of the relationship climate/tree-lines. The maps are approximate only. They illustrate the fact that the polar tree-lines are formed by different coniferous species in different parts of the Subarctic. The ecology of the different species is, however, almost the same in the climatically extreme conditions at the polar tree-line. The author also mentions the recent climatic fluctuation, which i. a. affects the polar forest-limit in a positive direction." Maps show the northern limits of *Picea*, *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Larix*, *Juniperus*, and *Thuja*. Summary in English; also rewritten in English as below.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

29741. HUSTICH, ILMARI, 1911- The boreal limits of conifers. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 139-62, 6 maps, diagr.) 39 refs.

A re-writing for English-speaking readers, of the author's *Bartrådsarternas polara gräns på norra halvklotet*, 1952, q. v., with minor changes in the maps.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

29742. HUSTICH, ILMARI, 1911- Finlands jordbruksproduktion och den senaste klimatfluktuationen. (Terra, 1950. Årg. 62, no. 3, p. 100-109, diagrs.) 13 refs. Text in Swedish. **Title tr.:** Finland's crop yield and the recent climatic fluctuation.

Correlation of summer temperature series and crop yields is presented graphically for rye, oats, and potatoes. It is concluded that in spite of better agricultural methods, higher temperatures are mainly responsible for increased crop yields. Summary in English. Cf. author's *On the correlation between growth and the recent climatic fluctuation*, 1949 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 22752).

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29743. HUSTICH, ILMARI, 1911- Den klimatiska hasardfaktorn för jordbruk och skogsskötsel i Finland. (Ymer, 1948. Årg. 68, häfte 2, p. 121-27, 3 diagr., 4 tables) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** The

climatic hazard factor for agriculture and forestry in Finland.

The mean dispersion, expressed in percent of a variation coefficient as demonstrated for growth of rye in eight districts (1886-1925) is defined by the author as the climatic hazard factor, which is 13 percent in Nyland district and 26 percent in Uleåborg district. The variation coefficient for radial growth of coniferous forest in the Utsjoki Lappmark (69°30' N. lat.) was 30 percent. The climatic influence on production of organic substance is apparent from the tables presented. The practical application of the climatic hazard factor is not analyzed, but at least indicates its significance in agriculture and forestry in Finland.

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29744. HUSTICH, ILMARI, 1911- . Über die Verbreitung von *Turdus p. philomelos* Brehm und *T. musicus* L. in Nordfinland. (Ornis fennica, 1935, v. 12, no. 3, p. 73-76) *Title tr.:* On the distribution in northern Finland of *Turdus p. philomelos* Brehm and *T. musicus* L.

Contains data on habitat and local distribution in northern Finland of two species of thrushes, *Turdus p. philomelos*, inhabiting coniferous forests and *T. musicus* (song thrush) living mostly in the deciduous and mixed forests of Finnish Lapland.

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29745. HUTCHINS, THOMAS. An account of the success of some attempts to freeze quicksilver, at Albany Fort, in Hudson's Bay, in the year 1775; with observations on the dipping-needle. (Royal Society of London. Philosophical transactions, 1776. v. 66, pt. 1, p. 174-81, tables)

Contains a summary of his experiments and comments on the difficulty of determining "the exact degree at which quicksilver begins to freeze," and of obtaining the proper equipment. Three tables of compass observations are included, made on Feb. 3, Mar. 13, and May 6, 1775, at Fort Albany, southwestern coast of James Bay (52°13' N. 81°35' W.).

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HUTT, B. K., see Horvath, S. M., and others. Some metabolic responses of dogs having low body temperature. 1963. No. 29710.

29746. HYLAND, WILLIAM L., and G. M. REECE. Arctic conditions com-

plicate supply problems in Alaska. (Water works engineering, Apr. 1951. v. 104, p. 378, 414-15, 2 illus., incl. diagr., table)

The occurrence of water in permafrost areas is discussed and description given of the water supply at the Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, and of the treatment problems involved in removing excess iron and manganese to produce a potable water. This paper is a summary of the data regarding the Fairbanks supply presented in the item following.

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29747. HYLAND, WILLIAM L., and G. M. REECE. Water supplies for army bases in Alaska. (New England Water Works Association. Journal, Mar. 1951. v. 65, no. 1, p. 1-16, 4 illus., 3 tables)

Discusses the occurrence of water in permafrost areas where water is obtainable between or below permafrost zones, and in other areas where there is no permafrost, the climatic conditions are more moderate, and surface water supplies may be used advantageously. Descriptions are given of two water supplies: that at Fairbanks, Alaska, a ground water supply in a permafrost area; and that at Anchorage, Alaska, a surface supply from Ship Creek, in an area having no permafrost and a moderate climate. The water supply at the Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, comes from wells, 60 to 80 ft. deep, extending in most cases below the permafrost zone. The water contains iron and manganese in excess of the U. S. Public Health Service standards of a potable water. Corrective treatment consists in the addition of gaseous chlorine to the raw well water, settling, and filtration. At Anchorage the seasonal turbidity of the water supply from Ship Creek has required the installation of a coagulating (with alum and lime), settling and filtration system to produce a water supply unobjectionable for domestic use. Previously listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22762.

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29748. HYMAN, LIBBIE HENRIETTA, 1888- . The polyclad flatworms of the Pacific coast of North America. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. Bulletin, 1953, v. 100, art. 2, p. 265-392, illus. 1-161) 53 refs.

Contains a critical revision of 67 species of polyclad flatworms, comprising 48 Acotylea and 19 Cotylea, native to the

Pacific coast of North America; with data on material, form, color, eyes, digestive system, copulatory apparatus, differential characters, distribution, holotype and remarks. Nine new genera, 36 new species and one new variety, are recorded, including the following from Alaskan areas: *Kaburakia excelsa* (Sitka), *Notoplana atomata* (Point Barrow), *N. longastyletta* new comb. (Aleutian Islands), *N. sanjuanina* (Pavlov Bay), and *Acerotisa arctica* n. sp. (Point Barrow).

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29749. IÄGLING, BORIS, and others. Severnyi flot v Velikoi otechestvennoi volne. Moskva, Voen. Izd-vo, 1949. 24 p. Other authors: E. Silaev and M. Pronin. **Title tr.:** The Northern fleet in the Great Patriotic War.

Contains account of the fleet's activities in the defense of the Murmansk Coast in World War II: escorting Allied convoys with war supplies to Murmansk harbor; landing marines to help the army defend the naval bases; submarines' attacks upon German ships on communication lines and in the ports. Some ships are noted by name; destroyers *Uriškil* and *Gremiāschil*, submarines *D* and *K₂₂* and coast guards *Smerch* and *Uragan*.

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29750. IÄKIMOV, V. P. Cherep che-loveka bronzovogo veka iz Äkutii. (In: Okladnikov, A. P., *Lenskie drevnosti*, vyp. 3, 1950, p. 189-98, incl. 4 illus., 3 tables) **Title tr.:** Skull of a bronze age man in Yakutia.

Contains description, measurements, indexes, photographs and contour drawings of a skull from the early bronze age (about 1700-1300 B. C.), found on the rivulet Bugachan near Zhigansk by Okladnikov on his 1942-43 archeological investigations of the lower Lena.

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29751. IÄKIMOV, VASILII LARIONO-VICH, 1870-1940. Novai koktsidiiā severnykh olenē. (Priroda, 1939, no. 1, p. 84) **Title tr.:** A new coccidium of northern reindeer.

A brief preliminary report of the find of a new coccidium in the excrement of reindeer in Kola Peninsula, it is named *Eimeria arctica*.

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29752. IÄKIMOV, VASILII LARIONO-VICH, 1870-1940. Novai koktsidiiā severnykh olenē. (Priroda, 1940, no. 8,

p. 125) **Title tr.:** A new coccidium of northern reindeer.

Contains brief report of the find, in 1937, of a new species of coccidium (which is named *Eimeria arctica*) in the excrement of reindeer from Kola Peninsula.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

29753. IÄKIMOV, VASILII LARIONO-VICH, 1870-1940. Prostelshe parazity (Protozoa) severnogo olenā. (Priroda, 1937, no. 3, p. 75-81, illus.) **Title tr.:** The protozoan parasites of the reindeer.

Contains a study of diseases of northern reindeers caused by protozoans: (1) piroplasmos, first observed in Arkhangel'sk province where Dr. S. V. Kertselli found, in 1908, a protozoan parasite *Piroplasma tarandi rangiferis*; (2) coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria cervi*, *E. galli valerioi*, *E. wassilevsky*, and some other species of *Eimeria* and *Isospora*, the disease was studied in Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra and in Kola Peninsula; (3) Sarcocystis affecting the muscles of reindeer and caused by various protozoans such as *Sarcocystis grüneri*, *S. miescheriana* and *Fibriocystis tarandi rangiferis*. The effects of these diseases and their control are discussed. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

29754. IÄKIMOV, VASILII LARIONO-VICH, 1870-1940. Sessiā Uchenogo Soveta Vsesoiūznogo Arkticheskogo instituta. (Priroda, 1937, no. 3 p. 152-53) **Title tr.:** The session of the Scientific Council of the All-Union Arctic Institute.

Brief review of the reports presented Jan. 8-11, 1937, to the Arctic Institute, U.S.S.R., Section on reindeer breeding; with list of resolutions.

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29755. IÄKOBII, ARKADII IVANO-VICH, 1827- . Ueber das Erlöschen der Naturvölker des hohen Nordens; anthropologische Studie. (Archiv für Anthropologie, Nov. 1894. Bd. 23, p. 1-19) **Title tr.:** On the extinction of the natives of the far North; an anthropological study.

Contains an essay on life in the arctic regions from the viewpoint of the natural sciences and of ethics. The influence of environment and adaptation for survival as observed in vegetation, animals and man in the Arctic is discussed. Three zones, the arctic steppe, arctic tundra, and forest tundra are characterized with typical vegetation indicated for each. The author, professor of hygiene at

Kharkov University, describes the close association of man, reindeer and dog in the far North, and exemplifies it in the nomadic life of the Samoyeds of the Kanin Tundra, sketching their economy, mentality and ethics (p. 3-7). Arctic peoples, he states, are being decimated by famine, due mainly to reindeer disease. They are degenerated and impoverished by contact with the white man: alcohol, deprivation of good pastures and exploitation by traders are reducing them to beggary and extinction. Suggestions are made that a cultural mission be undertaken by the state to stay this trend.

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29756. IAKOBSON, GEORGIĬ GEORGIEVICH, 1871-1926. K sistematike i geograficheskomu rasprostraneniĭu vidov roda *Monachamus* Latr. rossiskoi fauny (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). (Russkoe entomologicheskoe obshchestvo, St.-Peterburg. Trudy (Horae) 1909-1910, pub. 1910. t. 39, p. 489-507) **Title tr.:** On systematics and geographic distribution of the species of the genus *Monachamus* Latr. of Russian fauna (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).

Contains table for determination of the species of coleopterus genus *Monachamus*, a catalog of 31 palaearctic species, and descriptive and critical notes on seven species of Russian fauna, including six native to northern regions of European Russia and Siberia. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29757. IAKOVLEV, N. F. Drevnie svyazi iazykov Kavkaza, Azii i Ameriki. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut etnografii. Trudy, novaya seriya, 1947. t. 2, p. 196-204) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Ancient connections between the languages of the Caucasus, Asia, and America.

Contains a discussion of affinities in syntax and sounds in two remote linguistic groups: the Yaphetite languages in the Caucasus on one hand, and the Paleo-Siberian and North American Indian languages on the other. Construction of sentences is compared, and the author finds in both linguistic territories the same kind of intransitive, transitive, and construction with indirect object in sentences. These similarities in syntax and phonetics, the author thinks, cannot be merely incidental. Specimens of sentences from the Caucasian and Chukchi languages are given (p. 197-98).

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29758. IAKOVLEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH, 1870- . Un nouveau blastoïde du Permien de L'Oural du Nord. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1940. v. 27, no. 8, p. 887-88, illus.) **Title tr.:** A new Permian blastoid from the Northern Ural.

Describes a new Permian blastoid, *Paracodaster miloradovitchi* n. g. n. sp.

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29759. IAKOVLEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH, 1870- . Pamiatĭ Prof. K. I. Bogdanovicha. (Priroda, 1948. no. 6, p. 88, port.) **Title tr.:** In memoriam, Prof. K. I. Bogdanovich.

Contains obituary of Karl Ivanovich Bogdanovich, 1864-1947, prominent Russian geologist and explorer, noting his geological expeditions to Kamchatka and the Okhotsk region in 1895-98, and to Chukotsk Peninsula in 1900.

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29760. IAKOVLEV, VASILĬ EVGRAFOVICH, 1839-1908. Obzor vidov r. *Neottiglossa* Curt. (Hemiptera-Heteroptera, Pentatomidae) palearkticheskoi fauny. (Russkoe entomologicheskoe obshchestvo, St.-Peterburg. Trudy (Horae), 1903. t. 36, no. 3-4, p. 325-31) **Title tr.:** A review of the species of the genus *Neottiglossa* Curt. (Hemiptera-Heteroptera, Pentatomidae) of palaearctic fauna.

Contains a table for the determination of the species of hemipterous genus *Neottiglossa* and diagnoses of four new species from various palaearctic regions, including *N. nigella* n. sp. native to Yakutia, northeastern Siberia.

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29761. IAKOVLEVA, E. I., and L. N. IVANNIKOV. Zverovodcheskoe khoziaistvo za Polarnym krugom. (Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, July-Aug. 1950. no. 4, p. 76-78) **Title tr.:** A fur farm beyond the arctic circle.

Report by the director and zootechnician of a silver fox and mink farm situated on the bank of the Yenisey, 75 km. south of Igarka. Details are given on the care and feeding of the animals and on the fur production (in percent).

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29762. IAKZHIN, A. A., and P. N. SUCHKOV. Flogopity Vostochnosibirskogo kraia i Iakutskoi ASSR. (Razvedka nedr, 1937, no. 5, p. 7-12, 7 illus. incl.

diagr.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Phlogopites of Eastern Siberia and Yakut A.S.S.R.

Includes some geological data on phlogopite (a magnesium mica) deposits on the right bank of Bol'shaya Kuronakh River, 7 km. southeast of the town of Nezametnyy (58°37' N. 125°24' E.) in the Yakut A.S.S.R. Stratum of deposit is not less than 1.5 meters. Its area is not yet entirely explored. The size of its crystals is about 30 x 40 cm., some have a diameter of as much as 1 m.

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29763. IĀNOVICH, D. T. Po povodu nablūdeniĭ V. A. Varsanof'evol nad vogulami; poĭasneniĭa i popravki. (Sovetskaiā Aziā, 1930. god 5, no. 5-6, p. 104-106) **Title tr.:** In regard to observations on the Voguls by V. A. Varsanof'eva; clarifications and corrections.

Contains discussion on Voguls and Ostyaks, their clothing, religions, tents, etc. The Voguls of today are much influenced by Russians and Samoyeds, their culture therefore, no longer has a purely indigenous character. Author's remarks were elicited by V. A. Varsanof'eva's *Geograficheskiĭ ocherk basseĭna r. Un'ĭ*, q.v.

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IĀNOVICH, D. T., see also Levin, M. G. Kraniol. tip khantĭ i mansi. 1941. No. 30425.

29764. IĀNOVICH, V. M. Permĭki. (Zhivaiā starina, 1903. t. 13, vyp. 1-2, p. 52-171, 2 plates) **Title tr.:** Permians.

Contains a monographic study on the Zyryan people, living on the right bank of the Kama River and along both sides of the Inva (approx. 59° N. 53°-54° E.): their language, relics of paganism, their character, health and hygiene, popular medicine, appearance and clothing; their family relations; childbirth, wedding, and funeral customs and beliefs concerning the dead; their social organization (institution of a big family), food, status of women; occupation (hunting and animal breeding); feasts of the year (especially sacrifices of oxen to Flor and Lavr, gods protective of domestic animals); gatherings and pastimes, folk poetry (specimens of songs, tales, proverbs and riddles). A chapter is given on medical therapy and superstitions connected with folk medicine (p. 148-60); also (p. 161-171) on the administrative and economic situation after 1860.

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29765. IĀNOVSKIĬ, D. M. Novyiĭ snegopakh. (Sovetskaiā agronomiā, Jan. 1953. v. 11, no. 1, p. 81-83, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** A new snow-plow.

Contains a discussion of snow retention as a means for increasing the humidity of the soil. Among the methods of retaining snow, author remarks on the use of snow plows. He describes and figures a type of plow specially designed for moving snow on cultivated fields.

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29766. IĀSHNOV, V. A. Gidromeduzy sibirskogo poberezh'ĭa Ledovitogo okeana. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispyatelei prirody, Būlleten', Otdel. biol., nov. ser. t. 48, no. 2-3, p. 107-114, illus. 1-5) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** Hydromedusae of the Siberian coast of the Arctic Ocean.

Contains results of the study of the collection of this fauna made by V. G. Bogorov during his trip in 1934 on the ice-breaker *Litke* from the Bering Strait to Barents Sea. The fauna is discussed on the basis of previous work, and species found earlier in Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, Chukchi and Bering Seas are noted. The nine species represented in Bogorov's collection are listed, with critical notes and distributional data. Summary in French.

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29767. IĀSHNOV V. A. Kishechnopolostnye iz prikamchatskikh vod Tikhogo okeana. (In: Akademiā nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniā dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, 1952, vyp. 3, 95-98) **Title tr.:** Coelenterates from Kamchatka Peninsula waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains a systematic list of five species of hydromedusae, three scyphomedusae and four siphonophores obtained in 1946 southeast of Kamchatka at a depth of 4,000 m.; all these species are also native to Bering and Okhotsk Seas.

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29768. IĀSTREBOV, E. V. Gruppy vulkanov Bol'shogo Semĭachika. (Vsesoiūznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiā, Sept.-Oct. 1953. t. 85, vyp. 5, p. 588-95) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** The Bol'shoy Semyachik group of volcanoes.

The eight volcanoes of this group (54°18' N. 160°01' E.) on the Kamchatka eastern coast in the region of Kronotskiy Gulf, are described generally and individually. The rivers and glaciers

of the region are also noted briefly. Based on an investigation by the volcanological expedition of Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. in 1946.

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29769. IASTREMSKIĬ, SERGEĬ V. Ostatki starinnykh virovaniĭ u ĭakutov. (Vsesoĭuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo Vostochno-Sibirskii otdel. Izvestiia, 1897. t. 28, no. 4, p. 226-29) **Title tr.:** Relics of ancient beliefs among the Yakuts.

Contains description of several heathen customs, beliefs and magic practices: rites at childbirth, sterile women's invocation ritual at the construction of a new dwelling, and other festivals; the healing of a children's skin disease; rites to the eleven blood-thirsty hunting spirits (*bajanai*); text of an oath, and description of funeral rites. Several texts (prayers, incantations, an oath and a long hymn) are given in Yakut, transcribed in the Latin alphabet, and translated into Russian. The material was obtained in 1895 from a Yakut of the Dñipsun Ulus, and translated with the help of another Yakut who knew Russian. Summary in German, p. 266-69.

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29770. ĬAZYK I PIS'MENNOST' NARODOV SEVERA. Chast' I. Ĭazyki i pis'mennost' sameodskikh i finnougorskikh narodov. Pod redaktsiei G. N. Prokof'eva. Moskva-Leningrad, Uchpedgiz, 1937. 233 p., illus., tables, refs. (Leningrad. Institut narodov Severa imeni P. G. Smidovicha. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaiia assotsiatsiia. Trudy po lingvistike, t. 1) **Title tr.:** The languages and literature of the peoples of the North. Part I, The languages and literature of the Samoyedic and Finno-Ugric peoples. Edited by G. N. Prokof'ev.

Contains the following articles which appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names (titles translated):

PROKOF'EV, G. N. The Nenets (Yurak-Samoyed) language.

PROKOF'EV, G. N. The Nganasan (Tawgis) dialect.

PROKOF'EV, G. N. The Ėntsĭ (Yenisey-Samoyed) dialect.

PROKOF'EV, G. N. The language of the Sel'kups (Ostyaks-Samoyeds).

ĖNDĬUKOVSKIĬ, A. G. The Saami (Lappish) language.

CHERNETSOV, V. N. The Mansi (Vogulian) language.

SHTEĬNITS, V. K. The Khanti (Ostyak) language.

Supplement. CHERNĬAKOV, Z. E. Distribution map of languages among the peoples of the northern U.S.S.R.

Copy seen: NNC.

IBRAHIM, MOHAMMED, see Barclay, J. A., and M. Ibrahim. Cold infusion, renal function. 1952. No. 27984.

29771. ICE AND REFRIGERATION. Army engineers test snow and ice for armed forces. (Ice and refrigeration, July 1953. v. 125, p. 35-36, illus.)

"Arctic snow, ice and frozen ground conditions are studied in laboratories of SIPRE at temperatures ranging from +33° to -68° F. to solve or minimize the problems of arctic warfare, transportation, communications, construction and living conditions. Most of the work is done in the +23° F. laboratory. Ice crystals from Alaska's Mendenhall Glacier and T-3 floating island are studied in the -68° F. laboratory. Ice can be planed, turned on a lathe, sanded, drilled, and polished. An 0.75-in. sq. piece of ice at +15° F. withstands 300 lb. pressure before crumbling. The permeability of different kinds of snow is also studied." —SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29772. ICKERT, FR., and KUTTER. Der Blutzucker bei Abkühlung und Erwärmung. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, June 23, 1944. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 25-26, p. 365-66, 3 diagrs.) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** The blood sugar during chilling and warming.

Contains report of an investigation, the chilled subjects having one arm immersed in ice water for 15-25 min. and capillary and venous blood examined. The blood sugar level on the cooled arm was generally higher than in the one not cooled. The effects of tiredness and worry and the role of the central nervous system in the reaction were also studied.

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29773. IGERSCHEIMER, WALTER WILHELM, 1917- Cold pressor test in functional psychiatric syndromes. (Archives of neurology and psychiatry, Dec. 1953. v. 70, no. 6, p. 794-801, tables) 27 refs.

Contains a comparative study of the cold pressor test in normal, psychoneurotic, schizophrenic and manic depressive subjects. Statistically significant differences were found between the nor-

mal and schizophrenic group (both males and females), and between the females of psychoneurotic and schizophrenic groups. A similar trend was observed when comparing the normal group and the psychoneurotic group with the manic depressive group. The relation of the findings to Gellhorn's theories, are discussed.

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29774. IGOSHINA, KAPITOLINA NIKOLAEVNA, 1894- . Botanicheskaiâ i khozâistvennaiâ kharakteristika olen'ikh pastbishch v raione Obdorskoi zonal'noi stanitsii. (Sovetskoe olenovodstvo, 1934. Vyp. 1, p. 165-205, fold. map, table) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Botanical and economic characteristics of reindeer pastures in the district of the Obdorsk zonal station.

Contains a geomorphological description of a region in the lower Ob' basin investigated in 1932, which includes parts of the western Siberian plain, Polar Ural foot-hills, and mountain pastures. Twelve phytogeographic types of the Obdorsk (now Salekhard) tundras are characterized (p. 171-95). The grazing lands are described and analyzed with tabular data on vegetation components, pasture types, fodder resources and reindeer capacity. Index of plant species at end of vol. Summary in English.

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IIDA, T., see Yoshimura, H., and T. Iida. Studies reactivity skin to cold 1, resistance to frostbite. 1950. No. 33008.

IIDA, T., see also Yoshimura, H., and T. Iida. Studies reactivity skin to cold 2, individual differences, frostbite. 1952. No. 33009.

IIDA, T., see also Yoshimura, H., and others. Studies reactivity skin to cold 3, effect diets. 1952. No. 33010.

29775. IKORNIKOVA, NINA IUR'EVNA. On the optic anomalies of brookite. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1946. nov. seriâ, t. 53, no. 3, p. 251-54, 3 illus.)

"Optic anomalies of brookite may be caused by internal strains produced in the crystal lattice during growth. Upon prolonged heating, the optic anomalies become less intense."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1947, v. 12, p. 107. Deals with "brookite crystals from the near-Polar Urals"—p. 251.

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IKORNIKOVA-LEMMLEIN, N. IUR'.
See Ikornikova, Nina Iur'evna.

29776. IL'INA, E. D. Zverovodstvo. Dopuscheno v kachestve ucheb. posobiâ dlia pushno-mekhovogo in-ta i biologicheskikh fakul'tetov gos. universitetov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam zagotovok, 1952. 336 p. illus. tables, 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Wild animal husbandry. Admitted as a textbook for the fur institute and the faculties of biology of government universities.

Handbook on raising animals for commercial purposes, in three parts: (1) General problems of husbandry of wild animals: history; products; selection; nutrition; breeding; (2) Raising animals in cages; (3) Free and partly free animal management. In part 2, several kinds of arctic foxes are treated: varieties, housing, food, selection, diseases, propagation, the young etc. (p. 143-212). In part 3 seals are dealt with: their biology, rookeries and harems, young, growth, rate of kill, fur, etc. An appendix contains tables on the chemical composition of foods used on animal farms.

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29777. ILLINGWORTH, FRANK, 1908-

. Men against the Arctic: the adventures of men who live and die in the polar regions. Bath, Venturebooks, 1949 vi, 209 p. plates, ports.

Contains 14 articles in popular style about travel and hunting in Canada, Spitsbergen, and Scandinavia, and an episode of World War II in Greenland.

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29778. ILLINGWORTH, FRANK, 1908-

. Polar air base. The Thule enterprise, and what its construction has involved. (Flight, Oct. 10, 1952. v. 62, no. 2281, p. 466-67, illus.)

Difficulties encountered in the construction of the Thule air base in north-west Greenland are stressed: permafrost, winter-long darkness, long intense cold, constant blizzards, atmospheric disturbances to radio reception; also difficulties of navigation because of nearness to North Magnetic Pole, and inaccessibility of the Thule coast for ten months of the year because of pack ice. Construction and transport achievement on Operation Blue Jay from Mar. 1950 are briefly stated.

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29779. ILVESSALO, YRJÖ, 1892-

Forestry. (In: Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on

the geography of Finland, *pub.* in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 474-94, 7 text maps, 9 tables) 10 refs.

The northernmost tip of Finland is primarily a non-forested field region, but the area from the Arctic Circle to approx. 69° N. contains 51 percent to over 81 percent forested land. Quality of forest lands, tree species, ages of trees are discussed, as well as utilization of forests and possibilities for development. The importance and organization of forestry is stressed. Of principal interest for arctic regions are the maps and tables showing distribution of productive forest land by forest site types (comparison of northern and southern Finland), proportion of forest land to total land area, proportion of forests dominated by pine, by spruce, and by birch, the growing stock of forests and its distribution by forestry regions, and annual growth of forests.

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29780. IMBELLIONI, J. La première chaîne isoglossématique océano-américaine; le nom des haches lithiques. (*In:* Festschrift, publication d'hommage offerte au P. W. Schmidt. Wien, 1928. p. 324-35) 29 refs. *Title tr.:* The first Pacific-American isoglossal chain; the name for stone axes.

Contains linguistic paper on the relationship between Pacific and American languages; references are made to Tshimshian, Haida and Tlingit (p. 332).

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29781. IMLAY, RALPH WILLARD, 1908- . Callovian (Jurassic) ammonites from the United States and Alaska. Pt. 2. Alaska Peninsula and Cook Inlet regions. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. p. 41-108, 31 plates, 7 text maps, 6 tables (1 fold.) U. S. Geological Survey. Professional paper 249-B) 89 refs.

Contains results of studies of collections made by Geological Survey field parties since 1903 and in summer 1948 on the Alaska Peninsula at or near Tuxedni Bay, Chinitna Bay, Inishkin Peninsula, Puale Bay, and Wide Bay. A biological analysis and stratigraphic summary of the Alaska Peninsula and Cook Inlet region are given, and the age of the fauna discussed. Comparisons are made with fauna from arctic Canada, northern Alaska, East Greenland and Barents Sea. Ecology and geographic distribution are discussed. A systematic de-

scription of 62 species, representing 19 genera, is given.

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IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD., *see Roads and engineering construction.* Permafrost problems field invest. 1953. No. 31640.

29782. IMPERIAL OIL REVIEW. Iron ore in '54. (Imperial oil review, Dec. 1953. v. 37, no. 4, p. 2-9, 12 illus.)

Contains a popular account of the Quebec-Labrador iron deposits, the Hollinger Ungava Transport Co. airlift, which is (to 1953) the only means of transport, construction of the Seven Islands-Knob Lake railroad, and descriptions of the towns of Burnt Creek and Seven Islands, some of their inhabitants, and the docks at Pointe aux Basques.

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IMPERIALE, LOUIS EMANUEL, 1922- , *see* Bly, C. G., and others. Survival in cold. 1950. No. 28189.

29783. INDREKO, R. Origin and area of settlement of the Finno-Ugric peoples. Heidelberg, 1948. 24 p. 15 illus. incl. text maps. (Science in exile; publications of the scientific quarterly *Scholar*, no. 1)

Contains a discussion on the oldest migrations of the Finno-Ugric peoples in the stone age and their settlement in Scandinavian and Baltic countries, based on archeological material. The oldest migration from Asia occurred in the early stone age and moved westward along the shores of the Arctic Ocean (fig. 8, 9). The arctic sea-hunters, coming from Asia, intermingled with the original Europeans who came from the South, and a mixed race thus came into being in the North, as we still recognize it today in the Lapps and the Samoyeds. Summary in German, p. 21-24.

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29784. INGLE, DWIGHT JOYCE, 1907- , and others. Effects of environment on diabetes; a study of partially-depancreatized rats exposed to cold. (Diabetes, Mar.-Apr. 1953. v. 2, no. 2, p. 122-24, fig., (table) 6 refs. *Other authors:* R. C. Meeks and L. M. Humphrey.

Contains an account of experiments with partially depaencreatized rats maintained on a medium carbohydrate diet. Exposure to 3° C. for 14 days caused loss of weight, rise in excreted urinary nonprotein nitrogen and decrease of the level of glycosuria. Increased temper-

ature (26° C.) for 28 days caused a reversal of metabolic changes.

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29785. INGLE, DWIGHT JOYCE, 1907-, and others. Effects of exposure to cold upon urinary nonprotein nitrogen and electrolytes in adrenalectomized and nonadrenalectomized rats. (American journal of physiology, June 1953. v. 173, no. 3, p. 387-89, illus.) 7 refs. Other authors: Robert C. Meeks and Leo M. Humphrey.

Exposure to cold environment elicited the same pattern of changes in body weight, urinary nonprotein nitrogen, potassium, sodium and chloride whether the animals were adrenalectomized or not.

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29786. INKSTER, T. H. Supply by sky to Labrador's iron land. (Canadian aviation, Mar. 1948. v. 21, p. 18-19, illus.)

Describes the air transportation of supplies from Mont Joli and Seven Islands, Quebec, to the Knob Lake iron ore fields on the Labrador-Quebec boundary for the Labrador Mining & Exploration Company.

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INNIS, HAROLD ADAMS, 1894-1952, see Leroy-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

29787. INSTITUT NARODOV SEVERA, Leningrad. Ukazatel' literatury izdannoi na ŋazykakh narodov Severa v 1931-1934 gg. Leningrad, 1935. 32 p. (Its: Nauchno-issledovatel'skaja assotsiatsiia. Komitet novogo alfavita narodov Severa). **Title tr.:** Index of literature published in the years 1931-1934 in the languages of the peoples of the North.

Contains a catalog of books and other publications (posters and newspapers) for elementary schools and general education of minorities in their native tongues, printed in the Latinized "northern alphabet," elaborated by the Institut Narodov Severa. Some five standard text books were selected and translated into several languages: an elementary ABC book, two parts of an advanced reading book, and two parts of arithmetic. For the more numerous peoples, some popular booklets of "political enlightenment," tales and other reading material for children, also a few medical-hygiene and trade books (on hunting, fishing, etc.) were published. The catalog gives full bibliographical data on these publica-

tions in 15 northern languages: Tungus (29 books), Lamut (16), Gold (23), Udē (6), Samoyed (14), Ostyak (4), Ostyak-Samoyed (4), Vogul (8), Lappish (8), Chukchi (11), Koryak (7), Gilyak (8), Eskimo (2), Kamchadal (2), and Yeniseian (1). Russian versions of the textbooks and manuals on methods, etc., published to help teachers working in the schools are also listed (p. 23-26). A plan for further publications is given (p. 26-30) which probably was never carried out, because by 1936 the "northern alphabet" had already been abolished and Russian characters introduced. The program for liquidation of illiteracy among small peoples of the North, is outlined in introduction (p. 3-6) and summarized in English (p. 31).

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INSTITUT NARODOV SEVERA, Leningrad, see also Ĭazyk i pis'mennost' narodov Sev. 1. 1937. No. 29770.

29788. INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCES ON WAR MEDICINE, London, 1942-1945. Inter-Allied conferences on war medicine, 1942-1945, convened by the Royal Society of Medicine. New York, Staples Press, 1947. 531 p. illus.

Contains an account of 24 conferences held at three sessions, for "the interchange and communication of medical experiences in the field and of practical application of medicine to the needs of warfare," etc. Included are also accounts of personal experiences, German military hospitals, concentrations camps, progress of war medicine since 1939, and other papers. Several of these appear in this Bibliography under the author's name, viz:

KREYBERG, L. Trench-foot.

GREENE, R. Trench-foot.

RYLES, C. S. Trench-foot.

BEARN, F. A. Clothing for . . . arctic climates.

HOLST, J. Winter campaigning.

TROUP, W. D. G. Arctic convoy.

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29789. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC HYDROLOGY. Bibliography of hydrology, United States of America for the years 1935-1940. Washington, D. C., American Geophysical Union, 1937-1941. 5 v. pagged separately.

Each volume contains references assembled by subject with an author (but no geographic) index. Subjects include hydrometeorology, watercourses, lakes,

glaciers, underground water, hydrologic cycle, application of sciences to hydrology, and miscellaneous (soils, etc.). Sections on glaciers, snow, etc., include a few references to Alaska and to other arctic regions. Annotations range from 15 to 200 words. This work was carried on by the American Geophysical Union, q.v.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON SNOW AND ICE, *see* International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Assoc. Scientific Hydrology. Assemblée générale de Bruxelles 1951. 1952? No. 29793.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING. 2d, *Rotterdam*, 1948, *see* Kersten, M. S. Thermal conductivity soil. 1948. No. 30027.

29790. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS. 29th, *New York*, Sept. 5-12, 1949. Indian tribes of aboriginal America. Edited by Sol Tax. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1952. viii, 410 p., illus., text maps. (*Its*: Selected papers, v. 3) 530 refs.

Contains fifty papers, of which the following on northern peoples appear in this Bibliography under the author's name:

LOWIE, R. H. The heterogeneity of marginal cultures.

BIRKET-SMITH, K. Present status of the Eskimo problem.

LARSEN, H. E. The Ipiutak culture: its origin and relationships.

SCHUSTER, C. A survival of the Eurasiatic animal style in modern Alaskan Eskimo art.

PEDERSEN, P. O. Anatomical studies of the East Greenland Eskimo dentition.

THALBITZER, W. C. Possible early contacts between Eskimo and Old World languages.

PAULSON, I. The "seat of honor" in aboriginal dwellings of the circumpolar zone, with special regard to the Indians of northern North America.

GJESSING, G. Petroglyphs and pictographs in British Columbia.

ELMENDORF, W. W. Soul loss illness in western North America.

BARBEAU, C. M. The Old-World dragon in America.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DOCUMENTATION, *see* Roberts, B. B.

Third supp. Universal Decimal Classif. 1953. No. 31643.

INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC AND GEOPHYSICAL UNION. *See* International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

29791. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON EARLY MAN, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 1937. Early man, as depicted by leading authorities . . . Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1937. 362 p. front., illus., plates, maps, diags.

Contains 36 papers, of which the following deal with northern peoples and appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names:

BRØGGER, A. W. Early Paleolithic man in northern Norway.

SMITH, P. S. Certain relations between northwestern America and north-eastern Asia.

COLBERT, E. H. Pleistocene mammals of North America.

Birket-Smith, K. Eskimo cultures and their bearing upon the prehistoric cultures of North America and Eurasia (*see* *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20696).

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29792. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS. Photographic atlas of auroral forms and scheme for visual observations of aurorae. Oslo, A. W. Brøgger, 1951. 24 p. 8 plates.

Contains brief description of three main types of auroras, with 12 subdivisions. These are illustrated by 48 photographs taken in Norway. Station, date, year, altitude, and azimuth are given for each photograph. Five procedures for visual observations are noted.

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29793. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS. ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC HYDROLOGY. Assemblée générale de Bruxelles, 1951; rapports et comptes rendus. Louvain, n. d. [*pub.* 1952?] 4 v. illus., text maps, diags. (*Its*: Publication no. 32-35) **Title tr.**: General assembly at Brussels, 1951, reports and papers.

Vol. 1 (358 p.) includes reports and papers from meetings of the Commission on Snow and Ice, with reports on the regimen of glaciers and icecaps in northern Sweden and Baffin Island, snow and ice investigations in Canada and Norway,

snow classification, glacier fluctuation, climate and glaciology in northern Greenland, and meltwater studies on Upper Seward Glacier, Alaska; also the following papers which appear in this Bibliography under the author's name, unless noted as having been analyzed in an earlier volume of *Arctic Bibliography*, viz.

Field, W. O. Report on the northern American glaciers, p. 120-27 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21786).

SHAEFER, V. J., and others. Entwurf einer internationalen Schneeklassifikation, p. 129-41.

WALLEN, C. C. Influences affecting glacier extension in northern Sweden, p. 145-53.

LAWRENCE, D. B. Glacier fluctuation in northwestern North America within the past six centuries, p. 161-65.

HARE, F. K. Recent investigations into the distribution of snow and ice in eastern Canada, p. 167-71.

FRISTRUP, B. Climate and glaciology of Peary Land, North Greenland, p. 185-93.

BAIRD, P. D. Method of nourishment of an ice cap in Baffin Island, p. 194-202.

WARD, W. H. The physics of deglaciation in central Baffin Island, p. 237-45.

Sharp, R. P. Meltwater behavior in firn on upper Seward Glacier - St. Elias Mountains, Canada, p. 246-53 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26078).

JAKHELLN, A. Maps of snow and ice accumulation, a meteorological aid to hydrology, p. 270-76.

Pearce, D. C., and C. W. Gold. The Canadian snow survey, 1947-1950, p. 277-304 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 25010).

KLOEBOE, H. Snow investigations in Norway, p. 315-18.

Vol. 3 (519 p.) contains reports and papers from the meetings of the Commission on Surface Waters, among them:

SANDERSON, MARIE. Measurement of evaporation in Canada, p. 474-79, q. v.

Vol. 2 and 4 contain no arctic material.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS . . . see also

Leggett, R. F. Rept. on meetings International Commission Snow & Ice. 1948. No. 30375.

29794. INWOOD, EUGENE RICHARD, 1909- . . . Leadership and the incidence of trench foot. (U. S. Armed Forces

medical journal. Dec. 1952. v. 3, no. 12, p. 1795-99, table) 3 refs.

Contains an account of an indoctrination and prevention plan adopted by an infantry division during the winter campaign 1944-45 in Europe. Two regiments which carried out the plan, showed an immediate and substantial drop in trench foot cases; a third regiment which did not carry out the measures, continued to show a high incidence of the affliction. An outline is given of preventive measures taken.

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29795. ION, OSKAR IVANOVICH. Ein neuer *Haplothrips* aus Fergana nebst Verzeichnis der bisher in Russland gefundenen Thysanopteren. (Entomologische Mitteilungen, 1925. Bd. 14, no. 1, p. 17-25) **Title tr.:** A new *Haplothrips* from Fergana with a list of Thysanoptera hitherto known from Russia.

Contains a list, with localities, of 79 thrips from various regions of Russia, including at least seven species native to the northern regions: Kola Peninsula, Arkhangel'sk province and northern Siberia.

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IONOV, V. M., see Vitashevskii, N. A. Iz nablūd. ĭakutskimi shamanskimi diēl'stviāmi. 1918. No. 32763.

29796. IONOVA, M. N., and M. I. PUGOVKINA. ĭakutskie zagadki. (Sovetskii fol'klor, 1936. no. 4-5, p. 243-50) **Title tr.:** The riddles of the Yakuts.

Contains a short introduction and 135 riddles written down by Ionova, a native Yakut woman, and translated into Russian by Pugovkina.

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29797. IOSELIANI, ĬAROSLAV. Zapiski podvodnika. [Literaturnaiā obra-botka Il'i Kremleva. Moskva] Molodaiā gvardiā, 1951. 286 p. illus. incl. col. front. **Title tr.:** Memoirs of a submarine officer.

Includes (p. 267-83) description of life on submarines based at Polyarnoye on the Murmansk coast. A submarine raid against German battle ships in the Barents Sea is also described.

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29798. IRON ORE COMPANY OF CANADA. STAFF. The geology and ore deposits of the central portion of the Labrador Peninsula. (Economic geology, Nov. 1953. v. 48, no. 7, p. 625.)

Contains abstract of paper presented

(by A. E. Moss) to the joint meeting of the Society of Economic Geologists and Geological Society of America, Toronto, Canada, Nov. 9-11, 1953. Describes some 8,000 square miles of the "Labrador Trough," an "intricately folded and faulted geosynclinal segment consisting of a great variety of sedimentary and volcanic rocks . . . cut by intrusives ranging in composition from serpentinites to granites. These rocks are considered to be late precambrian and in places rest unconformably on an early precambrian, gneiss complex. . . . Economically, the most important rocks are the iron bearing sedimentary members of 'iron formation' which throughout the area are believed to occur at the same stratigraphic horizon." The high-grade iron ores are secondary and their origin is explained.

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29799. IRVING, LAURENCE, 1895- , and others. Experiments on carbon monoxide poisoning in tents and snow houses. (Journal of industrial hygiene and toxicology, Oct. 1942. v. 24, p. 213-17, 2 fig.) 2 refs. Other authors: P. F. Scholander and G. A. Edwards.

Contains examples of possible carbon-monoxide poisoning among arctic travelers and experimental studies with blood carbon-monoxide determinations on subjects living in tents and snow huts, with Primus stoves burning. The carbon-monoxide content of the blood increased, and some signs of poisoning became apparent in cases of inadequate ventilation.

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29800. IRVING, LAURENCE, 1895- . The naming of birds by Nunamiut Eskimo. (Arctic, Mar. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 35-43, map) 7 refs.

Contains a list of some 115 names of birds in English and Nunamiut, the meaning of the Nunamiut name and status of the species (nesting, migrant, accidental, etc.). This is preceded by a description of the Anaktuvuk Pass region (68° N. 152° W.) of the Brooks Range, Northern Alaska, where the birds were observed and the home of the Nunamiut, a small inland group with strong oral traditions. Some anthropological data on these people, note of earlier studies, etc., are included. This study was made with Simeon Paneak, a native Nunamiut having an exceptional command of English, with whom the author had been associated in field work for five years.

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IRVING, LAURENCE, 1895- . A study on climatic adaptation in arctic and tropical mammals and birds. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

29801. IRVING, LAURENCE, 1895- . Studies on physiological adaptation to cold in arctic mammals. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 113-17)

Contains some general conclusions on the physiology of common arctic mammals regarding body temperature and its stability; temperature of unprotected parts (feet, snouts); basal metabolism; insulation (in larger animals); prevention of heat loss in small animals; melting points of body fats, etc.

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IRVING, LAURENCE, 1895- , see also Chatfield, P. O., and others. Physiol. adaptation to cold, peripheral nerve. 1953. No. 28489.

IRVING, LAURENCE, 1895- , see also Hock, R. J., and others. Composition ground-level atmosphere, Pt. Barrow, Alaska. 1952. No. 29661.

IRVING, LAURENCE, 1895- , see also Scholander, P. F., and others. Studies physiol. frozen plants and animals. 1953. No. 31841.

IRVING, STANLEY D., see Farner, D. S., and others. Roles darkness and light sparrows. 1953. No. 28975.

29802. IRVING, WILLIAM. Evidence of early tundra cultures in northern Alaska. (Alaska. University. Anthropological papers, 1953. v. 1, no. 2, p. 55-85, 4 illus.) 33 refs.

Contains report on archeological investigations made by the author during the summers of 1950 and 1951 at Anaktuvuk Pass in the Brooks Range (68°15' N. 151°30' W.) where a relatively isolated group of inland Eskimos, the Nunamiut, live. Geographical description with notes of plant and animal life of the area is given; then follows a detailed report on excavations of two sites, Imaigenik and Tuluak, and on the finds of flint tools and implements. The artifacts of Imaigenik establish a close relationship with the Denbigh flint complex. Other finds from the Anaktuvuk and Killik valleys are considered in appendices (p. 74-79). Summarizing his investigation the author says: "Elements, and perhaps most often

groups of elements, of an old microlithic industry are found to occur in various combinations throughout the American Arctic (and beyond) with a distribution that in the New World seems to approximate that of the modern Eskimo. The culture matrix in which, according to present data, these microlithic elements usually appear, and which may well have been their principal vehicle was adopted to both littoral and the alpine tundra of the Arctic. This must therefore have been already a highly specialized culture with many basic similarities to that of the Eskimo . . . We have now archaeological evidence of men existing in the treeless part of the American Arctic and living inland at an early date" (p. 71-72). There is, however, no material from the inland region to bridge the gap between Tuluak and the modern Eskimo, and there is no geological basis for estimating the age of either explored sites at the present time. The virtual absence of macrolithic tools in both sites is noted, in fact of anything to suggest a relationship with early American complexes known from farther south.

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IRWIN, DON LOUIS, 1888- . Facilities for agricultural research in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

IRWIN, DON LOUIS, 1888- . Status and accomplishments of agricultural research in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

IRWIN, DON LOUIS, 1888- , see also Johnson, H. A., and D. L. Irwin. Position agric. Alaska's economy. 1953. No. 29904.

IRWIN, DON LOUIS, 1888- , see also U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

29803. IRWIN, JOHN BRITTON, 1923- , and H. SCHULTZ. Treatment of frostbite of toes. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Aug. 1951. v. 2, p. 1161-63, 2 tables)

Contains report of a project consisting in establishing a squad tent in the rear of a battalion, with a sergeant of the Medical Service in attendance, and a physician visiting every 2-3 days; the aim was to save time and transportation,

preserve the strength of the battalion and discourage self-infliction of frostbite. Data on routine treatment, degrees of injury, causative factors, etc., are included.

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ISACHENKO, T. I., see Sochava, V. B., and others. Obshchie cherty geog. lesnoj rastitel'nosti. 1953. No. 32149.

29804. ISACHENKO-ZAVARZINA, N. B. Morskije vodorosli kak istochnik proizvodstva agara i ego zamenitelei. (Priroda, 1946, no. 12, p. 67-70) **Title tr.:** Marine algae as source of agar-agar and its substitutes.

Contains data on various seaweeds (*Gelidium*, *Pterocladia*, *Gracilaria* and *Anfelia*) which are used in the manufacture of agar-agar; also some other seaweed colloids, such as carrageen extract (from *Chondrus crispus*), algin, laminarin, fucoidin, etc., with data on their chemical composition and uses. The agar in the U.S.S.R. is manufactured from *Anfelia*, native to the White Sea.

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29805. ISACHSEN, FRIDTJOF EIDE, 1907- . Werner Werenskiöld. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, Apr. 1953. Bd. 14, nr. 1/4, p. 1-5, ports)

Contains a review of Werenskiöld's life and work as earth scientist and teacher, by one of his students, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Apr. 28, 1953. His contributions to geology and geography, and his participation in the Spitsbergen expeditions of 1917-30 are noted. Tribute is paid to his imparting to his students the sense of human values implicit in his own scientific achievement.

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29806. ISAKOV, IŮ. A. Materialy po faune mlekopitaushchikh srednei i severnoi Karelii. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', Otdel. biol. 1939. nov. ser., t. 48, no. 2-3, p. 37-50, text map) **Title tr.:** Materials on the mammalian fauna of central and northern Karelia.

Contains an annotated list of 38 mammals, of which more than 20 species are distributed on the coast and in the waters of the White Sea (Onega and Kandalaksha Bays and Solovetskiye Islands). Summary in French.

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29807. ISAKOV, IVAN STEPANOVICH, 1894- . Voennno-morskoi flot SSSR v otechestvennoi voine. Izd. 2.

Moskva-Leningrad, Voenno-morskoe izd-vo, 1945. 96 p., 8 fig. (text maps)

A popular survey of the activities of the Russian navy in World War II. Chap. 3, *Vofna na Severnom teatre*: The war in the northern theater (p. 28-49), deals with German attempts to establish naval bases in northern Finland (Petsamo) and Norway (Altenfjorden) for harassment of shipping lanes to the U.S.S.R., and for launching attacks in the Atlantic; their failure and the gradual destruction of the German navy by combined action of the Soviet and allied naval (and air) forces. The activities of the Soviet fleet operating in the White Sea are briefly mentioned, p. 80.

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29808. ISLAVIN, VOLDEMAR. Das Hauswesen, die Renntierzucht und die Gewerbsthätigkeit der Samojeden der Mesen'schen Tundra. (Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde, 1861. Neue Folge, Bd. 10, p. 76-114) **Title tr.:** The household, the reindeer breeding and the trade of Samoyeds in the Mezen' Tundra.

Contains selected chapters translated from a Russian manuscript, describing the life of Samoyeds around Mezen' as the author saw it during a six-month sojourn in 1844. He was sent there by Russian authorities to study the economic and social conditions, especially the problem of Izhmians (Zyryans from the Izhma River) who had come to the Timan and Kanin tundra region as manual workers around 1800. In some forty years they had attained economic control of the area, and (with the Russians) were exploiting the poverty-stricken Samoyeds. Alcohol introduced by the former two, was a factor in the deterioration of the latter. Thus by 1844 only half the Samoyed families possessed small reindeer herds (1,800 such owned 30,000 animals, while 330 Izhmian and Russian families owned 136,148 head). Many details are given on Samoyed material culture: their tents, clothing, food, reindeer breeding, transportation, nomadizing, their technique of hunting, and wild fowl catching. The Samoyed mentality is noted, also the ability in herding and hunting which rendered them indispensable to the Izhmians and Russians.

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29809. ITKONEN, ERKKI ESAIAS, 1913- . Eräs lappalainen kuukaudenimi. (Virittäjä, 1939. no. 3, p. 381-85) **Title tr.:** A Lappish name for a month.

Contains a linguistic investigation of the Lappish word for August or September, *vuodked-manno*, meaning literally "to rub horns against a tree," which reindeer do at this time. A Samoyedic term of similar meaning is compared. Summary in German, p. 448. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29810. ITKONEN, ERKKI ESAIAS, 1913- . Lappalaista merkitsevästä nimityksestä ja niiden historiallisesta taustasta. (Virittäjä, 1941. v. 45, no. 1, p. 76-93) **Title tr.:** The names for Lapps and their historical background.

Contains analysis of terms *sabme*, *vuowjosh*, and *lapp*: the first name, derived from Finnish *håme*, was adopted by Lapps about the beginning of the Christian era; the second name, originated about 700 A. D., and indicates that the Lapps once lived in the region of Onega and Ladoga where they met the Vot people; and the last name is of Swedish origin. Summary in French, p. 152-53.

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29811. ITKONEN, ERKKI ESAIAS, 1913- . Lappalaisten esihistoriaa valaisevia sanoja. (Virittäjä, 1946. no. 4, p. 401-421) **Title tr.:** Words which throw light upon the prehistory of the Lapps.

Contains a study on the origin of the Lapp words *ruošša* (a Swede or Russian), *darro* (from Finnish *taro*, meaning 'cultivated land'), also on the Finnish name for Lapps *lappalainen* ('piece of material'), and Finnish *orja* ('slave'), derived from Lapp *oarje* ('south'). Linguistic explanations are given for these words which throw some light on the past of the Lapps: a part of these people probably lived about 800-1000 A. D. around Lake Ladoga and met Vikings there; also about 800 A. D. the Lapps met neighbors who intensively cultivated their land; in prehistoric times Finns lived in a region south and southeast from the Gulf of Finland and Lapps were their northern neighbors. Summary in French p. 512-513.

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29812. ITKONEN, ERKKI ESAIAS, 1913- . Pieniä lisiä suomalais-lappalaiseen yhteissanastoon. (Virittäjä, 1937. no. 3, p. 299-311) **Title tr.:** Small contributions to the treasury of words common to Finnish and Lappish.

Contains a linguistic investigation of 14 words of which related forms occur in these two languages: words borrowed by Lapps from the Finns, or vice versa,

and some for which it is not determined yet which people was lender or borrower. Summary in German, p. 379-80.

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29813. ITKONEN, ERKKI ESAIAS, 1913- . Satakuntalaista lainaperua ruotsinlapin syntaksissa. (Virittäjä, 1938, no. 3, p. 321-25) **Title tr.:** Inherited loan from the Satakunta dialect in the syntax of the Swedish Lapps.

Contains a linguistic discussion of a peculiar Finnish expression found also among the Lapps of Lule and Pite Lappmark in Sweden. It is an obvious borrowing from the Finnish colonists in Norrbotten. Summary in German, p. 411.

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29814. ITKONEN, ERKKI ESAIAS, 1913- . Suomalaisen kansanrunon lapinnoksia 1800-luvun keskivaiheilta. (Virittäjä, 1939, no. 1-2, p. 248-52) **Title tr.:** The Lappish translations of a Finnish song made in the middle of the 19th century.

Contains texts and analysis of the Finnish folk song "If my sweetheart would come" which was translated in 1840-50 by nine authors into nine different Lappish dialects. Summary in German, p. 317.

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29815. ITKONEN, ERKKI ESAIAS, 1913- . Tanner, tunturi, tundra. (Virittäjä, 1945, v. 49, no. 3, p. 384-400, sketch map)

Contains linguistic investigation of the Finnish words *tanner*, "field"; *tunturi*, "plateau in the far North"; and *tundra*, "marshy plain covered by mosses and lichens in the arctic regions of northern Russia and Siberia". The last two words are evidently of Lappish origin. The Russians adopted their term *tundra* from the Kola Lapps. Summary in German, p. 505.

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29816. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Besteuerung und Handel vorzeiten in Lappland. (Suomalainen tiedeakatemia. Sitzungsberichte, 1943, pub. 1944, p. 181-97) **Title tr.:** Taxes and commerce in Lapland in olden times.

Contains account of the former complicated commercial and administrative situation in Lapland, based on documents of 13th to 18th centuries. The same Lapps were often obliged to pay taxes to Swedish, Norwegian, and Russian authorities, because they nomadized over a vast territory under sovereignty of several

"crowns". The clergy and landowners also collected their tithes and rents. Four periods of Lapp taxation are defined: (1) that of the *Birkkerl*, i. e. the Finnish landowner in Lapland who considered Lapps to be his subjects; (2) from 1550 to 1602 when taxes were collected by these landowners for the crown; (3) from 1603 to 1694 when taxes were collected by king's officials (*Lappenroth*), directly; and (4) the period since 1694 when most of the Lapp communities began to pay their taxes in money instead of in kind. Trade and barter between Lapps and others is described, exchange rates and prices for products of both parties are indicated, and conflicts resulting from commercial transactions are mentioned.

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29817. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Enontekiön suomea 1700-luvun puolimaissa. (Virittäjä, 1948, v. 52, no. 1-2, p. 154-60) **Title tr.:** Finnish from Enontekiö in the 18th century.

Contains text and discussion (by Itkonen) of two documents written in 1762 A. D. They are an inventory of Finnish settlers in Enontekiö parish, Lapland. The language is contemporary Finnish with numerous dialectic forms and words, also some loans from the Lappish. Summary in French, p. 201.

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29818. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Lappalais-suomalaisia sanavertailuja. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1918, v. 32, no. 3, p. 1-145) **Title tr.:** A comparison of Lappish and Finnish words.

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29819. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Lappalaisten tulenteosta ja yöpymisestä. Virittäjä, 1945, v. 49, no. 3, p. 438-45, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** Making a fire and night camping among the Lapps.

Contains description of Lapp camping in summer and winter: the most comfortable way for traveler, hunter or herder to spend the night. The fire is started with a flint, the dry root of a dead fir tree burns all night long; in winter a larger fire is made from one to three dry fir logs; a Lappish woman understands how to make a fire using green birch. In winter a travelling Lapp can spend the night without camp fire, by digging himself into the snow; in a snowstorm the overturned reindeer sledge is used for

shelter, and a dog can serve as a "warming flask." In summer a small cotton tent for one or two persons is used as protection from mosquitoes. Summary in German, p. 510. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29820. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Lappinkoira. (Virittäjä, 1946. v. 50, p. 475-88) **Title tr.:** The Lapp dog.

Contains description of the race of Lapp dogs, used for hunting and for reindeer herding. Its physical qualities, life habit, food, training, etc., are described. The names of different kinds of these dogs, are given in detail. Summary in French, p. 516. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29821. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Muutamia suomalais-lappalaisia kalastustermejä. (Virittäjä, 1936. no. 3, p. 290-95) **Title tr.:** Some Finnish-Lappish terms for fishery.

Contains a linguistic investigation of nine technical terms for fishing implements or actions. These words as they occur in the two languages are related, and the affinities are based either on an ancient common origin, or on later reciprocal borrowings. Summary in German, p. 382. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29822. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Suomen -kuolan- ja ruijanlappalaisten vanhat henkilönnimet. (Virittäjä, 1942. v. 46, no. 1, p. 60-89) **Title tr.:** The old personal names of Lapps in Finland, Finnmark and the Kola Peninsula.

Contains analysis of 193 old Lappish personal names, some of them first recorded in the revenue lists of 1553-1616. Most of the names are of Lappish origin (120), others were taken over from the Finnish Karelians (63), and the remaining ten could be of Lappish or Finnish origin. Formerly the Lapps used the family name only, later (between 1680 and 1730) under the influence of the clergy, they received first or Christian names also. Summary in German, p. 112. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29823. ITKONEN, TOIVO IMMANUEL, 1891- . Suomen lappalaisten ajanlasku (äijge-lohkku). (Virittäjä, 1945. v. 49, no. 2, p. 223-44) **Title tr.:** The calendar of the Finnish Lapps.

Contains Lapp names for months (nine terms are connected with reindeer), special names for certain weeks (e. g. week of young leaves), for seasons of the

year, feast days and times otherwise memorable. Scandinavian and Orthodox Russian influence is apparent in these names. Summary in French, p. 304-305. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29824. IUDIN, IŮ. P. Ocherk rastitel'nosti bassejnov rek Shehugora i Podchera, Severnyĭ Ural. (Botanicheskiĭ zhurnal, 1950. t. 35, no. 5, p. 522-26)

Title tr.: Sketch of the vegetation of the basins of the Shehugor and Podchera Rivers, Northern Ural.

Contains the results of a geobotanical study, in the summer of 1946, of the basins of the Shehugor and Podchera Rivers (63°25'-64°30' N.) between Pechora River and Ural Mts. The landscapes, geobotanical subdivision, the peculiar features and typical plant formations of each zone, vertical distribution and succession of the vegetation are presented briefly; with remarks on the most interesting plants of relict character (*Alyssum sibiricum*, *Boschniakia glabra*, *Thymus serpyllum*, *Polypodium vulgare*, etc.) **Copy seen:** MH-A.

29825. IUDIN, K. A. Nablŭdeniĭ nad rasprostraneniem i biologiei ptits Krasnoĭarskogo kraĭa. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 9, vyp. 4, p. 1029-60) **Title tr.:** Observations on the distribution and biology of the birds of Krasnoyarsk region.

Contains a list of 148 species of birds observed in the basin of the Yenisey River (60°-64° N.) with data on their habitat, ecology and geographic distribution. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29826. IUDKIN, I. I. Ikhtiologiĭa. Utverzhdeno GUUZom NKRP SSSR v kachestve uchebnika dlia tekhnikumov rybnol'noĭ promyshlennosti, Moskva-Leningrad, Pischepromizdat, 1941. 278 p. illus. plates, tables, map **Title tr.:** Ichthyology. Approved by the GUUZ. NKRP. SSSR as a textbook for technical schools of fishing industry.

An extensive handbook on fishes in general, and especially Russian forms of economic value; with sections on the origin and place of fishes in the animal kingdom, cellular and chemical composition of their organism, anatomy and physiology, ecology and biology, parasites and enemies of fishes, chief industrial fishes of the U.S.S.R. This last section (p. 145-272) is arranged in taxonomic order and includes arctic forms and industries, such as: the Siberian sturgeon

(p. 169); White Sea, and Murman herring (p. 180-86); soles and codfish (p. 263-73). An area list gives the names of fish common to geographical regions including the arctic area (p. 274). Bibliographical footnotes. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29827. IURGENSON, P. B. Das Hermelin aus dem Turuchansk-Gebiet, *Mustela erminea ognevi* subsp. nova. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1932. Bd. 98, no. 1-2, p. 11-15) **Title tr.:** An ermine from the Turukhansk region, *Mustela erminea ognevi* subsp. nov.

A comparative craniological study of *Mustela erminea ognevi* n. subsp. (type from the Taz River delta, 67°-68° N. 78° E.), and three other subspecies of *M. erminea*. A table of dimensions is given on p. 13. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29828. IURGENSON, P. B. Nauchnaya laboratoriya v taige, Pechora-Ilychskii gosudarstvennyi zapovednik. (Priroda, 1953. no. 8, p. 62-66, illus.) **Title tr.:** A scientific laboratory in the taiga, Pechora-Ilych State Sanctuary.

Contains a general description of this sanctuary in the upper Pechora River basin, with data on its geography, landscape, flora, fauna and scientific activity. One of its most important and successful experiments was the introduction of the river beaver from the Voronezh preserve in 1938: the beaver population has increased 16 times. A study of the domestication, physiology and ecology of elk is being carried out by E. P. Knorre since 1937. The Pechora-Ilych preserve is now a very important scientific research center for the whole northern region of the European section of the U.S.S.R. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

29829. IUSHKOV, P. D. Venericheskie bolezni sredi permiaikov. (Permskii kraevedcheskii sbornik, 1928. vyp. 4, p. 135-41, tables) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** Venerical diseases among the Permians.

Contains a report on health and hygiene among the inhabitants (80 percent Zyryan) of a village in Nerdvinsk district, formerly Piteyevskaya volost' (county), where the author, a doctor, made a survey in summer 1927, for the dermatological clinic of Perm' University. Of 4,076 persons examined, 39 were found infected by syphilis and 188 by gonorrhea. The percentage of sick was higher among the Russian than the Zyryan population. The role of the native medicine-man and his "medicaments" are described, e.g.

corrosive sublimate used for syphilis. Conditions generally among the Zyryans are noted: their economic situation, overcrowded dwellings and lack of cleanliness, their physical appearance and most common diseases, native food and clothing, superstitions, beliefs in spirits, etc. Most of the marriages are made between 18 and 25 years of age. Among the examined girls of 16-23 years, 63 percent were not virgins. **Copy seen:** DLC.

IVANNIKOV, L. N., see Iakovleva, E. I., and L. N. Ivannikov. Zverovodcheskoe khoz. za Pol. krugom. 1950. No. 29761.

29830. IVANOV, A. Samoyedskaya dukhovnaya missiya; iz kul'turnoi istorii Sivera. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniya russkogo sivera. Izvestiya, 1913. god 5, no. 13, p. 604-607) **Title tr.:** The Samoyedic spiritual mission; from cultural history of the North.

Contains description of activities of a mission headed by Abbot Veniamin, for conversion to Christianity of Samoyeds in the region of Mezen' in 1825-28. Of some 3,300 Samoyeds living in the Kanin Tundra, about 500 were converted and baptized. The missionary activities of Trifon among the Russian Lapps is also mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29831. IVANOV, A. V. O prinadlezhnosti roda *Siboglinum* Caullery k klassu Pogonophora. (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Doklady, 1951. nov. seriya, t. 76, no. 5, p. 739-42, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the genus *Siboglinum* Caullery belonging to the class Pogonophora.

Contains a comparative morphological and taxonomic study of two marine worms *Siboglinum weberi* and *Lamellisabella zachsi* both occurring in the Okhotsk Sea. The conclusion is that they belong to the class Pogonophora. Diagnoses of the families Lamellisabellidae n. fam. (*Lamellisabella zachsi* and *L. gobrunovi*) and Siboglinidae (*Siboglinum weberi*) are added.

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29832. IVANOV, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, and others. Ptitsy SSSR, ch. I. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1951. 280 p. illus. (137 fig.). (In: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Opredeliteli po faune SSSR. no. 39) Other authors: E. V. Kozlova, L. A. Portenko, and A. I. Tugarinov. **Title tr.:** Birds of the U.S.S.R., pt. I.

Characteristics of the class Aves, data on morphology, mode of life, migrations, geographic distribution and a table for the determination of orders are presented (p. 6-30). In the special part (p. 31-269) are tables for the determination of suborders, families, genera and species; and a systematic list of about 200 species of birds in ten orders inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries; with synonyms, descriptions and data on ecology, biology, variation (subspecies) and geographic distribution. Indices of Russian and Latin names are appended (p. 270-80). Includes many species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R.

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29833. IVANOV, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, and others. Ptitsy SSSR, ch. II. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1953. 344 p. 127 illus. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Opredeleteli po faune SSSR. no. 49) 21 refs. *Other authors:* E. V. Kozlova, L. A. Portenko, and A. I. A. Tugarinov. **Title tr.:** Birds of the U.S.S.R., pt. II.

Contains tables for the determination of suborders, families, subfamilies, genera and species of nine orders of birds, inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries; and descriptions of about 200 species, with synonyms, and data on biology, ecology, variation and geographic distribution in the U.S.S.R. and other countries. Indices of Russian and Latin names are appended. Many species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. and other countries are included. The subord. Charadrii was described by A. I. A. Tugarinov and E. V. Kozlova; the order Columbiformes and subord. Alcae, by E. V. Kozlova; the subord. Lari, by L. A. Portenko; and the rest by A. I. Ivanov.

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29834. IVANOV, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH. Über die Formen der Gattung *Budytes*. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1935. v. 3 (8), no. 6 (66), p. 277-80) **Title tr.:** On the forms of the genus *Budytes*.

A study of the geographic races of wag-tail, *Budytes lutea*, and its two forms, including *B. l. taivana* native to Yakutia (63° N. lat.) and the northern coast of the Okhotsk Sea. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29835. IVANOV, G. À bord du vapeur "Engels"; en descendant le Iénisséi. (Études soviétiques, Paris, Jan. 1952. no. 45, p. 19-24, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:**

Aboard the steamer *Engels*; descending the Yenisey River.

Contains a journalistic account of a trip from Krasnoyarsk to the Arctic Ocean. The taiga and tundra landscape, rivers and artificial waterways, two recently developed towns, Kureyka and Igarka, are described. The technique of building houses on permafrost at Igarka, and attempts at cultivating potatoes and vegetables, also bee-keeping, are mentioned.

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29836. IVANOV, K. K. Severnyi Ural v kolonizatsionnom otnoshenii. (Sovetskaya Azia, 1928. v. 4, no. 3, p. 27-53, tables) **Title tr.:** Northern Ural as an area for colonization.

Contains a survey of economic conditions of the Northern Ural, covering Verkhne-Kamskiy, Komi-Permyatskiy, Tagil'skiy, Irbitskiy and Tobol'skiy districts (approx. 61°-70°N.), and of its capacity for colonization. Statistical data are supplied on population, wooded and arable areas, pastures, and their distribution by districts. A fifteen-year (1927-41) plan to bring in over 355,000 new colonists and to increase considerably the utilization of forest and other natural resources, is given.

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29837. IVANOV, SERGEY VASIL'EVICH. Ornament narodov Sibiri kak istoricheskii istochnik. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1952. t. 15, p. 8-18, 12 illus.) **Title tr.:** Ornament of the Siberian peoples as historical source material.

Contains an analysis of ornament, its ethnic relationship and historical background. The author finds 12 types of ornaments among the Siberian peoples: (I) North-Asiatic, (II) Sayano-Altaic, (III) East-Siberian, (IV) Siberian, (V) Near-Obian, (VI) Lower Irtyshian, (VII) Lower Irtyshian-North Altaian, (VIII) Lower Amurian-North Sakhalinian, (IX) South Sakhalinian, (X) Upper Yeniseian and Lena-Baikalian, (XI) Central and southeastern Asiatic, and (XII) Tobol-Irtyshian. These types are briefly characterized and illustrated by drawings, and an attempt is made to find ethnic ties between them and certain peoples. Types I, II, and IV, however, cannot be directly attributed to any one recent people, types I and IV being known in North America also. Among

other conclusions offered, the southern Ostyaks and Voguls are said to have developed ornaments of type VI; the southern and eastern part of the same peoples, type VII; their northern brothers have also elements of types I and II. Among the Tungus, the predominant ornaments are of type III; among the Yakuts, those of type X, etc. Some ornaments of type I reach back to the paleolithic period, others belong to the Maglemosian culture.

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29838. IVANOV, V. K. O tverdom nalete. (Zhurnal geofiziki, 1931. t. 1, p. 259-61, illus., table) *Title tr.:* Air hoar.

"Air hoar was observed in Omsk (55° N. 73°24' E. western Siberia) on Jan. 9-13, 1930. It is believed that air hoar is a formation of ice crystals sublimated from warm, humid air on stone walls and other good conductors of heat after freezing weather. The structure of the crystals resembles that of hoarfrost. Intense formations of air hoar were observed on stone walls of unheated buildings following long periods of air temperatures below -20° C, accompanied by a change in wind direction and rising air temperatures. The air hoar did not sublimate on outside corners and ornaments of the buildings."—SIPRE.

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29839. IVANOVA, E. I. O nakhozhenii malorotol korûshki na Evropelskom Severe. (Vsesoiûznoe gidrobiologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1952. t. 4, p. 252-259, illus.) *Title tr.:* On the occurrence of smelt (*Hypomesus*) in northern Europe.

Contains a comparative morphological study of geographic races of smelts from various rivers and tundra lakes of northern regions of the U.S.S.R., including Lake Krugloye near Kara Bay, the Kolyma River basin, estuary of the Anadyr' River and Kamchatka Peninsula (see tables 1 and 2, p. 254-57).

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IVANOVSKIĬ, A. I., see Gul'chak, F. IĀ., and A. I. Ivanovskii. Bol'she vnimaniĭa sev. plodovodstvu. 1953. No. 29459.

29840. IVANOVSKIĬ, B. Potochnye brigady v treste Dvinoles. (Lesnāia promyshlennost', Jan. 1950. t. 10, no. 1, p. 10-12, port., diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Production line teams of the Dvina Forest Trust.

Notes on achievements of the two best

stakhanovite teams working on the assembly-line principle in this timber trust which operates in the Severnaya Dvina basin. The equipment (tractors, electric saws, cranes, transportable electric stations) and number of workers of each team are mentioned, and organization and efficiency of their work are briefly described and compared.

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29841. IZAKOV, B. Alĭaska. (Vokrug sveta, Feb. 1951. no. 2, p. 45-49, illus., map) *Title tr.:* Alaska.

Brief outline of the geography and resources of Alaska, with mention of its discovery and administration by Russians and its sale by the Russian government. Propagandist anti-American remarks throughout.

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IZBRANNEDES, EBERHARD, see Chozhmör. Izbrannedes o zyriĭnakh. 1928. No. 28540.

JACKSON, FREDERICK GEORGE, 1860-1938, see Brice, A. J. H. M. Notes on Samoyeds. 1895. No. 28298.

JACKSON, S. H., see Robertson, E. C., and others. Improving nutrition Hudson's Bay Co. N. posts. 1953. No. 31648.

29842. JACOBI, ARNOLD, 1870- Carl Heinrich Mercks ethnographische Beobachtungen über die Völker des Beringsmeers 1789-91. (Baessler-Archiv, 1937. Bd. 20, Heft 3-4, p. 113-137, port.) *Title tr.:* Carl Heinrich Merck's ethnographical observations on the peoples of the Bering Sea in 1789-91.

Contains an introduction by Jacobi (p. 113-16) followed by excerpts from Merck's diary, his ethnological notes on the Aleuts of Unalaska Island, the Kingmiut of Seward Peninsula, the Koniags of Kodiak Island, and finally short notes on the Chugachmiut at Prince William Sound. The description of the natives from the first three places is quite extensive and rich in ethnographical data: their physical appearance, body ornaments and tattooing, clothing of men and women; housing and household utensils; occupation (hunting and fishing, tools and weapons, boats, hunting customs); food and its preparation, women's work; social organization, relations of sexes, marriage, childbirth and education; popular medicine (artificial bleeding, diet and isolation of the sick, use of wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*); suicide of old men and sacrifice of boys (slaves)

by strangling at the funeral of a rich man, mortuary customs; religion and shamanism; entertainments, masks and dances. A list of Aleut words with German equivalents is appended, in addition to the native names and words used in Merck's notes. The author, a German physician from Darmstadt in the Russian service, took part in the Billings' expedition. His diary, which had been lost for about 150 years and recently discovered in a second-hand bookseller's shop in Leipzig (see also *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17105), begins with Aug. 16, 1789, in Okhotsk, and consists of 162 pages in folio. Its botanical and zoological notes were utilized by P. S. Pallas and are now to a great extent outdated, the ethnographical observations, however, are of great importance because they were made at a relatively early date, before acculturation distorted the native culture. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29843. JACOBI, ARNOLD, 1870- . Eine völkerrkundliche Sammlung von den europäischen Samojeden. (Dresden. Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde und Völkerrunde. Abhandlungen und Berichte, 1917, pub. 1918. Bd. 15, no. 2, p. 1-17, 7 text illus. and 79 illus. on 4 plates) 14 refs. **Title tr.:** An ethnographical collection from the European Samoyeds.

Contains description with drawings and photographs of a Samoyedic collection in the Museum of Dresden, brought home by the author from his trip (together with August Sprogis) among the Samoyeds of the Kanin Peninsula in Oct-Nov. 1913. His collection was supplemented with objects from the Samoyeds of the Kanin and Bol'shezemel'skaya tundras, donated by Georg Riedel in Mezen' and Olsen in Arkhangel'sk. After an introduction on the general cultural background of the Samoyedic people, the objects are described in six chapters: clothing and ornaments, dwellings, implements and utensils, means of transportation, hunting and fishing equipment, toys and objects of cult. Details are given on kind of material (with measurements), fabrication and use of the artifacts. An account of Jacobi's trip was written by H. Wichmann, q. v.

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JACOBSEN, E., see Aspelin, J. R. Antiquités du nord Finno-Ougrien. 1877-1884. No. 27885.

29844. JACOBSEN, JOHAN ADRIAN-1853- . Amerikanische und sibirische Nephritgeräte. (Globus, 1891. Bd. 59, nr. 20, p. 314-17, 18 illus.) **Title tr.:** American and Siberian utensils of nephrite.

Contains description of nephrite utensils acquired by the author in 1881-1883 from the West Alaskan Eskimos of Cape Prince of Wales and Kotzebue Sound region, in all about 80 objects: axes, chisels, knives, hammers, necklets, labrets, amulets, etc. Nephrite objects are noted as found at the mouth of the Yukon, in northern Queen Charlotte Islands, along the coast from Pt. Barrow to Vancouver (labrets), and (axes) among the Chukchis, with suggestion that they originated in the Kotzebue Sound region. Nephrite artifacts found in 1884-85 around Irkutsk and among the Golds on the Amur River, author suggests originated from the Mongolian and Manchurian trade; Chinese use of nephrite amulets is noted. The source of the nephrite raw material author was unable to find out.

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JACOBY, A. See [Jakobif, Arkadii Ivanovich, 1827-

JÄRNEFELT, HEIKKI, see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

29845. JÄRNEFORS, BJÖRN. A sedimentpetrographic study of glacial till from the Pajala district, N. Sweden. (Geologiska Föreningen, Stockholm. Forhandlingar, Mar.-Apr. 1952. Bd. 74, no. 2 (no. 469), p. 185-211, illus., 2 text maps, 5 diagrs., 5 graphs, 2 tables) 54 refs.

Contains a study of the fine sediments in till from the Pajala district near the Finnish border, 35 m. north of the Arctic Circle. Field work was carried out during 1950-51. The bedrock and glacial geology are briefly described, followed by a detailed discussion of the till, including till fabric, petrographic, mineralogical, spectrographic and chemical analyses. Results show that the lower of the two till beds was deposited by an older ice flow from the northwest, the upper by a younger flow from the southwest.

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JÄRVINEN, Colonel, see Meyerhøffer, A. Finsk och Rysk vintertaktik. 1949. No. 30775.

29846. JAILLITE, W. MARKS. Flight strips along the Alaska Highway. (Military engineering, Nov. 1944. v. 36, p. 376-77, illus.)

"Construction of the strips was started in July 1943 and suspended by freeze-up in Dec. before compaction was completed. The strips provided an excellent landing surface while frozen, though unfinished. Much of the binder material was lost during the spring break-up and the resulting unstable surface rendered the strips unsafe for aircraft landings. Stabilizing the surface was started in June 1944 and required seven weeks. Silt with varying amounts of clay was spread over the loose surface and mixed in thoroughly; an optimum amount of water was added and the surface rolled until the desired density was achieved. A detailed account of the work involved and the equipment needed for stabilizing the surface of the eight flight strips is presented."—SIPRE.

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29847. JAKHELLN, ANTON, 1904- . Maps of snow accumulation, a meteorological aid to hydrology. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, pub. 1952? t. 1, p. 270-76, table, graph, maps)

"Snow drifting in treeless, mountainous areas of Norway makes the direct measurement of the amount of accumulated snow difficult. An indirect method to determine the amount of snow by means of meteorological observations is presented. It is based on the date of the beginning of snow accumulation, the amount of subsequent precipitation, and the relationship between the normal temperature conditions and the beginning of the snow accumulation. An isochronic map showing the dates when the normal temperature falls below 0° C., at the 400 m. level and a map showing the percentage of accumulated snow on Mar. 31, 1951 in relation to the normal at the 400 m. level are presented. No allowance is made for solar radiation, evaporation, condensation of air moisture, rain, and possible melting and run-off during the accumulation period. The maps give a general picture of snow conditions but should be interpreted with discretion."—SIPRE.

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29848. JALAS, JAAKKO. Floristisches aus Lapponia enontekiensis, Lapponia tornensis und Troms fylke. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura

Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1947, pub. 1949. v. 2, p. 90-96, illus.) **Title tr.:** Floristic notes from Enontekiö Lapland, Torne Lapland and Troms province.

Contains a list of names and localities, of over 100 flowering plants and vascular cryptogams collected by a group of Finnish botanists (Dr. Aarno Kalela, leader) of the University of Helsinki on their journey to the Enontekiö region in Finnish Lapland, Torne Lappmark in Swedish Lapland and Troms province in northern Norway in July of 1946.

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29849. JALAS, JAAKKO. Über *Arabis borealis* Andr. ex Led., eine im fennoskandischen Florengbiet bisher übersehene Art, nebst einigen Bemerkungen zur Systematik nordischer *Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop.-Formen. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1947, pub. 1949. v. 2, 0. 64-73, illus., sketch map) about 40 refs. **Title tr.:** On *Arabis borealis* Andr. ex Led., a hitherto overlooked species in the flora of Fennoscandia; with some notes on the systematics of northern forms of *Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop.

Contains a comparative taxonomic study of *Arabis borealis*, occurring in eastern Fennoscandia (Onega-Karelia region) and *A. hirsuta* native to northern Norway (Troms, Finnmark) and Swedish Lapland. The total geographic distribution of these species and their varieties is discussed.

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29850. JAMES, H. G. Natural control of Tabanidae (Diptera) in the region of Churchill, Manitoba. (Entomological Society of Ontario. Annual report, 1951. no. 82, p. 70-74, table, map) 3 refs.

Contains a continuation of studies of the enemies of Tabanidae (biting flies, horse flies) as means of natural control; tabanid larvae and pupae collected in the field and reared in the laboratory showed extensive parasitization by the chalcid fly *Diglochis occidentalis* (Ashm.), and evidence was found that the parasite attacks the mature larvae.

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29851. JAMES, NORMAN, 1891- , and M. L. SUTHERLAND. Are there living bacteria in permanently frozen subsoil? (Canadian journal of research, Apr. 1942. Section C, v. 20, p. 228-35, table) 14 refs.

"Samples of frozen subsoil from a clay

cutting and the slope of a gravel ridge at about 58° N. lat. were cultured on various media. No viable microorganisms were found in the permanently frozen clay subsoil. The gravel subsoil yielded bacteria to depths of nine ft. The discrepancy in the findings from the two excavations may be attributed to the difference in permeability of the two types of subsoil. The findings are considered inconclusive."—SIPRE.

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29852. JAMES, WILLIAM FLEMING, 1894-, and others. Canadian deposits of uranium and thorium. (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Transactions, 1950. v. 187, p. 239-55, 2 geol. maps) 22 refs. Other authors: A. H. Lang, R. Murphy, and S. N. Kesten.

Contains a summary of information on Canadian deposits of uranium and thorium up to end of 1948, prepared by geologists of Eldorado Mining and Refining, Ltd., and a specialist on uranium deposits for the Geological Survey of Canada. A history of Canadian uranium and thorium discoveries, a classification of the deposits, and description of several deposits are given. Geologic map of Canada (800 mi.: 1 in., p. 241) shows location of uranium and thorium deposits, including several in the Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake areas of Mackenzie District.

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29853. JAMIN, FRIEDRICH. Die Behandlung der Erfrierungen mit Kurzwellendurchflutungen. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Jan. 9, 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 2, p. 54-63, 7 fig.) 22 refs. **Title tr.:** Treatment of frostbite with short wave diathermy.

Contains an introductory part on the use of diathermy in frostbite since 1915, and a presentation of techniques applied by the author for treatment of cold-injured hands and feet. Relief of pain, improvement of motion of healing and demarcation were observed even in late and severe cases.

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29854. JANCHEN, ERWIN, 1882-. *Helianthemum canum* (L.) Baumg. und seine nächsten Verwandten. Jena, Verl. v. G. Fischer, 1907. 67 p. diags. (Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna. Abhandlungen. Bd. 4, Heft 1) **Title tr.:** *Helianthemum canum* (L.) Baumg. and closely related forms.

Contains a taxonomic study of this

flowering shrub and four closely related species of the same genus with numerous forms, including *H. oelandicum* and its form *praecox* and two subforms, *constrictum* and *denudatum*, all native to Spitsbergen.

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29855. JANNARONE, G. In tema di terapia delle lesioni da congelamenti: efficacia della vitamina C; nota preventiva. (Forze sanitarie, Nov. 30, 1941. anno 10, n. 22, p. 20-21) **Title tr.:** On the subject of therapy of frost injuries: efficiency of vitamin C; advance note.

Contains introductory notes on prevention and therapy followed by an account of 260, largely military, cases of second - third degree frostbite, treated with local application of vitamin C salve, and intravenous injections of Cebion. General improvement, amelioration of the injury and stimulation of healing were noted.

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JAKES, LOUIS BARKER, 1911-, see Lepp, E., and others. Effect phenylindanedione & dicumaryl experimental frostbite. 1953. No. 30402.

29856. JARISCH, A., and W. SCHAU-MANN. Der Adrenalinhalt der Nebennieren nach Abkühlung und Histaminschock. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1952. Bd. 215, nr. 1-2, p. 124-28) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** The adrenalin content of the adrenals following cooling and histamine shock.

Contains a report on experiments with mice submitted to quick chilling and to histamine shock. Both procedures caused a considerable increase of adrenalin in the adrenal glands, and an increase of resistance to cold. Slow cooling did not clearly produce an increase in cold resistance or in adrenalin content.

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29857. JARISCH, A. Medikamentöse Beeinflussung von Kälteschäden. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, p. 213-15, 6 fig.) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** The effect of drugs on cold injuries.

Contains an account of experiments and experiences with a series of drugs in general and local hypothermia. In the former the effects of analeptic drugs, of CO₂ and O₂, strophantin, aspirin, glucose, etc., are reported. In local hypothermia (frostbite) the application of of vasodilatory drugs, of general rewarm-

ing, and of protective ointments is discussed.

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29858. JEAN, SILVIO. L'autoemoinesto nella cura di postumi di lesioni da freddo; varie considerazioni e proposte personali. (Gazzetta medica italiana, Dec. 1941. Anno 100, n. 12, p. 366, 369-72, 375-76, 379) *Title tr.:* Autohemotherapy in the treatment of sequelae of cold injuries; various considerations and personal proposals.

Contains an account of the main achievements in frostbite therapy, especially those of Italian origin; the value of autohemotherapy in general; author's experience with the method in late stages of frostbite; the effect of the method according to various other sources; discussion of author's observations.

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29859. JELLISON, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, 1906- . A beaked whale *Mesoplodon* sp. from the Pribilofs. (Journal of mammalogy, May 1953. v. 34, no. 2, p. 249-51, illus.)

Contains a note, with photographs, of a specimen stranded on St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, and located and partly preserved by the author in Sept. 1951.

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29860. JELLISON, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, 1906- . Sealer's finger or speck finger. Hamilton, Montana. Rocky Mountain Laboratory, 1951. 4 p. Mimeographed. 17 refs.

Contains the results of an inquiry and correspondence with European workers, prompted by the occurrence of this disease on the Pribilof Islands: with sections on the symptoms; etiology (as yet not definitely established); diagnosis; treatment.

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JENKS, JAMES L., Jr. *see* King, R. L., and others. Electrocardiogram of beluga. 1953. No. 30068.

29861. JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886- . Did the Yahgan Indians of Tierra del Fuego speak an Eskimo tongue? (International journal of American linguistics, Apr. 1953. v. 19, no. 2, p. 128-131) 3 refs.

Contains a comparison of Yahgan phonology, grammar and vocabulary with those of Eskimo, concluding that there are enough resemblances to support the theory of some relationship between Yahgans and Eskimos.

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29862. JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886- . Prehistoric culture waves from Asia to America. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 296-97)

Contains review of the migration of Eskimos and Indians from the Bering Sea region into Alaska. Archeological remains show that there have been no movements between Asia and America, except that of Eskimos, for 2,000 years. Probably the latest movement was that of the Athapaskan peoples around the first millenium B. C. It is suggested that the latter originated in the Amur region; and the proto-Eskimo home was on the Siberian arctic coast.

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29863. JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886- . Prehistoric culture waves from Asia to America. (Washington Academy of Sciences. Journal, Jan. 1940. v. 30, no. 1, p. 1-15)

Contains presidential address to the American Anthropological Association, Dec. 1939, communicated to this Academy by H. B. Collins. The whole rather complicated problem, as regards the Eskimo, is investigated largely on the basis of excavations made by Dr. Collins. Some of the conclusions are: (1) there has been no extensive migration across Bering Strait, unless it be of Eskimo, since the early centuries of the Christian Era; (2) immigration by way of Kamchatka and the Aleutian archipelago likewise can be ruled out; (3) Bering Strait, therefore, was the only route of ingress into this hemisphere, and the forefathers of every known division of Indians must already have crossed this Strait by the beginning of the Christian Era; (4) even the resemblances between the Paleo-Asiatics and the Indians of the northwest coast of America hardly demand a migration in post-Christian times; this conclusion harmonizes well with the results of linguistic studies.

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JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886- , *see also* Larsen, H. E. Ipiutak culture. 1952. No. 30344.

JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886- , *see also* Wintemberg, W. J. Eskimo sites Newfoundland. 1939-40. No. 32949.

29864. JENNESS, JOHN L. The physical geography of the waters of the

western Canadian Arctic. (Geographical bulletin, 1953. No. 4, p. 32-64, illus., maps) 59 refs.

Contains the results of a joint expedition of the Canadian Geographical Branch, represented by J. L. Jenness, and the Arctic Institute of North America, represented by A. L. Washburn. The purpose of the expedition, carried out in the summer and winter of 1948 and summer of 1949, was to make "a new and geographical appraisal of an area in which much recent work had been done." The nature of the continental platform is described, giving soundings for the various channels and straits, and reasons for the sizes and shapes of the water bodies. Tidal ranges, cycles, and diurnal inequality in heights of tides are noted; currents through the various channels are described. Includes a discussion of sea ice conditions throughout the year and the accessibility of western arctic waters. Map shows major categories of ice cover in the area. Summary in French.

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JENNESS, JOHN L., *see also* Porsild, A. E. A biological exploration of Banks and Victoria Islands. 1951. No. 25247.

29865. JENNEY, CHARLES PHILLIP. 1909-. The Coppermine River area, Northwest Territories, Canada. (Economic geology, Nov. 1953. v. 48, no. 7, p. 621)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the joint meeting of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Geological Society of America, Toronto, Canada, Nov. 9-11, 1953. Early exploration and description of the region south of the Arctic Ocean between 114°-118° W. was followed by intensive prospecting in 1929-31 and after 1943. The Precambrian and later geology and the major faults of the region are briefly described. Copper is found in basalts of the lower Coppermine Series and is associated with the faults. Although no minable deposits have been found, the total volume of copper indicates the importance of the region.

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29866. JENNOV, J. G. Moskuskoksen som tandyr i Vestgrønland. (Grønlandsposten, 1950. Aarg. 9, nr. 8, p. 97-99, illus.) *Title tr.:* Domestication of musk oxen in West Greenland.

Includes experiences from Norway, Svalbard and Alaska where the animals are said to increase in number. Author

estimates that West Greenland grazing grounds would support about 90,000 musk oxen. They would give an annual meat production of about 1,300 tons without reducing the size of the herds. Utilization of the milk and wool is discussed briefly. Calves of musk oxen seem to adapt easily to the domesticated animal routine.

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29867. JENNOV, J. G. Nogle betraktninger over forskellige forhold i Nord-østgrønland. (Naturen, 1953. Argang 77, nr. 14, p. 427-45, 4 illus.) *Title tr.:* Some considerations on various conditions in northeast Greenland.

Contains discussion of possibilities of reindeer and musk ox farming in the region between Scoresby Sund (70° N.) and Pearyland (83° N.). The ice-free area is estimated at about 120,000 sq. km., of which but 6,000 sq. km., or five percent supports vegetation. Exploitation and (especially) limited food supply have reduced the reindeer population of the region, and the development or renewal of grazing grounds is a lengthy process. Musk oxen, more rugged than reindeer have a better chance of survival in northeast Greenland. They are estimated at about 20,000 head there, with a normal increase of fifteen and decrease of eight percent, a net annual increase of seven percent, or a doubling of the stock in 11 years if let alone. A census of the herd is suggested, and transfer of some musk oxen to West Greenland to maintain the herd.

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29868. JENRICH. Ein Beitrag zu dem Thema Erfrierung. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Nov. 6, 1942. Jahrg. 68, Nr. 45, p. 1092-93) *Title tr.:* A contribution to the subject of frostbite.

Contains a note on "dry" conservative therapy of frostbite, with avoidance of salves and bandages, and topical application of activated charcoal powder.

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29869. JENSEN, ADOLF SEVERIN. 1866-. G. C. Amdrup 19 November 1866-15 January 1947. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1947. Aarg. 11, nr. 1, p. 12-15, port.)

Contains chronological summary of Vice-Admiral Amdrup's exploratory and scientific work from 1898 when as the young naval lieutenant, he headed the Carlsberg Expedition to East Greenland. In 1930 he became chairman for the edi-

torial committee of the *Meddelelser om Grønland*, a position he held until his death Jan. 15, 1947.

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JENSEN, ADOLF SEVERIN, 1866-, see also Thorson, G. *Godthaab Exped.* 1928. Scaphopoda. 1951. No. 32462.

JENSEN, DAVID, see Cook, S., and others. Oxygen consumption liver, animals in shock. 1953. No. 28607.

29870. JENSEN, H. Die Verwandtschaftsnamen im Grönländischen. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1935. Neue Folge, Bd. 23, Heft 4, p. 334-39) **Title tr.:** Names for relatives in Greenland.

Contains a discussion of West Greenland Eskimo terms for relatives by blood or marriage. The terminology is rich and rather complicated. Lineal and collateral relationship is differentiated. In several cases the naming depends upon sex and age of both the speaker and his relatives, e. g. there exist special terms for "older brother" and "younger brother," or "older sister" and "younger sister," and these differ according to whether the speaker is a boy or a girl.

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29871. JENSEN, H. L. Notes on the microbiology of soil from northern Greenland. (*Meddelelser om Grønland*, 1951. Bd. 142, nr. 8, p. 23-29, table) 15 refs.

Contains results of tests on nine soil samples from Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord, Peary Land, collected Aug. 1950 during the Danish Peary Land Expedition. General characteristics of the soil—pH, humus, nitrogen, etc.—are shown on table. All soils were found rich in humus and total nitrogen, and seem to contain the same general groups of bacteria as soils from other regions, except for apparent lack of *Azobacter*. Study of the nitrogen-fixing importance of organisms of the *Clostridium butyricum* group and of the blue-green algae is needed.

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29872. JENSEN, JENS MARINUS, 1896-. Bernt Balchen. Hellerup, A. Olsen, 1951. 23 p. ports. (Tidsskrift for skole og hjem, årg. 24, hæfte 2. Faglig læsning nr. 232). 6 refs.

Contains a brief biography for young people, of the flier born in Norway, 1899, son of a medical doctor; his early life, training in the Norwegian Air Force, flight to Svalbard (1925), across the

Atlantic (1927), across the South Pole with Byrd (Nov. 1929), and work with the U. S. Air Force in World War II are sketched. From 1946-48 he was director of the Norwegian Airlines in Oslo, Norway and since 1948 with the U. S. Air Force in Alaska.

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29873. JENSEN, KRISTINE LADE-FOGED. Folkevirke og Grønland. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1951, p. 87-95, illus.) **Title tr.:** Popular education and Greenland.

Contains review of a movement, which originated in Denmark 1943, to develop women's interest in social and political activities. Author visited the main settlements in Greenland in 1949, and arranged meetings in private homes to discuss topics of public lectures given earlier, and hear views of Greenlandic women. Various cultural activities for Greenlandic housewives are summarized.

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29874. JENSEN, L. A. Grønlandsk husflid sam erhverv og fritidsbeskæftigelse. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1950, p. 81-93, illus.) **Title tr.:** Greenlandic domestic art as trade and leisure-time occupation.

Handicrafts are now so developed and organized as a home industry as to be a recognized source of the Greenland national income. Household objects in bone, wood, stone, cane, leather, down and fur, as well as jewelry and knickknacks, are made with the native skill and taste, for the Danish and American market.

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29875. JENSEN, LEIF LYNEBORG. Grønlandsk jagtfalk, *Falco rusticola candicans* Gm., skudt i Danmark. (Dansk ornithologisk forening. Tidsskrift, 1953, Årg. 47, hefte 2, p. 96-98, illus.) **Title tr.:** The Greenland falcon, *Falco rusticola candicans* Gm., obtained in Denmark.

Contains data on the geographic distribution of this bird: Greenland, Alaska, northern Asia; and the first record of its find in Denmark, in the western part of Jutland near the village of Bækmarksbro, Feb. 1952. Summary in English.

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29876. JENSEN, LOUIS. Det Grønlandske landbrugs udviklingsmuligheder. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1951, p. 67-77, illus.) **Title tr.:** Potential development of Greenland's agriculture.

Contains a discussion of problems stressing the psychological factor: Greenlanders seem reluctant to struggle for winter fodder. It is essential, as sheep flocks now (1948) number some 22,300 animals, or five per inhabitant in Julianehaab Distrikt, a higher ratio than in Iceland or the Faroes. New land must be broken and fertilized. Crop yield will increase also by the cultivation program planned.

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29877. JENSEN, PETER C. S., 1891- The Danish Decca chain in Greenland. (International hydrographic review, Nov. 1952. v. 29, no. p. 53-59, plate, fold. map, diagr.)

Contains a brief chronological account of the hydrographic survey of Greenland waters carried out by the Danish Hydrographic Office beginning in 1935 with its new survey vessel the *Hejmdal*, in Disko Bay and working southward. Equipment (from the Decca Navigation Co.) and methods are described, and stations in the survey chain are located. Map (chart) shows the results of the work and the areas covered 1935-1952.

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JESSEN-SCHARDEBØLL, ERIK JOHAN, 1705-1783, see Leem, K. Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper. 1767. No. 30372.

29878. JIMENO-VIDAL, F. Las mutilaciones por congelacion. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome 1943. p. 193-210, 11 illus.) Text in Spanish. **Title tr.:** Mutilations from frostbite.

Contains an account based on treatment of third degree frostbite in about 400 cases, some from the Spanish Civil War. The method, first proposed by Böhler in 1917 and rather antiquated, requires little intervention and aims at quick attainment of demarkation and mummification of gangrenous regions, remission of inflammation, securing a good stump and avoiding articular rigidities and muscle contractures.

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29879. JIMENO-VIDAL, F. Ueber die Behandlung der Erfrierungen; Erfahrungen aus dem spanischen Bürgerkrieg. (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, July 31, 1942. Jahrg. 55, Nr. 31, p. 601-603) **Title tr.:** On the treatment of frostbite; experiences in the Spanish Civil War.

Contains a description of the affliction, its clinical course, complications and

sequels; its therapy: "open treatment", with means capable of changing moist gangrene into the dry type; topical application of powders or salves; amputation.

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29880. JOBERT, Mme. N. Sondages sismiques au Groenland. Deuxième partie. Dispersion des ondes de surface dans la couche superficielle du glacier du Groenland. (Annales de géophysique, Oct.-Dec. 1953. t. 9, fasc. 4, p. 345-66, diagrs., graphs, tables) 16 refs. Reprint issued as: Expéditions polaires françaises. Rapport scientifiques, N. III. 2. **Title tr.:** Seismic soundings in Greenland. Pt. 2. Dispersion of surface waves in the superficial layer of the Greenland glacier.

Seismic records in Greenland show two distinct phases of the long waves; their dispersion is studied. Records used were those made during 1950-52 at the central station (70°55' N. 40°30' W.) of the P.-É. Viator Expedition to Greenland. Experimental dispersion waves are discussed. The second phase of waves is believed to represent the Rayleigh waves. The first phase—coming before Rayleigh waves—is interpreted as "S superficial" waves affected by a superficial layer having a thickness of approximately 1.5 waves lengths.

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29881. JOCHELSON, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1855-1937. K voprosu ob ischeznuvshikh narodnost'akh Kolym'skogo okruga. (Vsesoyuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Vostochno-sibirskii otdel. Izvestiia, 1897. t. 28, no. 2, p. 160-65) **Title tr.:** On the question of the extinct tribes in Kolym'sk district.

Contains a discussion aiming to prove that the report of apparently extinct native tribes in the Yakut province is based on a misunderstanding, the names of small family groups having been taken for those of whole tribes, e.g. Omoki and Kangienissi were families of Yukaghirs and not ethnically independent tribes. Summary in German.

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29882. JOCHELSON, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1855-1937. Kumi'ss festivals of the Yakut and the decoration of kumi'ss vessels. (In: Boas anniversary volume, anthropological papers written in honor of Franz Boas, N. Y., 1906. p. 257-71, 6 plates, fig.)

Contains a short outline of the cultural background of the Yakut people and

detailed description of their kumiss festival, its religious and social significance. Two such festivals are arranged annually: one in the spring in day time, dedicated to the Supreme Being and the head of the benevolent deities of "creators;" prayers for abundance are accompanied by libation of kumiss and unbloody sacrifices (formerly horses were consecrated and driven to the east). Another festival in the autumn celebrated at night, is dedicated to the evil spirits, and directed by nine shamans with libation of kumiss and blood sacrifices of cattle and horses. Detailed description is given of the churning of the kumiss (from fermented mares' milk); the richly ornamented kumiss vessels (leather churns, wooden goblets and buckets) are described and illustrated; their ornaments investigated and the entire ceremonial presented in detail. Each such festival commenced with sacrifices, and was accompanied with songs, dances, games, horse and foot races, and other contests. The Yakuts nowadays are changing over from horse-breeding to cattle-breeding, and the mares for milking can be found only in those districts far removed from the influence of Russian culture. Large droves of mares for milking belong to a few very rich families. Therefore, the ancient ornamented kumiss vessels and goblets are disappearing, as well as the customs, festivals and ceremonials associated with the production and use of kumiss. The decorative patterns on the kumiss vessels consist almost exclusively of geometric figures (except the carving of horses' hoofs), and have no connection with religious ideas. The author collected his material in 1888-97 (latterly as a member of the Sibirskov expedition), and later during his participation in the Jesup North Pacific Expedition; he gathered an extensive Yakut collection for the American Museum of Natural History, including the large ornamented kumiss goblets and birch-bark summer tents no longer in use. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29883. JOCHELSON, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1855-1937. Materialy po izucheniiu ūkagirskago ūzyka i fol'klora, sobrannye v Kolym'skom okruge. Chast' 1-iā, Obraztsy narodnoi slovesnosti ūkagirov (teksty s perevodom). S.-Peterburg, Akademiia nauk, 1900. viii, xv, 240 p. (Īakutskaiā ēkspeditsiia I. M. Sibirskova. Trudy, otdel 3, t. 9, chast' 3) **Title tr.:** Materials for in-

vestigation of the Yukaghir language and folklore, collected in the Kolyma region. Part 1, specimens of the Yukaghir folk literature (texts with translations).

Contains Yukaghir folklore written down in the Kolyma region in 1895-97 during author's participation on the Sibirskov Yakut expedition. Most of the texts are in the upper Kolyma dialect; some from the Russified sibs of Omolon, and a few in the tundra dialect spoken between the Kolyma and Alazeya, showing Tungusian influence. They comprise (no. 1-28) tales in the upper Yukaghirian dialect; (no. 28-92) traditions, legends, narratives, shamanistic texts and songs in upper Yukaghir; (no. 93-102) parallel texts of tales, legends, traditions in both the upper Yukaghir and tundra Yukaghir dialects, and texts and phrases once noted down by A. Schiefner and G. von Maydell with Jochelson's corrections and annotations. Riddles, ceremonial wedding speeches, etc. are included, and (p. 238-39) a table of terms for family members and other relatives. An introductory characterization of Yukaghir folklore is given (xv p.): tales proper, mythological themes, historical narratives (friendly and warlike relations with the neighbors and Russians), religious traditions (e. g. sacrifice of dogs), the magic fights between shamans, Russian influence on the Yukaghir songs, etc. are discussed.

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29884. JOCHELSON, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1855-1937. Po ričkam Īasachnoi i Korkodonu. Drevnii i sovremennii ūkagirskii byt i pis'mena. S.-Peterburg, 1898. 36 p., 5 plates. **Title tr.:** Along the rivers Yasachnaya and Korkodon. Ancient and present-day Yukaghir life and writing.

Contains report on author's field work in 1895-96 as a member of Sibirskov's Yakut expedition. Itinerary: from Yakutsk to the Kolyma region via Verkhoyansk; the southeasternmost point on the route was the Rassokha River, and the northernmost point reached, Fort Anyuyskaya; the return was made across the tundra and mouths of the Indigirka, Yana and Lena Rivers, thence following the Lena upstream to Yakutsk. Besides the travel narrative with notes on landscape and wildlife, climate (air temperature), and vegetation, a sketch is given of Yukaghir life and culture; occupation, work of men and women, nomadism,

tents, social organization, beliefs, relations with neighbors (especially Lamuts) trade, etc. The Yukaghir tribes lived along the Yana, Indigirka, Alazeya, and Kolyma Rivers. Before contact with Russians about 250 years ago, they had no knowledge of metals, and used stone and bone implements only. Famine and small-pox epidemics decimated their numbers. Once a more numerous and warlike people, the Yukaghirs became involved in feuds with Koryaks and Lamuts. Their original economy was one of hunting and fishing (details on technique are given); reindeer-breeding they learned only much later from the Tungus. Physically the Yukaghirs are Mongoloids, akin to Tungus or Lamuts, their language, beliefs, folklore and social organization, however, are different from the latter's and similar to those of Paleo-Siberians. The Yukaghirs in a region along the Yasachnaya (approx. 65° N. 151° E.) and Korkodon (approx. 65° N. 156° E.) were found to have preserved their pictorial writing on tree bark, similar to that of Chukchis, Eskimos, or American Indians (three specimens are pictured on plates 3-5 and explained in text).

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29885. JOCHELSON, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1855-1937. Predvaritel'nyi otechet ob izsledovaniiakh inorodtsev Kolym-skago i Verkhofanskago okrugov. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Vostochno-Sibirskii otdel. Izvestiia, 1898. t. 29, no. 1, p. 9-52, fold. sketch map) **Title tr.:** A preliminary report on investigations of natives in the Kolyma and Verkhoyansk regions.

Contains an account of the author's field work from Oct. 5, 1894 until July 15, 1897, as a participant in the Sibirskov Yakut Expedition. He worked mostly in the region of the Kolyma River and its tributaries (see map). The life of Yakuts in the northern Verkhoyansk and Kolyma Districts is described, especially their economic conditions. The border of cattle breeding is about 68°-69° N., and north of that the Yakuts live from fishing, reindeer- and dog-breeding. The life and culture of Yukaghirs was extensively investigated. Their language and its two chief dialects are described, as are the heathen religion, folklore, family life and social organization, physical type, material culture, occupation, art and ornaments, and pictorial writings on birch bark. A list

of the linguistic and ethnographic material collected, and a plan for publications on the Yukaghirs are appended. Summary in German p. 48-52.

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JOCHELSON, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1855-1937, see also Spaulding, A. C. Current status Aleutian archaeol. 1953. No. 32200.

29886. JOCHELSON-BRODSKAIA, DINA L. Zur Topographie des weiblichen Körpers nordostsibirischer Völker. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1906. Neue Folge, Bd. 5, Heft 1-2, p. 1-58, 14 fig., 9 tables, 4 plates, map) 31 refs. **Title tr.:** Description of the female body of the northeastern Siberian peoples. Cf. Russian version, No. 8150.

Contains an anthropometric study of the Paleo-Siberian peoples, based on material collected during the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. The author accompanied her husband on a two-year trip (1900-1902), stopping in Gishingsk, all three Kolymsk, and Verkhoyansk (see map on p. 58), and making an anthropological survey, especially of native women. Thirty-nine measurements, proposed by R. Martin, were taken down from 30 Tungus, 32 Yukaghir and 65 Yakut women (see tables on p. 52-57). Less extensive measurements of 24 points were also made by the author on 720 Koryaks, Tungus and Yukaghirs of both sexes; in addition she used the material collected by V. G. Bogoraz and A. P. Axelrod. Thus the total number of measured persons reached 1,150, and the anthropometric data evaluated in this study covers Koryaks, Kamchadals, Yukaghirs, Asiatic Eskimos, Chukchis, Tungus, and Yakuts. From published sources, references are made also to the American Eskimos and North Pacific Coast Indians. Measurements, indexes and diagrams for men and women are given separately. Several chapters are devoted to evaluation of special measurements made on about 120 native women: height and/or width of ears, nose, shoulders, manubrium, symphysis and pelvis, position of nipples and navel, length of body and extremities, and the span of arms (p. 19-43). Some conclusions were drawn; the Yakuts are closer to the Mongolian type than are the Tungus; among the Paleo-Siberians, the Yukaghirs have the smallest stature, the Kamchadals have the lowest length-breadth index of

head, the Chukchis are the tallest and have the greatest breadth of head; the Asiatic Eskimos are smaller than those of Alaska, although a little taller than Chukchis, and the length-breadth index of Asiatic and Alaskan Eskimos is almost the same; the absolute and relative values of female anthropometric data are lower than those of male of the same race, except length-height index of head which is often higher among women than men; the female body (trunk) is relatively longer among races of short, than those of tall stature. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29887. JOCHIMSEN, MATHIS, 1680-1733. Mathis Jochimsøns grønlandske relationer 1733. Efter et håndskrift i privat eie. (Oslo. Universitet. Ethnografiske museum. Skrifter, 1928. Bd. 4, hefte 3, p. 141-84) **Title tr.:** Mathis Jochimsen's thoughts on Greenland 1733. After a manuscript in private possession. **Half title tr.:** . . . considerations on the observations made in Davis Strait off Greenland, arranged so that it may easily be determined whether trade with that country would be beneficial.

Contains text of Ms. dated A. D. 1733, on results of the author's expedition to Greenland. He is primarily interested in possibilities of colonization, and describes the plant and animal life, the mineral resources. Wild plants are listed and medicinal ones specified (in part from Dr. Claus Kilding's observations), vegetable gardening, forest and drift wood, possibilities for cultivation of grass-producing land for pasturage, also for economic utilization of the abundant black crowberries are noted. The native population, such sea and land animals as seals, bear, reindeer, walrus and whale, the domesticated dog, etc., are dealt with as to occurrence and economic importance, birds, insects and worms are mentioned briefly. Mining possibilities are discussed and minerals and rock-specimens brought home are listed. Summary in English, p. 183-84.

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29888. JØRSTAD, IVAR. Parasitic fungi from various parts. (Nytt magasin for botanik, 1952. v. 1, p. 89-106, illus. 1-2) 55 refs.

Includes (p. 92-104) an annotated list of 22 parasitic fungi from Kamchatka Peninsula, 16 from Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, also remarks to Rosstrup's records of Greenlandic rusts;

synonyms, dimensions, critical notes and data on distribution are given.

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29889. JOHANSEN, HANS. Polarraeve paa Kommandørøerne. (Grønlands-posten, 1950. Aarg. 9, nr. 4, p. 51-53; nr. 5, p. 63-64) **Title tr.:** Polar foxes on the Commander Islands.

Contains a geographical description of the islands, where the author directed a study of the fur seal, sea otter and polar fox for the Russian Government in 1928-1931. Their abundant fish resources are noted, particularly salmon, caught by thousands, and dried for dog and fox food. The polar fox and some imported reindeer are the only land mammals on the islands. The biology of the polar fox is discussed in some detail. Its fur is not so fine as that of the Greenland fox but the animal is bigger. Author's present purpose is to apply the results of his study to increase the arctic fox population in Greenland. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29890. JOHANSEN, HANS CHRIS. TIAN, 1846-1920. Tablitsa dlia opredeleniia tsentral'noaziatskikh olapok, rod. *Cinclus* (Bechst., 1802). (Messager ornithologique, 1910. t. 1, no. 4, p. 283-86) **Title tr.:** Tables for the determination of Central Asiatic water ouzels of the genus *Cinclus* (Bechst., 1802).

Contains a key to 15 species and subspecies of water ouzels inhabiting Central Asia, including *Cinclus pallasii* from eastern Siberia and Kamchatka and *C. cinclus cinclus* (*C. melanogaster*) native to northern Scandinavia and European Russia. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29891. JOHANSEN, A. HANS CHRIS. TIAN, 1846-1920. Die Vogelfauna Westsibiriens. (Journal für Ornithologie, 1944, pub. 1952. Bd. 92, Heft 3-4, p. 145-204) **Title tr.:** The avifauna of western Siberia.

Contains a critical revision of about 30 species and subspecies of West Siberian birds, with data on systematics, ecology, biology, life habit and geographic distribution. Species native to northern regions of West Siberia are included. For the earlier parts of this posthumous paper, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 8184. It is to be continued.

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29892. JOHANSSON, A. Bidrag till Finlands klimatografi enligt äldre observationer, V. Dr. J. P. Granbergs obser-

vationer i Finström åren 1818-1842. Helsingfors, 1929. 59 p. tables, diagrs. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk (Finska vetenskaps-societeten), häfte 83, no. 1)

Title tr.: Contributions to Finland's climatology from older sources, V. Dr. J. P. Granberg's observations in Finström during 1818-1842.

A critical study of the meteorological observations carried on for 25 years by a physician in the Finström parish on Åland (the largest of the Åland Islands). Data on temperature, wind conditions, clouds, precipitation, and snow and ice conditions are presented. Granberg's phenological observations are also discussed.

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29893. JOHANSSON, OSCAR VILHELM, 1878- . Dimman i norden. Helsingfors, 1945. 146 p., illus., tables, maps. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk (Finska vetenskaps-societeten), häfte 88, no. 6) **Title tr.:** Fog in the North.

Statistical data on the mean frequency of days with fog per year are presented for Finland, Sweden, and Norway, usually on the basis of five-year periods. Most of the material pertains to the southern parts of these countries, but the northern coast of Norway and a number of localities in central and northern Finland are also mentioned (Kuopio 62°54' N., Vaasa 63°4' N., Oulu 64°54' N., etc.). Certain aspects of fog in the north European countries (types, amplitude, the altitude factor, etc.) are discussed in relation to the course of the natural year. The fog's daily period, its duration and dependence on the wind direction are also treated.

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29894. JOHANSSON, OSCAR VILHELM, 1878- . Det fenologiska observationsmaterialet i Finland och provstudier av detsamma. Helsingfors, 1945. 118 p. tables. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk (Finska vetenskaps-societeten), häfte 88, no. 8) **Title tr.:** The phenological observation material in Finland and some examples of the methods used.

The author presents a survey of phenological observation in Finland from 1740 on, but especially for the period beginning with the founding of the Finnish Scientific Society in 1838. The statistical methods and symbols used are

explained, and typical phytophenological, zoophenological, and climatological data are interpreted and correlated.

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29895. JOHANSSON, OSCAR VILHELM, 1878- . Finlands sommarmartemperatur. Helsingfors, 1949. 39 p. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk (Finska vetenskaps-societeten), häfte 93, no. 2)

Contains an analytical discussion mainly based on earlier work by Keränen, Ångström, Hamberg, Wild and others, data of which are subject to comparison with more recent observations. An isotherm-chart for the months June, July and August, 1901-1930, is given along with tabulated data and graphical presentation of the results of the study. The mean values of summer temperature (1880-1915) in Finland between 61°-64° N. lat. as compared with corresponding Swedish data, show decline with time. The secular variation (table 2-5) is discussed. A northerly distortion of the limit between Arctic Gulf Stream climate and the real polar climate may explain the possible change toward maritime climate. Summary in German.

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29896. JOHANSSON, OSCAR VILHELM, 1878- . Några drag ur meteorologins historia i Finland före 1800. (Terra, 1913. v. 25, p. 185-209) **Title tr.:** Historical sketches of the development of meteorology in Finland before 1800.

Meteorology and astronomy were inseparably connected in Finland until the early part of the 18th century. In 1737, Abraham Johannes Foug, no doubt influenced by Anders Celsius Maupertius, and others, started the first regular instrumental observation series in Finland (at Torneå). Another series was begun in 1748 at Åbo by Johan Leche, whose work both as an observer and as an author on meteorological subjects is reviewed. Other important meteorologists were Leche's contemporaries Per Kalm and Carl Fredrik Stierwald, whose work on the parish of Laihela includes the results of four years of meteorological observations (1751-1754). The somewhat individualistic approach of these men gave way after 1785 to the adoption of the internationally approved changes carried out by the Societas Meteorologica Palatina of Mannheim. Brief mention

is made of other observation series conducted in Uleåborg and northern Finland.

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29897. JOHANSSON, OSCAR VILHELM, 1878- . Om det ovanligt höga lufttrycksmaximet den 22 jan. 1907. Helsingfors, 1907. 17 p., 3 plates (maps), diagrs., tables. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten. Översigt af förhandlingar, 1906-1907. Bd. 49, no. 15) **Title tr.:** The exceptionally high air pressure maximum of Jan. 22, 1907.

The course of an anticyclone which passed over Europe between Jan. 19-26 is traced from the Northern Ural along the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea to Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland, whence it moved east to the Gulf of Riga and Poland. It attained a height of close to 800 mm. [sic.] Its form, rate of movement and attendant meteorological anomalies are described. As the anticyclone passed over the southeastern part of Finland only, the meteorological data for that country are limited to southern weather stations. A comparison with earlier air pressure maxima is included.

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29898. JOHANSSON, OSCAR VILHELM, 1878- . Riktlinjer och problem för meteorologin i Finland, speciellt klimatforskningen. Helsingfors, 1949. 31 p. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk (Finska vetenskaps-societeten), häfte 93, no. 1) **Title tr.:** Fundamental features and problems of meteorology, and in particular climatic research in Finland.

Contains the major part of author's final lecture (May 10, 1948) as professor at the University of Helsinki. Following a brief historical review, stressing study of early works and the classic literature, some future aspects of the subjects are discussed. Author's opinion that the efforts to improve upon the synoptic practice tends to retard the development and progress of climatology is exemplified. The contributions of Bergerov and others to the (partly dynamic) problems, under discussion are cited. Means, fundamental features and aims of Finnish work are outlined and ways briefly noted to further the science of meteorology in Finland.

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JOHN, OSCAR. See Ion, Oskar Ivanovich.

29899. JOHNSEN, PALLE. Forløbet af Dansk Pearyland ekspedition 1948-

1949. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1950. Aarg. 14, nr. 3, p. 35-36) **Title tr.:** Progress of the Danish Peary Land Expedition 1948-1949.

Contains a brief general review of activities at the northern and the southern base of the expedition. It traveled in July 1948, partly aboard the *Godthaab* and partly air-borne to Reykjavik where all members met and flew to Zaacken-bergbugten, the southern base. The first landing with the Catalina aircraft at the northern base on Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord took place on July 30th. The members who wintered 1948-49 were K. Filemonser, B. Fristrup, K. Holmen, Å. Sahlertz, Å. Jacobsen, P. Johnsen and J. Troelsen under leadership of Count Eigil Knuth. The 1949 party arrived at the northern base July 28th. Knuth also wintered 1949-50 with the new scientific team, among whom were K. Ellitsgård Rasmussen, T. Nilsen as well as two radio operators and two Greenlanders.

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29900. JOHNSON, ALFRED WALTON, 1902- , and C. W. LOVELL, Jr. Frost-action research needs. (National Research Council. Highway Research Board. Bulletin, 1953. no. 71, p. 99-124, graphs, diagrs.) 60 refs.

"Research requirements relative to problems associated with freezing and thawing in soils are outlined and several research programs are suggested. The need for a better understanding of the fundamentals of frost action is emphasized."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

JOHNSON, BERTHA BLOOMER, see Alaska. Dept. of Health. Health and first aid guide. 1953. No. 27689. *See also No. 28185.

JOHNSON, C. H., see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

29901. JOHNSON, EDWARD W. Investigations on ice. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1951. 17 p. 18 refs.

"The main forms of natural ice occurrence are described and four bibliographies on ice listed. The freezing and melting processes of fresh-water, glacier ice and sea ice are briefly outlined. Meteorological, geological, oceanographical and glaciological data, as well as information from logs of ships, are used for forecasting ice conditions. Engineering properties of ice and practices in ice

engineering, based on recent literature, are briefly reviewed. The conclusions specify need for correlation of existing data and reproducible field data on ice, permafrost, and snow."—SIPRE.

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29902. JOHNSON, FREDERICK, 1904-, editor. *Man in northeastern North America*. Andover, Mass., 1946. xi, 347 p. incl. illus., tables, plate, fold. diagrs. (Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology. Papers, v. 3)

Contains 12 papers read in 1941, at a symposium sponsored by the Peabody Foundation and devoted to the analysis of anthropological problems in northern and northeastern North America. An extensive bibliography is added (p. 307-347). The following seven papers, dealing chiefly with the arctic region, are abstracted in this Bibliography under their authors' names.

de LAGUNA, F. The importance of the Eskimo in northeastern archeology. p. 106-142.

SPAULDING, A. C. Northeastern archaeology and general trends in the northern forest zone. p. 143-67.

HOWELLS, W. W. Physical types of the northeast. p. 168-77.

VOEGELIN, C. F., and E. W. VOEGELIN. Linguistic considerations of northeastern North America. p. 178-93.

FISHER, M. W. The mythology of the northern and northeastern Algonkians in reference to Algonkian mythology as a whole. p. 226-62.

FLANNERY, R. The culture of the northeastern Indian hunters: a descriptive survey. p. 263-71.

COOPER, J. M. The culture of the northeastern Indian hunters: a reconstructive interpretation. p. 272-305.

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JOHNSON, FREDERICK, 1904-, see also Libby, W. F. Radiocarbon dating. 1952. No. 30457.

29903. JOHNSON, H. M. Preliminary ecological studies of microclimates inhabited by the smaller arctic and sub-arctic mammals. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference* . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953. p. 125-31, 3 fig.)

Contains a study of temperatures in small depressions, throughout and beneath the snow, compared with typical macroclimatic winter conditions. The

work was carried out at the Arctic Aero-medical Laboratory, Fairbanks, Alaska, Jan. 30-Mar. 17, 1951. Temperatures at the base of the snow were commonly 25° F. or more, even when air temperatures were -40°, -50° F. or lower. Air spaces one to two inches high are often formed in this relatively warm layer between the snow and the ground. In this sub-snow zone, small mammals (mice, weasels) were observed to spend much of the winter and here they have their complex tunnels.

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29904. JOHNSON, HUGH A., and D. L. IRWIN. The position of agriculture in Alaska's current economy. Palmer, Alaska, Jan. 1953. 15 p. 9 tables. Mimeographed. (Alaska. Agricultural Experiment Station. Special report no. 1)

Contains statistical report designed to explain some of the problems and "apparent discrepancies in the agricultural picture in Alaska." A brief summary of agricultural settlement and development in the Tanana and Matanuska valleys is given. Alaskan population growth, volume and type of food shipments to Alaska, numbers of farms and cropland acreages, and agricultural statistics, with emphasis on dairying, are discussed in turn. It is concluded that "Alaska probably always will have an economy of family-size farms" which will, in general, be more efficient than similar farms in the continental United States.

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29905. JOHNSON, HUGH A. Present and potential agricultural areas in Alaska. Palmer Alaska, Feb. 1953. 28 p. illus., text map. (Alaska. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin 15)

Contains general information for prospective Alaskan farmers. Major agricultural regions (Southeast Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Anchorage-Matanuska-Susitna area, Tanana valley and Alaska Peninsula) are briefly described. Crop yield and markets are noted. A list is given of nine Federal and Territorial agencies in Alaska dealing with lands, settlement, farm development, markets, conservation, and research, with brief notes on their functions.

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29906. JOHNSON, HUGH A. The role of agricultural economics in Alaska. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference* . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953. p. 55-57)

Contains a brief survey of the work of

the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. In farm management research begun in 1947, farm organization, wages, and incomes are studied. In marketing research, studies are made of the nature and adequacy of marketing, processing, storage, transportation, and potential markets. Special surveys of crops, dairy products, and consumer buying habits have been made. Research needs are outlined. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

29907. JOHNSON, HUGH A. Urban use of Alaskan farm products. Palmer, Alaska, Sept. 1953. 20 p. illus., 4 graphs, table. (Alaska. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin 16)

Contains results of interviews with 300 families in Fairbanks and Anchorage in summer 1950. Recommendations to producers and retailers for practices to increase demand for Alaskan-grown produce are listed by product. Consumer use of such truck crops as potatoes, carrots, other root crops, green and leafy vegetables, and berries, also of eggs and milk is discussed in some detail.

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JOHNSON, HUGH A. *see also* Andrews, R. A., and others. Dairy and potato farms Matanuska and Tanana. 1953. No. 27800.

JOHNSON, MARTIN WIGGO, 1893- Studies on plankton of the Bering and Chukchi Seas and adjacent areas. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

JOHNSON, ROBERT EUGENE, 1911- *see* Barger, A. N., and R. E. Johnson. Anaerobic glycogenolysis *Rana pipiens* low temperatures. 1941. No. 27986.

JOHNSTON, J. L. *see* Webster, D. R., and others. Immersion foot. 1942. No. 32862.

JOHNSTON, PAUL MCKELVEY, 1908- *see* Cederstrom, D. J., and others. Occurrence and develop. ground water, permafrost regions. 1953. No. 28472.

JOLLIFFE, NORMAN H., 1901- *see* Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

JONES, J. G. *see* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

JONES, MARK WALLON, 1916- *see* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

JONES, Mrs. MARK WALLON, see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

29908. JONES, ROBERT D., Jr. A report of sea otter investigations conducted during 1951. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 351-55)

Contains account of an unsuccessful attempt at Amchitka (Aleutian Islands) to transplant sea otter to Adak Strait. It was unsuccessful due to disease; but observations were made on sex and sex ratio, food and food requirements, pelage, sense organs, geographical distribution. An attempt of taming the animal is also reported. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

JONES, ROBERT VERNON HOLMES, see Glaser, E. M., and R. V. H. Jones. Initiation of shivering by cooled blood returning from lower limbs. 1951. No. 29288.

29909. JONSSON, G., and others. Skorbut als Sekundärscheinung bei A-Avitaminose. (Zeitschrift für Vitaminforschung, 1942. Bd. 12, p. 300-320, 9 illus., table) 25 refs. *Other authors:* A.-L. Obel and K. Sjöberg. *Title tr.:* Scurvy as secondary phenomenon in A-avitaminosis.

Contains a study of rats fed a vitamin A-free diet. The vitamin C level in the serum decreased with the advance of the vitamin A deficiency, reaching ultimately a zero point. Simultaneously the teeth developed scurvy-like changes, on account of the vitamin C deficiency. Vitamin A-deficient rats lost the faculty to synthesize vitamin C; the latter, when administered in the diet was, apparently also not utilized by the organism. Summaries in French and English.

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JOPLIN, ROBERT J. *see* Reyersbach, G. C., and others. Vitamin A intoxication. 1952. No. 31607.

29910. JORDAN, WILLIAM STONE, Jr., 1917- *and others.* The mechanism of hemolysis in paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria, 1. The role of complement and its components in the Donath-Landsteiner reaction. (Journal

of clinical investigation, Jan. 1951. v. 30, p. 11-21, 9 tables) 27 refs. *Other authors:* L. Pillemer and J. H. Dingle.

Contains a study of sera from two patients, a white female of 30 and a colored male of 27; in addition data are presented on the symptoms, physical examination, laboratory findings and therapy.

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29911. JORDAN, WILLIAM STONE, Jr., 1917-, and others. The mechanism of hemolysis in paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria, 2. Observations on the behavior and nature of the antibody. (Journal of clinical investigation, Jan. 1951. v. 30, p. 22-30, 3 tables) 16 refs. *Other authors:* L. Pillemer and J. H. Dingle.

Contains a continuation of the study of two patients with paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria (PCH), whose case histories were reported as above. Results of direct and indirect Coombs tests; the effect of heat and cold upon hemolysis of erythrocytes, the behavior of the antibody present in the sera of patients and its nature, are presented here.

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JORGENSEN, HAROLD T., see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

29912. JORRÉ, GEORGES. Les effets du gel persistant du sol sur le relief. (Revue de géographie alpine, 1936. t. 24, p. 329-38) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** The effects of permafrost on relief.

"Russian studies on the effects of permafrost on polygons, solifluction, sinks and striations, are reviewed. Permafrost regions are characterized by temperatures as low as -65° C. and average minimum temperatures ranging from -30° C. to -35° C. for 7-9 months, late thawing of the soil not exceeding a depth of 3-4 m., low summer temperatures, and scant precipitation. Surface formations are caused either by solar radiation or frost action on rocks. Erosion is produced by fluvial waters and wind. Permafrost phenomena are similar on mountains and in plains."—SIPRE.

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29913. JOSET, ALAIN, 1903-1951, and J.-J. HOLTZSCHERER. Seismische Eisdickenmessungen in Grönland und Island. (Physikalische Verhandlungen, 1952. Jahrg. 3, nr. 6, p. 152) **Title**

tr.: Seismic ice thickness measurements in Greenland and Iceland.

"Seismic determinations of ice thickness made in Greenland from 1949-1951 [by the Expéditions polaires françaises, P.-É. Victor] were reported at a meeting of the German Geophysical Soc. (Aug. 29, 1952). The determinations were based on altitude determinations of the surface and ice thickness measurements by reflection methods. The refraction method yielded values 50-100 m. lower at two specific locations, which might be ascribed to a boundary layer. The Franco-Icelandic Vatnajökull-Expedition (March-April 1951) made the first ice thickness measurements in Iceland, 360-1040 m."—SIPRE.

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29914. JOSET, ALAIN, 1903-1951. Sondages sismiques. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 43-56, incl. illus., text map, section, table, graphs, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Seismic soundings.

Contains a discussion of depth studies of the Greenland icecap carried out by a seven-man party led by the writer. From June 10 to Sept. 6, 1950, work was done along a line from Camp IV near the west coast to the Central Station of the main expedition, and along two or three north-south lines. The equipment and instruments used and the personnel are listed. Working conditions and the effect of weather on personnel are discussed and an itinerary is presented. The installation of equipment, seismic methods, and wave propagation are described. A profile of the terrain under the ice sheet is given as a result of the soundings. A mountain chain on the west coast reaches an elevation of about 600 m.; on the east coast a higher chain reaches 2,000-2,300 m. The area between apparently consists of a dissected peneplain at approximately sea level, with valleys 200-300 m. below sea level. Other conclusions are noted and recommendations for further study are presented.

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29915. JOSET, ALAIN, 1903-1951, and J. J. HOLTZSCHERER. Sondages sismiques au Groenland. Première partie. Études des vitesses de propagation des ondes sismiques sur l'inlandsis du Groenland. (Annales de géophysique, Oct.-

Dec. 1953. t. 9, fasc. 4, p. 329-44, 6 plates, text map, graphs) 16 refs. Reprint issued as: Expéditions polaires françaises Rapports scientifiques, N. III. 2. **Title tr.:** Seismic soundings in Greenland. Pt. 1. Study of the velocities of seismic wave propagation on the Greenland inland ice.

Methods and apparatus used in P.-É. Victor's Greenland expedition in 1950-1951 for producing waves are described and resulting seismograms shown. Stations were made between the Station Centrale (70°55' N. 40°30' W.) and Camp IV (69°39' N. 49°31' W.) 40 km. from the western border of the inland ice. Work at each is outlined, and results and observations shown in graphs. Three rock layers of varying composition were found under the ice. Varying velocities of waves with depth and mean velocities of longitudinal waves are discussed. J. P. Rothé in introduction reviews previous seismic work in Greenland and pays tribute to the senior author, killed on the icecap Aug. 4, 1951.

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29916. JOUARD, HENRI, 1896-1938. Révision systématique des formes eurasiatiques et spécialement alpestres de *Parus atricapillus* avec un aperçu de ces formes "chinoises," japonaises et américaines. (Alauda, 1936. ser. 3, t. 8, no. 3-4, p. 342-471) 114 refs. **Title tr.:** A systematic revision of Eurasian forms, especially alpine, of *Parus atricapillus*, with a list of Chinese, Japanese and American forms.

Contains a study based partly on specimens from northern Scandinavia and Kola Peninsula and on literature data concerning northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia. For Scandinavian and Russian forms, see: tables no. 66, 68-71, comparative study (p. 372-77), and conclusions (p. 402-418).

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29917. JOURNAL VON RUSSLAND. Nachrichten über Spitzbergen. (Journal von Russland, Dec. 1794. Jahrg. 2, Bd. 1, no. 6, p. 397-411) **Title tr.:** News about Spitsbergen.

Contains notes on geography, climate, vegetation and animal life of West Spitsbergen. Each year a boat goes thither from Arkhangel'sk (and another to Novaya Zemlya) for hunting. Their crews take precaution against scurvy by eating herbs and berries, drinking infu-

sions of pine needles and juniper, also fresh reindeer blood, and by much exercise.

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29918. JOURNAL VON RUSSLAND. Ueber die Tungusen. (Journal von Russland, 1794. Jahrg. 2, Bd. 1, Sept., no. 3, p. 191-208; Oct., no. 4, p. 260-78)

Title tr.: The Tungus. The text is stated to have been translated from St. Petersburg's historical calendar for 1788.

Contains a description of the people: their origin, occupation (cattle or reindeer breeding, and hunting, hence a division of the people into meadow or horse, and forest or reindeer Tungus). Their religious beliefs are outlined: a supreme god Buga and his adversary Bunnika, legends of creation, a lamaistic clergy with holy scriptures, sacrifices and prayers, holy pictures but no idols, also shamans as well as lamas. Burial ceremonies are noted; psychological characteristics are indicated: hospitality, laziness and suspicion, scouting ability and love of riding among the horse-breeding Tungus. Their health and hygiene, folk medicine and longevity; their food and cooking, beverages: tea, an alcoholic drink *araka*, made from fermented cow's milk; their tent and household utensils are described. Tungus living by fishing are noted; as well as attempts at Christianization, customs, patriarchal family organization. The story of prince Gantimur is related, and statistics given on several Tungus tribes.

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29919. JUCKER, ERNST, 1891- Sibiriens Wälder raunen; Begegnungen in Sibiriens Urwald und Steppe. Bern, P. Haupt [1951] 266 p. illus., maps on lining-papers. **Title tr.:** Siberia's forests whisper; encounters in Siberia's primeval forest and steppe.

Contains non-political sketches by a Swiss teacher who spent 17 years in Siberia, some of the time in its arctic areas. They give author's impressions of the nature of the land, its flora and fauna, but are mostly devoted to stories of human interest, including such of the Revolution. Several stories deal with trappers, fishers, native population (Tungus), etc.

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29920. JUDMAIER, FRITZ. Frostschäden und ihre Behandlung. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Feb. 8, 1952. Jahrg. 94, nr. 6, p. 255-59)

Title tr.: Frost injuries and their treatment.

Contains an account on the pathology, clinical course and therapy of general hypothermia and (local) frostbite; management of infections and gangrene; sequels.

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29921. JUDMAIER, FRITZ. Gefäßveränderungen bei Frostschäden und Endangiitis obliterans. (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, Feb. 8, 1952. Bd. 64, nr. 6. p. 101-103) 22 refs. **Title tr.:** Changes in blood vessels due to frost injuries and endangiitis obliterans.

Contains study on arteriography and on reactive hyperemia before and after sympathetic intervention, supplemented by histological investigations of the blood vessels. It was found that under certain conditions, blood vessels far removed from the frozen area may be permanently damaged. When this injury is sufficiently extensive, symptoms resembling those of endangiitis obliterans became apparent.

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29922. JUDMAIER FRITZ. Über den Hyperämie-Test als Diagnosticum bei Durchblutungsschäden verursacht durch Frosteinwirkung. (Berliner medizinische Zeitschrift, May 15, 1950. Jahrg. 1, Heft 15-16, p. 410-12) **Title tr.:** The hyperemia-test as diagnostic means for circulatory injuries due to frostbite.

Contains a study of the hyperemia reaction in old and recent cold injuries and in normal subjects. The test appeared not to be dependent on the degree of injury, and was frequently negative in old cases of frostbite. Its limitations and diagnostic value are discussed.

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JUNEAU ICE FIELD RESEARCH PROJECT, see Gilkey, A. K., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research project, 1952. 1953. No. 29267.

JUNEAU ICE FIELD RESEARCH PROJECT, see also Miller, M. M. Juneau Ice Field Research Project, 1951 winter. 1953. No. 30815.

JUNEAU ICE FIELD RESEARCH PROJECT, see also Nielsen, L. E., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research Project 1953. 1953. No. 30988.

29923. JUNG, ADOLF, and H. FELL. Arteriographie, Sympathicusinfiltration und Sympathektomie bei Erfrierungsschäden. (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, 1942. Bd. 255, Heft 3-6, p. 249-75, 18 illus.) **Title tr.:** Arteriography, sympathetic infiltration and sympathectomy in frost injuries.

Contains an account of arteriography and oscillometric observations in frostbite patients, prior to, and following sympathetic intervention. Arterial spasm and insufficient circulation were noticed long after injury in the affected extremities. These symptoms disappeared promptly following sympathetic intervention. Abstracted in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Dec. 1942, v. 3. p. 219.

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29924. JUNG, WALTER. Ueber Einflüsse des Saunabades auf die Kältereaktionen der Hautgefäße. (Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, Oct. 12, 1946. Jahrg. 76, nr. 41, p. 1058-62, 3 fig.) 23 refs. **Title tr.:** Influence of the sauna [Finnish steam bath] on cutaneous vascular reactions to cold.

Contains an account of observations on the skin temperature of two series of persons, subjected to local cooling at various time intervals after taking such a bath. Soon after the bath there was a retardation of rewarming in the chilled area; however 48 hours after the bath, distinct acceleration of this reaction was observed. The value of these baths in improving skin circulation and in the prophylaxis of cold injuries and colds, is discussed.

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29925. JUNG, WILHELM. Illustrierte Thekamöben - Bestimmungstabellen. I. Die Systematik der Nebelinen. (Archiv für Protistenkunde, 1942. Bd. 95, Heft 3, p. 357-90, illus.) **Title tr.:** Illustrated tables for the determination of Thecamebae, I. Systematics of Nebelinae.

Contains a discussion of the essential characteristics for the classification of thecamebous Rhizopoda, and of the difficulties and methods of their determination; a key to the genera of the subfamily Nebelinae (p. 369-70); tables for the determination of 54 species and 11 varieties and forms of these protozoans from various regions (p. 370-84) with dimensions and illustrations, data on phylogeny of Nebelinae and a table of geographic distribution. *Umbonaria pulcherrima*, *Pterygia spumosa* and *P. maxima* native to "Arctisches Russland" are included.

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29926. JUNGENSEN, KAY. På togt til Grønland. København, H. Hirschsprung, 1950. 135 p. illus., map. **Title tr.:** Cruising to Greenland.

A naval officer gives his impressions of Greenland from a cruise on H. M. S. *Hvidbjørnen* along the west and east coasts, and presents a popular account of the history and exploration of the island. The work of principal Danish expeditions is described and special attention given to Danish coast guard activity from the 18th century to the present.

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JUTIKKALA, EINO, see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 2927.

29927. K., K. The Soviet Union's arctic territories, by K. K.; . . . translated by E. R. Hope. Ottawa, 1953. 5 p. (Canada. Defence Research Board. Defence Scientific Information Service, Feb. 9, 1953. TIS) Translation of K. K., *Sovjets arktiska områden*, 1952, q.v.

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29928. K., K. Sovjets arktiska områden. (Krigsvetenskapsakademien, Stockholm. Handlingar och tidskrift, 1952. Årgang 156, häft. 9, p. 469-73) **Title tr.:** The Soviet Union's arctic territories.

Contains a non-technical summary of the geography of Siberia, discussing (1) the plain between the Urals and the Yenisey, (2) the East Siberian region from the territory of the Northern Sea Route south to the Manchurian and Mongolian borders and west to the Yenisey. The topography, climate, soils, and population of the region are described, the Northern Sea Route briefly treated, agriculture, mining, and transportation problems discussed. A well-equipped military division under the Arctic Command is noted, also four bases for air offensive operations over the Arctic Basin at Sukharnoye (Kolyma Bay, northeast Siberia), Nordvik (opposite the Taymyr Peninsula), Dudinka (mouth of the Yenisey), and Lagernoya (on Novaya Zemlya). Translation by E. R. Hope: item above.

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29929. KABIERSCH, WALDEFRIED. Studien über die ostasiatischen Arten einiger Laubmoosfamilien, Mniaceae-Bartramiaceae. (Hedwigia, 1936-37, pub. 1936. Bd. 76, Heft 1-2, p. 1-94, illus. 1-24) 109 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies of the eastern Asiatic species of some leafy moss families, Mniaceae-Bartramiaceae.

Contains in pt. 1 (p. 1-74) descriptions of about 70 species, varieties and forms of leafy mosses, native chiefly to eastern Asia, but including some related species from North America, Greenland and Spitsbergen, two varieties, one subsp. and one form are new. Keys to the sections, genera and species are given, as well as synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution. In pt. 2 (p. 74-90) are distributional data, a discussion of the phylogeny of Mniaceae, and bibliography.

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29930. KABIERSCH, WALDEFRIED. Studien über die ostasiatischen Arten einiger Laubmoosfamilien, II. Rhizogoniaceae, Bartramiaceae, Aulacomniaceae, Meeseaceae. (Hedwigia, 1937-38, pub. 1937. Bd. 77, Heft 2-3, p. 71-136, illus. 1-16) **Title tr.:** Studies of eastern Asiatic species of some leafy moss families, II. Rhizogoniaceae, Bartramiaceae, Aulacomniaceae, Meeseaceae.

Contains a systematic list of about 100 species, varieties and forms of mosses of four families (named in title) native to eastern Asia, including the northern regions, and related species from North America (Alaska) and arctic islands. Keys to the sections, genera and species are given, together with descriptions (13 varieties are new), synonyms, critical notes and data on total geographic distribution. This paper is a continuation of the item above.

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29931. KÄKI, EEVA. *Gentiana aurea* L. in der Gegend des Sees Kilpisjärvi (En L), der einzige Fundort der Art im heutigen Finnland. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1950. no. 1, p. 32-34, text map) **Title tr.:** *Gentiana aurea* L. in the Kilpisjärvi lake region (Lapponia enontekiensis); the sole locality of this species in present-day Finland.

Contains record of the first find of this herb in Kilpisjärvi, Finnish Lapland. The species is quite common in the northern Norwegian province of Nordland, in the Pechenga region (formerly Petsamo, Finland) and was once reported from the Torneträsk district in Swedish Lapland. The possible routes of migration of this species are discussed.

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29932. KAGANOVSKIY, A. G. Vodnye promyslovyie ob'ekty Dal'nego Vostoka i perspektivy ikh ispol'zovaniia. (Ryb-

noe khoz'jal'stvo, May 1949. t. 25, no. 5, p. 34-47, tables) **Title tr.:** Marine fauna of commercial significance in the Far East and prospects of their utilization.

Notes on stocks of the main commercial mammals (whale and seal), fishes (salmon, mackerel, herring, cod, plaice), and crab, chiefly in the Bering and Okhotsk Seas; on their distribution and migration; and on methods of increasing the catch. The probable relation of coastal and deep-water catch is tentatively estimated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

KAIMAN, S., see Graham, A. R., and S. Kaiman. Aurostibite, AuSb₂. 1952. No. 29360.

KAISEN, OVE C., see Skinner, M. F., and O. C. Kaisen. Fossil *Bison* Alaska. 1947. No. 32090.

29933. KAISILA, JOUKO. Fenologisia havaintoja Kilpisjärveltä (En L) vuosina 1948-49. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1949. v. 4, no. 2, p. 141-43) **Title tr.:** Phenological observations in Kilpisjärvi (Lapponia enontekiensis) in 1948 and 1949.

Contains phenological data from summer observations on plant and insect life (see table, p. 142) in the vicinity of Kilpisjärvi, in the Enontekiö region of Finnish Lapland. The summer of 1949 is noted to have been unusually cold. Summary in German.

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KAL'BERG, È. A., see Sokolov, P. V., and È. A. Kal'berg. Geol. karta. SSSR. Ob'iasn. zap. 1939. No. 32166.

29934. KALELA, OLAVI. Fauna. (In: Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland, pub. in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 258-73, 5 text maps)

Birds and mammals of the forest, peat lands, inland waters and shores, seacoasts, and archipelagos are described in turn, with comments on the effects upon the fauna of burning over and clearing land, and draining of peat lands. The boundary between Forest and Fjeld Lapland is the northern limit of forest animals including many Siberian species. Fjeld Lapland contains distinctive arctic fauna; subarctic species characteristic of Forest Lapland are given. **Copy seen:** DGS.

29935. KALESNIK, STANISLAV VIK-ENT'EVICH. Gornye lednikovye rafony SSSR. Leningrad - Moskva, Gidrometeorol. Izd-vo, 1937. 182 p. tables, diagrs., 369 refs. (U.S.S.R. Komitet po provedeniiu 2-go Mezhdunarodnogo pol'arnogo goda. Itogi rabot lednikovykh ékspeditsii 2 MPG, 1932-1933 g., vyp. 3) **Title tr.:** Mountain glacier regions of the U.S.S.R.

Publication of the Russian Second International Polar Year glaciological expeditions. The area covered by glaciers in the U.S.S.R. is stated to be in excess of 61,500 sq. km., of which but 13,500 sq. km. are in the temperate zone. Each glacier region is described in detail including the Northern Ural (p. 9-16), Kamchatka (p. 146-51). The glaciers' discovery, location, number, small size ("lednichki"), morphologic features, movement, ablation and origin are noted. Glaciers of Novaya Zemlya, Severnaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land are briefly mentioned in conclusion (p. 163-64).

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29936. KALESNIK, STANISLAV VIK-ENT'EVICH. Kratkaia programma dlia svedenii o sovremennykh lednikakh. (Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Issledovaniia lednikov SSSR, 1947. vyp. 1, p. 13-33, diagr.) **Title tr.:** Brief program for collecting data on contemporary glaciers.

Contains detailed instructions for scientists, with data on terminology, classification, and glaciological phenomena to be reported. Peculiar features of glaciers in Svalbard, Franz Josef Land and Severnaya Zemlya are mentioned (p. 29-30), and 12 additional questions attached (p. 30-32) which must be considered by investigators of glaciers in the Arctic. Summary in English.

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29937. KALIĀNOV, V. P. Geomorfologiya i geologiya ostrova Vrangeliia. (Moskva. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1946, vyp. 119 (Geografiia, kn. 2), p. 100-112, text maps) **Title tr.:** Geomorphology and geology of Vrangeli Island.

Contains general data on geomorphology of Vrangeli Island (70°45'-71°33' N.) and notes on rock formations and Triassic (*Pseudomonitis ochotica*) and Quaternary deposits; based mostly on collections of N. P. Kirichenko in 1911, and G. A. Ushakov in 1926-29. Brief survey of all the expeditions to Vrangeli Island from 1820 (Vrangeli and Anzhu) to 1932 (V. A.

Obruchev and K. A. Salishchev) p. 100-102. **Copy seen:** MH.

KALINEN, J., see also Uotila, T. E. Huomautuksia syrjäänin lainasanoista. 1936. No. 32642.

29938. KALININ, I. M. O rasprostranenií samoedov v proshlom; iz novykh arkhivnykh materialov. (Vsesoiúznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1929. t. 61, vyp. 1, p. 77-80) **Title tr.:** The dissemination of the Samoyeds in the past; from new archival materials.

Contains excerpts from the account books for 1660-1666, of the Krestnoi monastery at Ponoy on Kola Peninsula. These record trade with Samoyeds, evidence that the Samoyeds of European Russia, now nomadizing between the Mezen' River and the Urals, once reached as far west in the present Arkhangel'sk province as the basin of the Onega River and the shores of Lake Onega. The Samoyeds must have been living in the area more or less permanently for they were obliged to pay a tithe to the monastery in wild reindeer skins, one for every ten animals killed (records for 1664-1665). **Copy seen:** DLC.

29939. KALININ, I. M. Torgovyé snosheniia loparel' s russkimi v polovine XVII veka. (Vsesoiúznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1929. t. 61, vyp. 1, p. 59-76) **Title tr.:** Commercial contacts of Lapps with Russians in the middle of the 17th century.

Contains documented account of the activities of early Russian missionaries, traders and colonizers among the Lapps of Kola Peninsula. Trade between the Lapps and the Krestnyi monastery at Ponoy is cited from the latter's account books for 1659-60, which record furs, reindeer products, salmon and wild-fowl feathers bought, and rye and barley flour, oatmeal, grits, salt and butter sold. The monastery had a trade monopoly and profited from trade with both Lapps and the Russian settlers. **Copy seen:** DLC.

KALISHCHEV, KONSTANTIN ALEK-SEEVICH, see Obruchev, S. V. V nedomykh gorakh Äkutii. 1928. No. 31049.

29940. KALITIN, NIKOLAI NIKOLAE-VICH, 1884-1949. Rasseyannaiá radiatsiia atmosfery v usloviakh Arktiki. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Otdel. matematicheskikh i estestvennykh nauk.

Seriia geograficheskaiá i geofizicheskaiá, 1938. t. 2, p. 129-47, tables, graphs) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Diffuse radiation of the atmosphere in the Arctic.

"Actinometric observations at Calm Bay (Tikhaya Bukhta), Uyedineniia Island and Cape Shmidt (on the Chukotsk Peninsula) during 1934-1937 indicated increased diffuse radiation as compared with the data at Slutsk. A greater condensation turbidity during clear days and lower cloud density during cloudy days may produce such increased radiation. An arctic snow cover of about ten months also increases the value of diffuse radiation particularly when the sun is low on the horizon. Observations at Slutsk under clear skies showed that snow increases diffuse radiation from 65 percent when the sun is near the horizon to 11 percent when the sun is in the 55° position. Snow in the presence of dense clouds also increases diffuse radiation."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

29941. KALITIN, NIKOLAI NIKOLAE-VICH, 1884-1949. Solnse Arktiki. (Priroda, 1940, no. 8, p. 21-27, illus.) **Title tr.:** The sun of the Arctic.

Contains a study of solar radiation in the arctic regions, with tables on (1) the maximum length of the day and night for various altitudes, (2) the number of hours of solar light, (3-4) the intensity of solar radiation and the values of total radiation; based on the observations at Tikhaya Bukhta (Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa), Tiksi Bukhta at Lena delta, Cape Shmidt (Chukotskiy Poluostrov), Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen. **Copy seen:** MH.

29942. KALITIN, NIKOLAI NIKOLAE-VICH, 1884-1949. Summy tepla solnechnoi radiatsii na territorii SSSR. (Priroda, 1945, no. 2, p. 37-42, illus., text map) **Title tr.:** The amounts of heat from solar radiation in the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Deals with the methods of calculating total solar radiation, used at 25 Russian stations. Annual and seasonal total radiation is tabulated on the basis of data from ten stations, including those at Tiksi, Tikhaya Bukhta, Yakutsk. Distribution of total radiation throughout the U.S.S.R. is shown on map. The relationship between total solar and diffused radiation, and the influence of altitudinal position on the total solar radiation are indicated in diagrams. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

KALITIN, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH, 1884-1949, editor, see also U.S.S.R. Komitet po provedeniū 2-go Mezhdunarodnogo polārnoġo goda. Aktinomet. nablūd. 1932-33. 1937. No. 32592.

29943. KALIŪTA, A. Lechebnāi pomoshch' pri otmorozheniākḡ na BPM i PPM. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10] no. 1, p. 25) **Title tr.:** Medical aid in frostbite at B. P. M. and P. P. M.

Contains a note on the symptoms of local and general frostbite and instructions on medical aid to be given at the battalion and regimental aid stations.

Copy seen: DLC.

29944. KALIŪZHNYĬ, V. K voprosy o napravlenii geologorazvedochnykh rabot po olovu v 1933 g. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 11, p. 9-16, illus.) **Title tr.:** Problem of direction of tin explorations in 1933.

Includes (p. 13) some data on the Obruchev gold exploring expedition in 1927-28, which found in ore slimes traces of tin and tungsten. All finds relate to the upper part of Indigirka and Kolyma Rivers, Cherskiy and Tas-Kystabyt Ridges. S. S. Vanūshin and I. P. Atlasov found signs of tin in the Verkhoyanskiy and Orulgan Ridges area.

Copy seen: DLC.

29945. KALLIO, PAAVO. Eräitä kasvitietoja Kilpisjärven seudulta ja Tornionjokivarrelta. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo, Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1947, pub. 1949. v. 2, p. 51-55) **Title tr.:** Some floristic observations from the Kilpisjärvi and Tornionjoki regions.

Contains an annotated list of about 70 species, forms and hybrids of flowering plants, collected in the summer of 1946 during the excursion of the Zoological and Botanical Society of Turku to Kilpisjärvi in the Enontekiö region in Finnish Lapland. A few species are new to the flora of the region. New color varieties are also noted. Summary in English.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

29946. KALLIOLA, REINO. Protection of nature. (In: Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland, pub. in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 274-84, illus., 2 text maps) 13 refs.

Contains discussion of Finnish national parks (open to the public) and nature parks (reserved for scientific research)

which have been and are being established on state-owned land under the Nature Protection Act of 1923. Maps show the location of these wildlife and forest sanctuaries, seven of which are north of the Arctic Circle. These are Malla, Kevo, Lemmenjoki, Pallas-Ounas, Sompio, Maltio, and Pyhäntunfuri. Other protected areas on private land are also briefly noted.

Copy seen: DGS.

29947. KALMANOVSKIĬ, S. M. Pokazaniā amputatsii pri tīazhelykh otmorozheniākḡ. (Khirurgiā, 1942, no. 7, p. 39-41) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Indications for amputations in severe frostbite.

Contains an account based on eight post mortems following in most cases, relatively mild frostbite. Two of the cases were found to be tuberculous, the others showed pulmonary and other kinds of sepsis. In such instances early amputation is indicated.

Copy seen: DSG.

29948. KALMYKOV, P. E. Račionalizatsiā teploġ odezhdy bofsov. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1941, no. 2, p. 76-80, 4 illus.) **Title tr.:** Rationalization of warm clothing for the troops.

Contains a critical analysis of Russian army clothing in 1941, with suggestions for improvements based on laboratory studies. Deals with coats, their material and design; wind-breaking coats; wadded jackets; wadded uniforms. Wadded types are recommended as giving good thermal insulation, being inexpensive, light and, combined with a water repellent top layer, superior to the present equipment.

Copy seen: DSG.

29949. KAMCHATKA, 1740-1940: ūbilenyi sbornik v pamāt' 200-lētiā osnovaniā gor. Petropavlovsk na Kamchatkē. Shankhaġ, Izd-vo "Slovo", 1940. 248 p. illus., ports. **Title tr.:** Kamchatka, 1740-1940; collection of papers commemorating the 200th anniversary of the foundation of Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka.

Collection of several score short papers, sketches, verses, etc., profusely illustrated with photographs, written by Russian emigrés and edited by A. A. Purin. They deal with historical topics, missionary activities, economic conditions, natural resources, political events up to the introduction of the Soviet rule in 1922, and activities of former residents of Kamchatka in exile. Of the numerous papers, the following (titles tr.) appear

in this Bibliography under their authors' names.

NESTOR, *Archbishop*. Outline of the Kamchatka district and diocese, p. 39-65.

GERASIMOV, V. The Kamchatka orthodox fraternity, p. 67-78.

PURIN, A. A. On past and present of Kamchatka, p. 89-142.

ORLOV, M. F. In Kamchatka in 1921 and 1922, p. 143-53.

MUTOVIN, M. F., and A. A. PURIN. Resources of Kamchatka Province and their utilization, p. 155-95.

PURIN, A. A., *editor*. Transportation and air communication in Kamchatka Province, p. 205-216.

TSAREDVORTSEV, K. G. My trip to Anadyr', p. 222-28.

KOZLOV, N. N. Memoirs of a Kamchatka fish dealer.

Copy seen: DLC.

29950. **KAMENSKAIA, T.** Geodezicheskie tsentry i repera v ralonakh vechnoi merzloty. (Geodezist, 1933. god 9, no. 7-8, p. 46-74) *Title tr.*: Triangulation and reference markers in the permafrost regions.

Contains a brief review of measures taken by geodetic section of TSNIIGAIK (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Air Surveying and Cartography) for the prevention of deformation and even destruction of various markers by ground heaving in the permafrost region.

Copy seen: DLC.

KAMINSKI, H. S., *see* Calloway, E. B., and H. S. Kaminski. Ice thickness forecasting Baffin B.-Davis St. 1953. No. 28425.

KAMOTA, M., *see* Ogata, K., and others. Influence sodium chloride, resistance to cold. 1952. No. 31063.

29951. **KAMSHILOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH.** Kolichestvo planktonnykh organizmov v poverkhnostnykh vodakh Barentsova i Belogo moria. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriia, t. 76, no. 1, p. 131-32) *Title tr.*: The amount of plankton organisms in upper layers of waters in the Barents and White Seas.

Contains the results of a quantitative study of plankton organisms, carried out by the Murman Biological Station in the summer and fall of 1949; followed by discussion of accumulated data on the phyto- and zooplankton of these seas.

Copy seen: MH.

29952. **KAMSHILOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH.** Opredelenie vesa *Calanus finmarchicus* Gunner na osnovanii izmereniia dliny tela. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951, nov. seriia, t. 76, no. 6, p. 945-48) *Title tr.*: Determination of the weight of *Calanus finmarchicus* Gunner on the basis of its length.

Deals with a method of finding the weight of this crustacean, by measuring its length; a diagram and a formula are given and discussed (p. 946). The application of this method to other plankton species is explained and coefficient of correlation for various species given (fig. 2, table 2). The study is based on the material from Barents Sea.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

29953. **KAMSHILOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH.** Osobennosti raspredeleniia diatomovoi vodorosli *Rhizosolenia hebetata* f. *semispina* v planktone. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriia, t. 75, no. 5, p. 747-48) *Title tr.*: Peculiarities of the plankton distribution of a diatom, *Rhizosolenia hebetata* f. *semispina*.

Contains a study of distribution of a diatom *alga*, *Rhizosolenia hebetata* f. *semispina*, in plankton of the Barents and White Seas and Kandalaksha Bay (see table), carried out in the summer and fall of 1949. It is concluded that the great abundance of this diatom in certain sections of the White Sea (spotty distribution) is caused by the favorable hydrological regime (lower salinity) of these localities.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

29954. **KAMSHILOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH.** Tsikl razmnzheniia *Calanus finmarchicus* Gunner na vostochnom Murmane. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1952, nov. seriia, t. 85, no. 4, p. 929-32) *Title tr.*: The reproduction cycle of *Calanus finmarchicus* Gunner in eastern Murman waters.

Contains results of a study carried out in various localities on the eastern Murman coast in 1950 and 1951. The tabulated data (tables 1-2) show that two cycles (in spring and in summer) were observed both years. Observation of some other zoologists in 1931, 1932, 1939 and 1940 gave the same results.

Copy seen: MH; MH-Z.

29955. **KAMSHILOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH.** Zimniil zooplankton Belogo moria. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.

Doklady, 1952, nov. seriia, t. 85, no. 6, p. 1403-1406) **Title tr.:** Winter zooplankton of the White Sea.

A comparative study of the winter zooplankton of the White and Barents Seas was carried out in Kandalaksha Bay and in eastern Murman waters in 1951 and 1952. Results of analyses of 43 plankton samples from the White and 34 from Barents Sea are incorporated in table 1. Barents Sea is found to be richer in number of species (40 and 25) but the biomass in the White Sea is much larger; *Calanus finmarchicus* is especially abundant in White Sea winter plankton.

Copy seen: DLC; MH

29956. KANAKI, V. G. Vokrug mysa Dezhneva; k trekhstotletiiu plavaniia Semena Dezhneva iz Severnogo Ledovitogo okeana v Tikhii. (Geografiia v shkole, 1948, no. 4, p. 18-23, illus.)

Title tr.: Around Cape Dezhnev; the tercentenary of Semen Dezhnev's voyage trip from the Arctic Ocean to the Pacific.

Contains a description of author's trip from Uelen to the Bukhta Provideniya, when as a member of a Second International Polar Year party in 1932-1933, he worked on Chukotsk Peninsula. Uelen, its population (15 Russians, 350 Chukchis) and facilities (a school, club, hospital, post office, cooperative, etc.) are described.

Copy seen: DLC.

29957. KANE, ARNOLD LOUIS, 1923- . Hypervitaminosis A; study of an unusual case. (Arizona medicina, May 1952. v. 9, p. 29-31, fig.) 3 refs.

Contains a report of hypervitaminosis A in a boy eight years of age, the oldest so far recorded case. Its outstanding features were hepatomegaly and a discrete exoriated macular skin rash. The symptoms disappeared following the withdrawal of excessively taken commercial preparations.

Copy seen: DSG.

29958. KANE, ELISHA KENT, 1820-1857. Walrus hunting a century ago. (Beaver, Dec. 1953. Outfit 284, p. 35)

Contains brief account of walrus hunting by Eskimos through the ice in Oct. 1854 near Etah, off the west coast of Greenland. The hunt was attended by a member of Kane's Grinnell Expedition, 1853-1855. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

KANE, HENRY B., *illustrator, see Carrighar, S. Icebound summer. 1953. No. 28462.*

KANERVO, ERKKI, *see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.*

29959. KANIN, V. F. Lov sel'di podvesnymi nevodami v gubakh Murmanskogo poberezh'ia. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, May 1947. t. 23, no. 5, p. 5-9, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Seining for herring in inlets on the Murmansk coast.

At certain periods of summer and fall, shoals of herring, attracted by warm water, approach the Murmansk coast, enter into bays (Kol'skiy, Teriberskiy and Motovskoy), where they are taken with seines and sweep nets. The defects of the ordinary seine are discussed; a new type, devised and tested in 1945 by the Polar Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography, is described in detail, and recommended.

Copy seen: DLC.

29960. KANNISTO, ARTTURI, 1874-1943. Angaben über die Zahl der Wogulen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1906. Anzeiger, Bd. 6, no. 1-3, p. 54-55) **Title tr.:** Statements on the number of Voguls.

Contains statistical data from the author's journeys of 1901-1906. Total number is 5,354 persons, including 468 who no longer speak Vogulian.

Copy seen: InU.

29961. KANNISTO, ARTTURI, 1874-1943. Beiträge zur wogulischen Folklore und Dialektenkunde. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1908. Anzeiger, Bd. 8, no. 1-3, p. 162-205) **Title tr.:** Contributions to Vogulian folklore and dialectology.

Contains extensive review of nine works by Bernát Munkácsi, all but one in Hungarian. Munkácsi published Vogulian folk poetry collected by Antal Reguly (1818-1858) and by himself; Kannisto here takes exception to Munkácsi's mythological explanations of the Vogulian songs, points out error in his transcription and explanation of some words, and pays tribute to the contribution he made in merely writing down the Vogulian folk songs.

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29962. KANNISTO, ARTTURI, 1874-1943. Bernhard Munkácsi. (Virittäjä, 1937. v. 41, no. 3, p. 332-35, port.)

Contains a sketch of life and work of this outstanding Hungarian linguist and ethnologist who did field work among the Votyaks (in 1885) and Voguls (in 1888-89), published an important col-

lection of Vogulian folklore (*Vogul népköltési gyűjtemény* (2 pts., Budapest, 1892-1902), and series of articles in German on Vogulian mythology (in: *Keleti szemle*, v. 3-10, 1902-1909). Summary in German, p. 381.

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29963. KANNISTO, ARTTURI, 1874-1943. Forschungsreisen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1902. Anzeiger, Bd. 2, no. 2, p. 83-84) **Title tr.:** Expeditions.

Contains report on his travels among the Voguls in 1901-1902 sponsored by the University of Helsinki and Finno-Ugric Society. Six dialectic vocabularies were collected, religious ceremonies photographed, folklore collected, and two Vogulian Mss. written before 1815 discovered.

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29964. KANNISTO, ARTTURI, 1874-1943. Forschungsreisen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1906. Anzeiger, Bd. 6, no. 1-3, p. 69-72) **Title tr.:** Expeditions.

Contains report on an expedition to the Voguls and Ostyaks which lasted five years and four months in 1901-1906. It was sponsored by the Finno-Ugric Society. Author visited practically all localities where these people live, staying for several months in some, learning their dialects and mode of life, collecting folklore, ethnographical objects, etc. Results: eleven dialects were investigated; 30,000 words noted down; 150 melodies recorded by phonograph, 300 photographs taken, 350 objects of folk art and craft acquired, etc.

Copy seen: InU.

29965. KANNISTO, ARTTURI, 1874-1943. Ueber die wogulische Schauspielkunst. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1906. Bd. 6, p. 213-237, 9 illus.) **Title tr.:** On the Vogulian theater.

Contains description of plays performed at the bear festivals, from the author's observations among the Sos'va Voguls. The plays are of humorous character, often rude or vulgar, making fun even of religious ceremonies, heathen and Christian. The performers are always men, disguised, and wearing masks of birch bark. They talk and sing, play pantomime, use puppets; every play ends with a dance to the accompaniment of a native zither, or without music. A war dance using wooden swords is also known. The contents of several plays

are given in detail and may be termed farce. Both men and spirits (forest and water spirits, the devil) are presented in embarrassing (comic) situations. Some plays imitate the Christian legends of the saints.

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29966. KAPITSA, L. L. Materialy dlia étnograficheskoi kharakteristiki Kondokskogo i Voknavolokskogo ralonov severozapadnoi Karelii. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiia po izucheniiu plemen-nogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'nykh stran. Trudy, 1930. t. 16, Zapadnoinskiil sbornik, p. 22-35, 4 plates) **Also pub. in Karelskii sbornik**, 1929.

Title tr.: Materials on the ethnographic characteristics of the Kondoka and Voknavolok Districts in northwestern Karelia.

Contains sketch of material culture of the region from observations made in 1926-27 during the Karelian expedition of D. A. Zolotarev. Old and new forms of housing, clothing of men and women, and the native foods and their preparation (use of pine bark flour, etc.) are described. Finnish influence is stressed.

Copy seen: DLC.

29967. KAPLAN, A. Otmorozhenie. (Sovetskii krasnyi krest, Jan.-Feb. 1953. god 3, no. 1 (9), p. 21-22) **Title tr.:** Frostbite.

Contains an account of the action of low temperature on the skin and blood vessels; degrees of frostbite and their symptoms; prevention; first aid and immediate therapy. **Copy seen:** DLC.

KAPLAN, L. E., see Shtern, L. S., and others. K voprosu lechenii shoka. 1943. No. 32012.

29968. KAPLAN, SAMUEL, 1900- , and others. Hypothermia in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital cardiovascular anomalies. (American journal of diseases of children, Sept. 1953. v. 86, no. 3, p. 341-43) **Other authors:** Jares A. Helmsworth, and Leland C. Clark.

Contains a report on 23 infants aged one-ten months and two boys, aged four, made hypothermic for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, which are listed. The method and course of chilling and rewarming; the respiratory rate, pulse and some reactions are briefly described. A discussion and comments conclude the report.

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29969. KAPUŚCIŃSKI, W. J., and J. ŻEBROWSKI. External hypervitamin-

osis A in white rats. (American journal of ophthalmology, Feb. 1952. v. 35, no. 2, p. 283)

Contains abstract of a study. Vitamin A (100,000 units per cc.) instilled into the eyes caused hypervitaminosis marked by change of color and falling out of the hair, loss of hair on the eyelids and slight damage to the corneal epithelium. Addition of vitamin D to the vitamin A prevented these changes. (Originally pub. in Polish in: *Klinika oczna*, 1950. v. 20, p. 328-31. **Copy seen:** DSG.)

29970. KARAVAIEV, V. Beitrag zur Ameisenfauna Jakutiens. Auf Grund der Sammelergebnisse der Expeditionen der Akademie der Wissenschaften der UdSSSR., ausgeführt in den Jahren 1925 und 1926. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1931. Bd. 94, No. 3-4, p. 104-17, illus.) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the ant fauna of Yakutia. On the basis of collections of the Expeditions of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in 1925 and 1926.

Contains a systematic list of 19 species, varieties and forms of ants inhabiting Yakutia (up to 65°45' N.), with descriptions of *Myrmica forcipata* n. sp. and *M. bergi* var. *divergens* n. var., also critical notes and lists of localities for other recorded species. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

29971. KARELIN, DMITRIĬ BORISOVICH, 1913-1953. Dvizhenie polarnykh l'dov. (Priroda, 1938. no. 3, p. 16-21) **Title tr.:** The movement of polar ice.

Contains discussion of factors influencing the movement of ice in the Arctic Basin, such as wind, atmospheric pressure, currents, delivery of ice by rivers, melting of ice, etc. The importance of systematic study of ice conditions and the drift of the ice is stressed.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

29972. KARELIN, DMITRIĬ BORISOVICH, 1913-1953. 25-letie Arkticheskogo instituta. (Nauka i zhizn', 1946. no. 1, p. 35-37, 2 text maps) **Title tr.:** The 25th anniversary of the Arctic Institute [U.S.S.R.].

A short history of the foundation and activities of the Institute, mentioning in general terms, 250 scientific research and reconnaissance expeditions which it has sponsored, its 60 scientific and auxiliary sections, and 350 volumes of scientific publications. *Maps* indicate (1) routes of the Soviet ice reconnaissance

flights, and (2) the "white spots" (unexplored areas) of the Arctic Basin.

Copy seen: DLC.

29973. KARELIN, DMITRIĬ BORISOVICH, 1913-1953. Nekotorye dannye o ledianom pokrove Arktiki. (Priroda, 1937. t. 26, no. 6, p. 32-38, table, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Some data on the arctic ice cover.

"The formation, growth and melting of sea ice along the arctic coast were studied. A formula for the determination of ice thickness was developed using the sum total of temperatures below 0° C. as a basic factor. The theoretical calculations showed an excellent agreement with the observed data. Ice forecasts were prepared from data obtained from polar stations. A map was prepared showing specific freezing and breakup centers and their patterns of movement from Matochkin Shar to the outlet of Kolyma River."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

29974. KARELIN, DMITRIĬ BORISOVICH, 1913-1953. Povysim kachestvo ledovykh prognozov. (Sovetskaiâ arktika, 1940. no. 8, p. 25-29, illus.) **Title tr.:** Let's improve the accuracy of ice forecasts.

"Long-range ice forecasts depend on wind, temperatures, pressure distribution, and other related factors. The accuracy of forecasts ranges from 100 percent for arctic areas adjacent to the European mainland to 40 percent for the eastern Arctic. The methods of periodic weather reporting by various stations along the arctic coast are briefly reviewed. More frequent reports are needed to furnish forecasts for navigation routes at least every ten days. The forecasts should state existing and expected ice conditions with a high degree of accuracy."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

29975. KAREL'SKIĬ SBORNIK. Lenigrad. Akademiâ nauk SSSR, 1929. 106 p. 4 text illus., and 32 illus. on 17 plates, map. (For free distribution). **Also pub. as:** Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Komissiiâ po izucheniiu plemennogo sostava naseleniâ SSSR i sopedel'nykh stran. Trudy, 1930. t. 16, *Zapadnofinskii sbornik*.

Contains four papers which appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names, viz. (titles translated):

ZOLOTAREV, D. A. In northwestern Karelia.

KAPITSA, L. L. Materials on the ethnographical characteristics of the Kondoka and Voknavolok districts of northwestern Karelia.

BOGDANOV, G. K. Wedding customs of the Karelians of Ukhta.

BOGDANOV, G. K. On the question of the status of folk poetry in Karelia.

Copy seen: DLC.

29976. KARITZKY, B. Zur Begutachtung der Erkältung und der Erkältungskrankheiten. (Archiv für orthopädische und Unfall-Chirurgie, 1939. Bd. 40, Heft 2, p. 170-73) *Title tr.:* Evaluation of colds and diseases due to cold.

Contains general notes on cold as cause of disease. It is pointed out that low temperature is usually an aggravating factor only, or acts merely as a release in postoperative conditions, in disturbances of the vegetative nervous system, chronic infection or exhaustion.

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29977. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Dem Andenken Anton Regulys. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1908. Bd. 8, p. 1-7) *Title tr.:* To the memory of Antal Reguly.

Contains biography of the Hungarian scholar (1818-1858), who made expeditions to the Lapps in 1840, Voguls, Ostyaks and Samoyeds in 1843-46. He traveled in the region between the Urals and the Rivers Irtysh and Ob', collected folk poetry (mostly from the Ostyaks), and also linguistic, ethnographical and archeological material. He published an ethnographical and geographical map of the northern Ural region in 1846.

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29978. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Forschungsreisen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1901. Anzeiger, Bd. 1, no. 1-2, p. 177-78; and 1902, Bd. 2, no. 2, p. 83) *Title tr.:* Expeditions.

Contains reports on journeys to the Ostyaks in 1898-1901. His principal task was to compile an Ostyak dictionary as complete as possible. He also collected folklore: phonograph recordings of songs, and ethnographical material: the first authentic photographs of the Ostyak sacrificial ceremonies were made. A statistical survey of the Ostyak population was carried out. *Copy seen:* InU.

29979. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Literatur über das Ostjakische und die Ostjaken. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1906. Anzeiger, Bd. 6, no. 1-3, p. 1-32) *Title tr.:* Literature about the Ostyaks and their language.

Contains critical evaluation of six works by S. K. Patkanov and four by Josef Pápay. The greatest merit of Patkanov was his collection of southern Ostyakian folk poetry, mythological beliefs, and his description of their material and spiritual culture. His linguistic works are said to lack exactness in transcription of words, etc., due to the brevity of his time (two weeks) among the Ostyaks, hence limited knowledge of their language.

Pápay, a Hungarian, lived among the Ostyaks of Obdorsk (near the mouth of the Ob' River), in 1898-99; his chief contribution was deciphering Vogulian poetry texts written down by Antal Reguly (1818-1858). Pápay also collected several epic songs himself and attempted to describe dialects, with limited success; his transcription too, according to Karjalainen, contains many weak points. Both Patkanov and Pápay tried to reconstruct the former social organization among the Ostyaks from their epic songs. Karjalainen disagrees with Lehrberg's and Pápay's theory of the Ostyaks' and Voguls' former settlements being between 56° and 67° N. lat. and thinks they formerly lived in the eastern part of European Russia.

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29980. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Ostjakkeja oppimassa, matkakirjeitä; I, Demjankan ostjakit; II, Ostjakkein uhritulilla; III, Kondan ostjakkein luona. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1900. v. 17, no. 1, p. 1-74, 12 plates) *Title tr.:* Learning from the Ostyak people, letters from a journey; I, Ostyaks of Demyanskoye; II, Ostyaks at the sacrificial fire; III, Among the Konda Ostyaks.

Copy seen: InU.

29981. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Ostjakkeja oppimassa, matkakirjeitä; IV, Irtyshilta Obille. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1900. v. 18, no. 1, p. 1-29, 2 plates) *Title tr.:* Learning from the Ostyak people, letters from a journey; IV, From the Irtysh to the Ob'.

Copy seen: InU.

29982. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Ostjakkeja oppimassa, matkakirjeitä; V, Vachin ostjakit. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1902. v. 20, no. 2, p. 1-32) **Title tr.:** Learning from the Ostyak people, letters from a journey; V, The Ostyaks of Vakh. **Copy seen:** InU.

29983. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Über M. A. Castrén's Transkription des Ostjakischen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1904. Anzeiger, Bd. 4, p. 97-112) **Title tr.:** On M. A. Castrén's transcription of the Ostyak language.

Contains critical consideration of the transcription used by Castrén in his *Versuch einer ostjakischen Sprachlehre*, 1849. The several inconsistencies are said to be due to the fact that Castrén was unable to check doubtful cases; his planned second trip to the Ostyaks never materialized; and he was prevented by illness from reading proofs of his book, a work, nonetheless, of considerable importance.

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29984. KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919. Zur ostjakischen und wogulischen Dialektkunde; statistisches. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1902. Bd. 2, p. 77-78) **Title tr.:** Statistics on the Ostyak and Vogul dialects.

Contains data on the strength of the seven chief Ostyakian dialects, named according to the regions where they are spoken: Irtysh (by 2,700 persons), Konda (2,300), Bereзов (3,300), Obdorsk (3,500), Surgut (2,300), Vakh (2,600), and upper Ob' (1,300). This total of some 18,000 Ostyaks represents an increase of about a thousand in the last fifty years. Short description of a Vogulian dialect is added.

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KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919, see also Setälä, E. N., and K. F. Karjalainen. Statistische Angaben Finnen u. Lappen. 1904. No. 31897.

KARJALAINEN, KUSTAA FREDRIK, 1871-1919, see also Steinitz, W. Lautsystem w.-sibir. Eingeborenen-sprachen 1939. No. 32256.

KARK, ROBERT MANOAH, see Bly, C. G., and others. Survival in cold. 1950. No. 28189.

KARK, ROBERT MANOAH, see also Gray, E. Le B., and others. Nutritional requirements men at work. 1951. No. 29376.

KARLSTROM, THOR NELS VINCENT, 1920-, see Péwé, T. L., and others. Multiple glaciation Alaska. 1953. No. 31287.

29985. KARPINSKIĬ, ALEKSANDR PETROVICH, 1846-1936. Ocherk fiziko-geograficheskikh uslovii evropelskoi Rossii v minuvshie geologicheskie periody. Sanktpeterburg, 1887. 36 p. diagr., fold. map. (Akademiia nauk SSSR, Zapiski, t. 55, prilozhenie 8) **Title tr.:** An outline of physico-geographical conditions of European Russia during past geological periods.

Contains an account on the land and sea distribution as from the lower Silurian epoch; it deals with the extent of the sea over the present mainland and connections (if any) with the oceans; their deposits; fossil remains; extent of glaciers during glacial periods, etc. Arctic areas are included. Bibliographical footnotes.

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29986. KARPLUS, MARTIN. Bird activity in the continuous daylight of arctic summer. (Ecology, Jan. 1952. v. 33, no. 1, p. 129-34, illus., table) 22 refs.

Contains account of a brief study of activity cycles of three nesting species (robin, thrush, redpoll) in the arctic summer. The observations led to the conclusion that the sleep-wakefulness cycle of these birds is governed by the environmental light. The nestling period in a robin family was four days shorter than in temperate latitudes; this is associated with a rise in growth rate resulting from the greater number of hours per day during which food was supplied by the parents.

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29987. KARPOVICH, L. L. Lesozagotoviteli Severa pered osenne-zimnim sezonom. (Lesnaja promyshlennost', Sept. 1950. t. 10, no. 9, p. 4-6) **Title tr.:** Lumbermen of the North facing the fall-winter season.

Brief survey of achievements and failures in logging operations in the northern parts of the European U.S.S.R. in winter 1949-50, and suggestions for improvement in the 1950-51 season. Training of specialists and use of proper methods in building up ice roads are stressed. Trusts

operating in the area are mentioned: among them Dvinoles (Dvina Forest) and Pechorles (Pechora Forest).

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29988. KARPOVICH, L. L. Zadachi lesozagotovitelei Severa. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Feb. 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 4-6) *Title tr.:* The tasks of the timber producers of the North.

Contains an outline of improvements within the scope of the fifth five-year plan: transfer of bases to forest-rich areas of Arkhangel'sk and Vologda provinces and Komi A.S.S.R.; year-round transportation especially on narrow-gauge railways; construction of homes, and of central repair stations; mechanization of the industry; tasks of the engineers, etc.

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29989. KARUTZ, RICHARD, 1867- . Die Völker Nord- und Mittel-Asiens. Stuttgart, Franckh, 1925. 120 p. 54 plates, map. (Atlas der Völkerkunde, Bd. 1) *Title tr.:* The peoples of North and Central Asia.

An ethnological atlas of pen drawings of selected scenes, types, and artifacts in ethnological museums of Germany, designed to give a brief characterization of each people treated: their origin, living place, mode of life, economy, and ideology. Accompanying each plate is explanatory text and literature references. The following northern peoples (among others) are thus characterized: Kamchadals (p. 16-19); Chukchis (p. 20-27); Koryaks (p. 28-31); Gilyaks (p. 32-37); several Tungus tribes (p. 38-51); Yakuts (p. 74-77); Samoyeds (p. 78-85); Voguls and Ostyaks (p. 86-91); and Yeniseians (p. 94-97).

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29990. KASSIN, N. G. Geologicheskie issledovaniia vdol' Murmanskoi zheleznoi dorogi. Stanitsia Kandalaksha - stanitsia Olen'ia tugo-zapadnaia chast' Kol'skogo poluostrova. Petrograd, 1923. 89 p. plate, fold. map. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Materialy po obshcheli i prikladnoi geologii, vyp. 43) *Title tr.:* Geological investigation along the Murmansk Railway: from station Kandalaksha to station Olen'ya, southwestern section of Kola Peninsula.

Contains a literature survey, account of the orography and topography (p. 10-17), description of outcrops (p. 18-45); brief petrographic sketch (p. 46-71);

geology (p. 72-81); glaciation (p. 82-85) and useful minerals (p. 86-89).

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KATANOV, N. F., see Troshechanskii, V. F. Évolutsiia shamanstva u iakutov. 1902. No. 32539.

29991. KATŠ, NIKOLAI IAKOVLEVICH, 1894- . O dinamike vechnoi merzloty v nizov'iaĥ Obi v posledniekovoe vremia. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1939. Otdel. biol., nov. seriia, t. 48, vyp. 2-3, p. 18-28, table) 28 refs. *Title tr.:* On the dynamics of permafrost on the Ob' lowlands during the post-glacial period.

"Analysis of peat and tree fragments in permafrost showed that the permafrost was formed during the post-glacial period. The earlier and present boundaries of boreal plant expansion indicate the probable degradation of permafrost, which was probably developed on the lowlands of the Ob' River as the result of climatic change."—SIPRE.

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29992. KATUL'SKIĬ. Medno-nikelevye mestorozhdeniia Moncha-tundry. (Razvedka nedr, 1934. no. 18, p. 20-22) *Title tr.:* Copper nickel ore deposits of the Moncha Tundras.

Contains some geological data and conditions of ore stratifications of the Nduayvench, Sopchuyvench and Kumuzh'ya Varaka deposits. They are on the western shore of Lake Imandra, 25 km. from the Imandra railroad station.

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29993. KATZ, H. R. Journey across the nunataks of central East Greenland, 1951. (Arctic, Mar. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 3-14, 11 illus. incl. map, diagr.) 11 refs.

Contains an account of a trip made in Aug. 1951 by a three-man party from the Lauge Koch expedition, which met and joined for part of the journey on the icecap, a weasel-equipped party of the French polar expedition of P.-É. Victor. The main results of this trip are briefly described here; for the scientific results, maps, etc., see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 23166. From Ella Ø (72°51' N. 25°02' W.) a circular route within roughly 72°30'-74° N. 31°-24° W. was covered by plane, weasel, and the northern leg of it, devoted to the study proper, on foot. Observations on temperature, winds, ice and glacier

conditions were also made during the preceding, southwestern and western leg of the journey on the weasels in cooperation with the French party. Geology of the westernmost part of central East Greenland was found to be very complex, crustal movements having apparently occurred up to the most recent epochs; it was also discovered that the Caledonian belt extends westward beyond any outcrop that can be found and, that during the Late Precambrian the geosynclinal trough had its central parts west of the present fjord-region; the western foreland of the Caledonian Syncline is therefore expected to be reached in the northernmost area, somewhere between 80° and 82° N.

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29994. KATZ, H. R. Raid géologique à travers les nunataks de l'est du Groenland, à la latitude 74° N. Note préliminaire sur des études faites en collaboration avec la "Lauge Koch-Ekspedition" sur la nord-est du Groenland. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 95-106, illus., 2 fold. maps) ref. **Title tr.:** A geologic traverse of the nunataks of East Greenland at latitude 74° N. Preliminary note on studies made in collaboration with the Lauge Koch Expedition on northeast Greenland.

Contains record of observations made by a party of three led by the author, July 29-Aug. 29, 1951. Equipment and program are briefly described, and a chronological account of the journey given. From Ella Ø the group went west by airplane and skis to Cecilia Nunatak on the edge of the inland ice, north by weasel over the ice to Hobbs Land (approx. 74° N. 30° W.), east and southeast by foot and skis to the east coast of Strindbergs Land (approx. 73°45' N. 24°30' W.), and thence by aircraft to Ella Ø. Climate, equipment, terrain, vegetation, and geology are reported. The Caledonian mt. chain was found to extend at least as far west as rock outcrops occurred. Sedimentary strata, and Tertiary (?) basalt capping mountains over 2000-2400 meters are briefly described. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

KATZENSTEIN, JACK, see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State

earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

29995. KAVRAÏSKIÏ, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1884- . Sovmestnoe opredelenie vremeni i shirot'y po sootvetstvuiushchim vysotam zvezd s efemeridami fârkikh zvezd dlâ shirot ot +50° do +80°, vychislennymi Astronomicheskim institutom. Leningrad, Glav. red. obshechetechnicheskoi lit-ry, 1936. 179 p. diagrs., tables. Text in Russian and English throughout. **Title tr.:** Simultaneous determination of time and latitude by corresponding altitudes of stars with the ephemerides of bright stars for the latitudes from 60° to 80° computed by the Astronomical Institute.

The principles and practice of this method of latitude determination, originally proposed in 1899 by N. O. Shchetkin and considerably modified by the author, are presented. Its application is stressed for high latitudes, as enabling accurate astronomical observations based on the brighter stars, visible even during polar days. An ephemeris for latitudes 60°-80° N. (also given, p. 71-168) was computed by the Institute to serve the need of arctic explorers. The essential features of Shchetkin's method are presented (p. 66-69). **Copy seen:** DLC.

29996. KAZ, B. L. K voprosu o lechebnoi pomoshehi pri otmorozheniâkh v voennoe vremâ. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1942, no. 9, p. 21-28) **Title tr.:** On the question of medical aid for frostbite in wartime.

Deals with the external causes of frostbite, including humidity and wind; effects of foot-wear; body parts mostly affected; hospitalization time, surgical intervention and its frequency in various degrees of cold injury; therapy in various degrees of frostbite and successive phases of the syndrome; disposition of frostbite casualties in the field.

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KAZANSKIÏ, M. M., see Shul'man, A. R., and M. M. Kazanskiï. Teoret. osnovaniâ tablits ledianogo pokrova. 1946. No. 32028.

29997. KAZANTSEV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAEVICH, 1893- . Gost' iz kosmosa. (Tekhnika molodezhi. Mar. 1951. t. 19, no. 3, p. 28-34, illus., map) **Title tr.:** A guest from the cosmos.

An attempt to explain the phenomenon of the so-called Tunguska meteorite, ob-

served June 30, 1908 in Podkamennaya Tunguska basin, by the hypothesis of a space ship from Mars propelled by atomic energy, which exploded approaching the surface of the earth. The exposition of this fantastic hypothesis is interspersed with various astronomical, astrophysical and geographical comments, including description of the phenomenon, and note of work of L. A. Kulik who, over 20 years, made almost annual explorations of the devastation caused by the meteorite's fall. Map indicates site (60°55' N. 101° 57' E.) and extent of the light and sound effects. Author's hypothesis called forth criticism by F. G. Fesenkov and others, *O Tungusskom meteorite*, 1951, q. v.

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29998. KAZARINOV, A. P. Zimnee pitanie kamchatskogo sobol'ia. (Priroda, 1946, no. 4, p. 62-63, table) **Title tr.:** Winter food of the Kamchatka sable.

Contains notes on the habitat, life habits and food of *Martes zibellina kamchadalica* in winter time. This sable inhabits chiefly forested and shrubby mountain slopes, and nomadizes through the winter season. Its food (see table) consists of field-mice, fish (salmon), some birds, hares, berries and nuts.

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KEANE, JOHN F., Jr., see Grand, N. G., and others. Transplantability mouse adenocarcinoma frozen. 1952. No. 29363.

29999. KEDERICK, BOB. Alaska's Lake Eklutna hydroelectric project. (Explosives engineer, Nov.-Dec. 1953. v. 31, no. 6, p. 175-79, 88, illus.)

Contains an account of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation project to harness the flow of Lake Eklutna, 33 miles northeast of Anchorage in the Chugach Mts. Construction of a tunnel from the lake to the future power plant on Knik Arm near Glenn Highway is described in some detail. The project will provide more than 140 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy for greater Anchorage and the Matanuska valley.

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30000. KEDROV, L. Kartografiia Krafnego Severa. (Geodezist, 1938. god 14, no. 9, p. 11-15) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Cartography of the far North.

Contains a short outline of geodetic and cartographic work in arctic U.S.S.R. As of Oct. 1937, 1,372 astronomic and 975

trigonometric points had been determined. The area surveyed equals 700,000 sq. km. The following arctic maps are noted as published: geological map, scale 1:6 million (Vsesoŭznyi Arkhticheskil institut, Leningrad, 1937); map of mineral resources, 1:5 million; (*ibid.*, 1937); composite geographical and geological map, 1:2,500,000 (*ibid.*, 1937); map of the entire arctic area, with geographical outline, 1:10 million (*ibid.*, 1938); economic maps (1:1 million) of (1) Chukotka-Anadyr National District, (2) Yamal and (3) Gydansk Peninsulas (*ibid.*, 1938). The Hydrographic Service of Glavsermoput' made an air survey the Lena and Olenek Rivers and an air visual survey of Chukotsk Peninsula.

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KEEGAN, HUGH L., see Hedeon, R. A., and H. L. Keegan. Use lindane & dieldrin, mosquito aduclitides Alaska. 1952. No. 29587.

30001. KEIGHLEY, LARRY. The Arctic is an awful land. (Saturday evening post, Nov. 14, 1953. v. 226, no. 20, p. 24-25, 124-27, col. illus., text map)

Contains a popular account of the five arctic weather stations at Resolute, Mould Bay, Isachsen, Eureka, and Alert in the Canadian Arctic Islands. Transportation and supply problems are briefly discussed, together with a description of the duties and recreation of the Canadian-American groups of weather observers at each post.

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30002. KEIL, KARL. Frostbekämpfung im hohen Norden. (Meteorologische Rundschau, July-Aug. 1947. Bd. 1, p. 40-41) **Title tr.:** Frost prevention in the far North.

"Short note on successful Russian experiments to maintain agricultural activity and to build houses and roads on permafrost soil under extreme arctic conditions in Siberia. The frozen soil must be melted, the moss layer removed and careful observations of the melted layer must be made in order to prevent underground ice explosions, which can completely destroy houses, roads and fields."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 382.

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30003. KEITHAHN, EDWARD LINNAEUS, 1900- Notes on the origin of the totem pole. (In: Alaskan Science

Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 240-45)

Contains discussion on the age and origin of totem poles, developed most fully among the Haidas of the Queen Charlotte Islands: are they prehistoric or post-European? The largest and finest of them were constructed between 1830 and 1880, and iron-bladed adzes were required for their carving. The argillite carvings developed after 1775. The tradition of carving interior house posts, graveyard figures and miniature figures is old, however, and presumably goes back to Asiatic prototypes. The Asiatic art style could have been brought to the Pacific Northwest by shipwrecked sailors, or by wooden sculptures cast upon the coast by drift. The shaman's charms and carved sticks or canes may be also considered as prototypes of totem poles.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

30004. KELLER, JOSEPH BISHOP, 1911- , and E. GOLDSTEIN. Water wave reflection due to surface tension and floating ice. (American Geophysical Union. Transactions, Feb. 1953. v. 34, no. 1, p. 43-48, graphs) 2 refs.

"... Two distinct but related problems are considered: the reflection of water waves from a region covered by floating matter, and the reflection of water waves from a region having an appreciable surface tension. The results are obtained from shallow water theory on the supposition that the depth is small compared to the wavelength."—Authors' abstract.

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30005. KELLGREN, JONAS HENRIK, and others. On deep hyperalgesia and cold pain. (Clinical science, July 1948. v. 7, no. 1, p. 13-27, 5 figs.) 18 refs. Other authors: A. J. McGowan, and E. S. R. Hughes

Contains a study of pain observed in patients whenever the affected part was cooled. The characteristics of this pain, its similarity with pain arising from muscles and joints, and the concomitant hypersensitivity of deep tissues to mechanical stimuli are described, and experimentally elucidated. It is suggested that deep hyperalgesia with cold pain be considered as a definite clinical entity.

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KELLOGG, CHARLES EDWIN, 1902- . Soils of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30006. KELLY, FRANK J., and R. A. WISE. Observations on cold sensitivity. (American journal of medicine, Sept. 1953. v. 15, no. 3, p. 431-38, illus., tables) 39 refs.

Contains presentation of a case with unusual sensitivity of the hands to exposure to low environmental temperature, together with quantitative observations on the curative effects of various drugs. The sensitivity was apparently acquired following an undiagnosed skin disease of the hands. The literature of the previous three decades is reviewed and evaluated.

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30007. KELSALL, JOHN P. Biological investigation of the Thelon Game Sanctuary, 1951. (Arctic circular, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 7-8)

Contains a brief report on a survey of musk oxen made in July-Aug. as part of the continuing Barren Ground Caribou Study of the Canadian Wildlife Service. In a previous examination made by C. H. Clarke in 1937, about 300 animals were estimated to live in the Sanctuary (63°-65° N. 100°-108° W.). The present survey indicated the presence of over 1,000 musk oxen, suggesting that the Sanctuary is serving the purpose for which it was established. Summering Canada geese, barren-ground grizzlies, and evidence of a mass drowning of caribou are noted.

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30008. KELSALL, JOHN P. Caribou calving studies, 1951. (Arctic circular, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 6-7)

Contains an account of caribou calving and calves in the Bathurst Inlet area (67°30' N. 108°30' W.) of Mackenzie District. Over 5,000 caribou with 500 calves were observed in May; the calves were found to be most precocious, swimming when about 12 hours old and at one day's age outrunning (tired) men. The investigation was made by the author and N. G. Perret, while engaged in the continuing Barren Ground Caribou Study for the Canadian Wildlife Service.

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30009. KELSEY, MAVIS PARROTT, 1912- . Acute exposure of flyers to arctic waters. (Air surgeon's bulletin, Feb. 1944. v. 1, no. 2, p. 7-10, illus.)

Contains a number of case histories selected out of fifty, concerning mainly flyers in subarctic waters. This is followed by a description of symptoms as

they appear successively in persons immersed in cold water and the causes of these symptoms. An outline of first aid, treatment, prevention, proper training, clothing, etc., concludes the article.

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30010. KEL'SIEV, A. I. Antropologicheskii ocherk Loparef; prodolzhenie i okonechanie. (Obschestvo liubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiia, 1886. t. 49, vyp. 1, col. 1-46, tables) **Title tr.:** Anthropological sketch of Lapps: continuation and conclusion.

Contains description, measurements, indexes, etc., of arms and legs, head and face, color of skin, hair and eyes; notes on bones, proportions of the Lapp body, characterization of the Lappish type, temper, etc.

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30011. KEL'SIEV, A. I. Otchet ob antropologicheskikh rezul'tatakh ego poezdki na Sïever Rossii. (Obschestvo liubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiia, t. 27. Antropologicheskii otdel. Trudy, 1878. t. 3, p. 350-54) **Title tr.:** Report on the results of his anthropological journey to the Russian North.

Contains account of a trip to the Kola Peninsula and Lapland in 1877; note of the anthropological, archeological and linguistic materials collected. Thirty-five Lapps from 11 places were measured, etc.

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30012. KEL'SIEV, A. I. Voprosy po izucheniiu loparef. (Obschestvo liubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiia, t. 27. Antropologicheskii otdel. Trudy, 1878. t. 3, p. 114-22) **Title tr.:** Questions on studies on the Lapps.

Contains a critical review of articles in current periodicals on the physical anthropology of Lapps; description of the Lapp skull, differences between the Russian and Swedish Lapps, etc.

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30013. KENK, ROMAN, 1898- The fresh-water triclads (Turbellaria) of Alaska. (U. S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1953. v. 103, no. 3322, p. 163-86, 5 fig. (incl. map), 3 plates). 32 refs.

Contains a study of triclad flatworms collected in streams, tundra lakes and pools, etc., during a trip in the summer of 1950, mainly along Steese, Elliot and other highways of the Territory and

around Point Barrow and Umiat. Four species, all new, are described: *Phagocata nivea* sp. n.; *Polycelis borealis* n. sp.; *Dendrocoelopsis piriformis* n. sp. and *Dendrocoelopsis alaskensis*, n. sp. The findings suggest close relationship of the Alaskan fresh-water fauna with that of East Asia. The study was aided by the Arctic Institute of North America and the U. S. Office of Naval Research.

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30014. KENNEDY, CLARENCE HAMILTON, 1879- A new species of *Somatochlora* (Odonata) with notes on the *cingulata* group. (Canadian entomologist, 1917. v. 49, p. 229-36, illus., plate 13)

Contains a description of a new species of dragonflies, *Somatochlora walkeri*, male, collected on the Kuskokwim River, Alaska, by A. Stecker; and critical notes on the following related species: *S. hudsonica* (Fort Resolution, Mackenzie District), *S. albicincta*, female (Kodiak Island) and *S. septentrionales* (Hudson Bay region and Labrador).

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30015. KENNEDY, CLYDE. Cannibal cod in an arctic lake. (Natural history, Feb. 1953. v. 62, p. 78-82, illus.)

Contains a popular account of investigations made on Ogak Lake (62°53' N. 67°13' W.) at the head of Ney Harbour, southern Baffin Island. Depth, temperature and salinity were determined the latter revealing the bottom water to be salty. Landlocked, cannibalistic cod living in the lake are described. Other arctic lakes with known land-locked cod, especially Lake Mogil'noye on Kildin Island, are also noted. The study was made in 1951 by Dr. Maxwell Dunbar while with the Canadian Eastern Arctic Fisheries Investigation on the *Calanus*, and in 1952 by a two-man party from McGill University, the McCall-Dawson Expedition.

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30016. KENNEDY, GEORGE CLAYTON, 1919- Geology and mineral deposits of Jumbo basin, southeastern Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 46 p. illus., 10 maps (7 fold.), 3 graphs. (U. S. Geological Survey. Professional paper 251) 82 refs.

Contains a report of investigations during July 17-Sept. 24, 1944, for iron and copper in the Jumbo basin, Prince of Wales Island. The location, physical geography, and general geology of the

region are described; then follows detailed report on mineralogy, petrology, and ore formation. All known ore deposits are in contact with or lie near an intrusive stock occupying about ten sq. mi. in the eastern part of the basin. Magnetite deposits are discussed. Analyses of rocks, minerals, and ore samples are given. **Copy seen:** DGS; DLC.

KENNEDY, GEORGE CLAYTON, 1919-, see also Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

30017. KENNEDY, KAY J. Oil development in Alaska. (Western miner, May 1953. v. 26, no. 5, p. 44-45)

Contains an historical summary and chronology of petroleum investigations in Alaska since discovery of oil in 1853. Development has been discouraged by (1) government ownership of land, (2) antiquated land laws, and (3) lack of capital for private companies. Three small oil companies and their areas are listed. The U. S. Navy has abandoned its Petroleum No. 4 Reserve program in northern Alaska after eight years' work. The region shows great promise, but cannot be developed by private companies until Congress makes the land available. Little is known of oil possibilities in central and southern Alaska.

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30018. KENNEDY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, 1915-. Growth, maturity, fecundity and mortality in the relatively unexploited whitefish, *Coregonus clupeaformis*, of Great Slave Lake. (Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Journal, Sept. 1953. v. 10, no. 7, p. 413-41, chart, diagr., 5 graphs, 9 tables) 8 refs.

"Ages were determined of 6,571 whitefish for which sizes were recorded. A length-weight relationship, the percentage of both sexes mature at each age, the sex ratio, the proportion of mature females that spawn annually and the relationship between size of fish and number of eggs were determined from smaller samples. Growth rate is difficult to assess . . . but it seems to be slower than in more southerly lakes. Growth appears to be limited to the period June to September inclusive. The total annual mortality rate of 61 percent represents the unexploited condition—four years of commercial fishing . . . produced no obvious change . . . A more

intensive fishery would probably increase sustained yield."—Author's abstract.

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30019. KENNEDY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, 1915-. The morphometry of the coregonine fishes of Great Bear Lake, N. W. T. (Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Journal, Apr. 1953. v. 10, no. 2, p. 51-61, 10 tables) 5 refs.

"Morphometric measurements and counts were made on representative samples of 78 lake whitefish *Coregonus clupeaformis*, 77 ciscoes *Leucichthys arctedii*, and 8 round whitefish *Prosopium cylindraceum* from Great Bear Lake, N. W. T. The amount of variability found within this homogeneous population of whitefish casts doubt on the validity of some of the species of whitefish which have been described from this region. The same can be said of the ciscoes."—Author's abstract.

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30020. KENT, ROCKWELL, 1882-. Greenland: an obligation. (American-Scandinavian review, Sept. 1940. v. 28, no. 2, p. 204-209, 3 illus.)

Contains sketch of the material resources (poor), the Danish administration (altruistic), Greenland's impotence for air communication, native rights and hazard of their infringement, in American occupation of Greenland bases.

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30021. KENYON, KARL WALTON, 1918-, and F. WILKE. Migration of the northern fur seal *Callorhinus ursinus*. (Journal of mammalogy, Feb. 1953. v. 34, no. 1, p. 86-98, illus. tables) 29 refs.

Contains a summary of published information, and unpublished data for the past ten years, with special emphasis on animals breeding on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Information includes range, distribution and migration, monthly occurrence at sea, factors affecting distribution, tagging results, etc.

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30022. KENYON, KARL WALTON, 1918-, and V. B. SCHEFFER, 1906-. The seals, sea-lions, and sea otter of the Pacific Coast; information with drawings to aid in field identification. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1953. 28 p. illus. (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Wildlife Leaflet 344)

Contains descriptions, drawings, and

photographs of the northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*), the Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata*), the California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), the hair seal (*Phoca vitulina*), the elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), and the sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*). Descriptions include information on range, breeding, and feeding habits. A table gives a summary of identifying characteristics. Animals range from Mexico to the central Bering Sea. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

30023. KEPLER, MILTON O. A case of endocardial fibro-elastosis with patent ductus arteriosus from above the Arctic Circle. (Northwestern medicine, Sept. 1952. v. 51, no. 9, p. 775-77, illus.) 3 refs.

Contains a case report of an Indian infant from Fort Yukon, Alaska, with familial and past history, laboratory and autopsy findings, pathology, etc.

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30024. KERÄNEN, JAAKKO, 1883-, and **V. V. KORHONEN.** Climate. (In: Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland, pub. in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 100-128, 14 text maps, graph, 3 tables) 20 refs.

Contains an extensive summary of climatic features for Finland, including many data on the northernmost section. Subjects discussed include: (1) total insolation; (2) dates and duration of each season; (3) growing period and its thermal conditions; (4) mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; (5) frost; (6) winds; (7) humidity; (8) cloudiness; (9) fog; (10) rain; (11) ice and snow conditions; (12) thunderstorms; and (13) climatic fluctuations.

Copy seen: DGS.

KERÄNEN, JAAKKO, 1883-, see also Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

KERNOHAN, GEORGE ANDREW, see Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Heat loss from toes immersion cold water. 1951. No. 29394.

KERR, DONALD P., see Putnam, D. F., and others. Canadian regions. 1952. No. 31505.

KERR, E. H., see Hunter, J., and others. Relation between joint stiffness upon

exposure to cold and . . . synovial fluid. 1952. No. 29734.

30025. KERRICH, G. J. A preliminary study of the European species of the genus *Eudiaborus* mihi (Hym. Ichneumonidae). (Opuscula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, häft. 2-3, p. 151-59, illus.)

Contains a preliminary revision of ichneumon flies of hymenopterous genus Eudiaborus; with a provisional key to the species, females; and descriptions of eight species from various regions. Four species, native to Swedish and Finnish Lapland (one occurs also in Dudinka, on lower Yenisey River, Siberia) are included.

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30026. KERSTEN, MILES STOKES, 1913-. Determination of thermal properties of soils for investigation of airfield construction in arctic and sub-arctic regions. St. Paul, Minnesota, Jan. 1948. vi, 90 p. illus. incl. 18 fig., 5 plates, graphs, tables. (Minnesota. University. Institute of Technology. Engineering Experiment Station) 2 refs.

"Variations of the coefficient of thermal conductivity were determined by tests conducted on 14 soils. The coefficient of thermal conductivity increases with temperature above freezing, shows little change below freezing, increases with moisture content when at a constant density, increases with density when at constant moisture content, and is higher for well-graded soils with angular particles than for poorly-graded soils with rounded particles. The specific heats are approximately equal for a variety of soils and decrease with decreasing temperatures. The thermal conductivity results obtained for the soils tested can be used as a basis for thermal conductivity estimates of other soils with similar physical characteristics of mineral composition, gradation and particle surface."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30027. KERSTEN, MILES STOKES, 1913-. Thermal conductivity of soil. (International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. 2d, Rotterdam. Proceedings, 1948. v. 3, p. 12-15, table, graphs). 2 refs.

"More than 600 thermal conductivity tests were made on 14 soils, mostly from arctic regions. Four mean temperatures, 70°, 40°, 25°, and -30° F., were used. The conductivity at 70° F. averaged five percent higher than at 40° F. The tests below freezing showed no marked

variation, particularly at low moisture contents. The conductivity at 25° F. became less than that at 40° F. as the moisture content increased. The thermal conductivity value below freezing became progressively greater than that above freezing with continued increase in moisture. No tests were conducted on soils at moisture contents greater than 36 percent. The rate of increase of conductivity with an increase in density was approximately the same for any moisture content for a given soil. The thermal conductivity of a given material is dependent upon particle size and shape. Thermal conductivity differs appreciably with different mineral constituents of soil such as trap rock, granite, feldspar, and quartz."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DA.

KERSTEN, MILES STOKES, 1913—, see also Carlson, H., and M. S. Kersten. Calculation depth freezing. 1953. No. 28454.

30028. KERTSELI, N. G. Nfeskol'ko slov o Mezenskikh Samofedakh. (Obshchestvo l'ubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, t. 13, vyp. 1, Etnograficheskii otdel. Trudy, 1874. kn. 3, vyp. 1, p. 69-71) **Title tr.:** Some words on the Samoyeds of the Mezen' River.

Natural conditions of the Mezen' and Pechora basins are sketched, and an attempt made to explain the name "Samoyed". Description is given of their religion: the gods and idols, the shaman and his functions, the sacred status of animals. The paper is based on literature and accounts of G. Sokolov.

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KESHISHIAN, JOHN M., see Beattie, E. J., and others. Refrigeration surgery aorta. 1953. No. 28024.

30029. KESSEL, BRINA. Distribution and migration of the European starling in North America. (Condor, 1953. v. 55, no. 2, p. 49-67, sketch maps) 67 refs.

"The European starling, since its first successful establishment in New York City in 1890 and 1891, has expanded its range, and now occurs throughout southern Canada, the United States except southern Florida, and in extreme northeastern Mexico."—Author's summary, p. 63-64. The first record of the starling in Alaska has been reported by T. F. Smith who observed a single starling

near the Juneau airport on April 17, 1952 (p. 65).

Copy seen: MH-Z.

KESTEN, S. N., see James, W. F., and others. Can. deposits uranium & thorium. 1950. No. 29852.

30030. KESTNER, OTTO, 1873—. Strahlenmessung nördlich des Polarkreises. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1927. Bd. 217, Heft 3/4, p. 504-508, fig.) **Title tr.:** Radiation measurements north of the Arctic Circle.

Contains a report on measurements of solar radiation made at Abisko (68°21' N. 18° E.) on Aug. 9-12, 1926, and at Svolvaer (Lofoten Islands) on Aug. 14-18, 1926; a calibrated cadmium cell was used. It was found that at the same altitude of the sun, ultraviolet radiation is stronger north of the Arctic Circle than in the moderate climate.

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30031. KESTNER, OTTO, 1873—, and W. BORCHARDT. Weitere Strahlenmessungen nördlich des Polarkreises. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1927. Bd. 218, Heft 3/4, p. 469-74, 2 fig., 3 tables) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Further radiation measurements north of the Arctic Circle.

Contains a continuation and extension of the senior author's study *Strahlenmessung nördlich des Polarkreises* (q.v.). In addition to the previous station on the Lofoten Islands, measurements were made on a steamer north of Trondheim and at Tromsø. Measurements this time started earlier (in June 1927) in order to explore conditions when the sun is higher in the sky. Earlier findings were confirmed, viz. that north of the Arctic Circle ultraviolet radiation is stronger than in Central Europe at corresponding altitudes of the sun, while the temperature, both in the sun and in the shade, is lower. The possible reasons for the stronger ultraviolet radiation are discussed.

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30032. KETTUNEN, LAURI, 1885—. Karjalaisen heimon ja "karjalan kielen" iästä ja alkuperästä. (Virittäjä, 1940. v. 44, no. 3, p. 129-44; no. 4, p. 282-301) **Title tr.:** On the origin and age of the Karelian tribe and the "Karelian language."

Contains a contribution to the linguistic and ethnic problem of the Karelians. Their language almost identical with Finnish, has been somewhat in-

fluenced by Vespian (60 cases) and Votian (7 cases). Karelia has been settled since the eighth century A. D. by a people coming from western Finland. In the greater part of Karelia ceded by the treaty of 1323 to Russia, the Karelians adopted the Orthodox faith, while in the rest of Karelia remaining under Swedish sovereignty, they were exposed to western cultural influence. The Karelians preserved the old common Finnish folk poetry very well. Summary in German, p. 271-73, 403. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30033. KEYLAND, NILS. Om renslakten och beredningen af renhudar hos Frostvikens lappar. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1913-18. v. 30, no. 16, p. 1-34, 41 illus.) **Title tr.:** On the slaughtering of reindeer and the preparation of hides among the Frostvik Lapps.

Contains description how a reindeer is butchered, the skinning, the cutting up and drying of the meat, preparation of hides for clothing, etc.

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30034. KHALDEEV, VENIAMIN DI-OMIDOVICH. Demograficheskie profili yakutov. (Sovetskaja Aziia, 1930. god 6, no. 1-2, p. 130-31) **Title tr.:** The demographic profile of the Yakuts.

Contains remarks on the vital statistics of Yakuts: from 1897 to 1926 the male population increased 3.1 and the female only 0.9 per thousand. The slow growth of population is caused by bad sanitary conditions and high child mortality.

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30035. KHANDROSS, L. M. Spirt iz lishafnikov. (Priroda, 1939, no. 8, p. 118-20) **Title tr.:** Alcohol from lichens.

Contains historical notes on preparation of alcohol from various lichens, including some data on the factory at Pinega in Arkhangel'sk province; evaluation of certain lichens (*Cetraria cucullata*, *Cladonia rangiferina*, *C. alpestra* and *Alectoria ochroleuca*) promising for the alcohol industry; chemical analyses of these species; and discussion of the importance of lichens as raw material for distilling. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

30036. KHANOV, A. I. Vozdushnye puti po severnomu i vostochnomu poberezh'iu SSSR. (Sovetskaja Aziia, 1930. v. 6, no. 3-4, p. 129-40, 4 plans) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Air routes along the northern and eastern coasts of the U.S.S.R.

Contains account of flights to Novaya Zemlya and Kara Sea (1925, Chukhnovskii), on the route Severnyy Mys - Vrangeli Island - Bulun - Irkutsk (1927, Lukht and Koshelev) and Vladivostok - Kolyuchinskaya Guba (1928, Koshelev and others). Flight conditions and experience and convenience of landing places are noted; illustrated by schematic plans, including (p. 140) plan of Kolyuchinskaya Guba (66°50' N. 174°24' W.).

Copy seen: DLC.

30037. KHARITONOV, L. I. Geologicheskaja karta SSSR; masshtab 1:1,000,000; Ob'iasnitel'naja zapiska k listu R-36-37 (Murmansk). Leningrad-Moskva, Gosud. izd-vo geologich. lit-ry, 1939. 19 p. 1 ref. (In: U.S.S.R. Komitet po delam geologii. Geologicheskaja karta SSSR.) **Title tr.:** Geological map of the U.S.S.R.; scale 1:1,000,000; Explanatory note to the sheet R-36-37 (Murmansk).

The sheet R-36-37 covers that part of the Kola Peninsula northward from 68° N. lat., which belongs to the Murmansk Province of the R. S. F. S. R. The explanatory note characterizes the geographical location of the area, its main oro-hydrographical features, stratigraphy, intrusive formations, and tectonics. The sources are indicated in introduction and in appended bibliography.

Copy seen: DGS (notes only).

30038. KHARUZINA, VERA NIKOLAEVNA, 1867-1931. Tungusy: étnograficheskiy ocherk. Moskva, Moskovskii rabochii, 1928. 54 p. illus. **Title tr.:** The Tungus; an ethnographical sketch.

Contains popular account of the outer and inner aspects of Tungus life with many ethnographic details. Their physical appearance and character traits are given: honesty, hospitality, ability to sustain cold and hunger, good orientation and sense of direction are stressed. Separate chapters deal with their occupations: reindeer-breeding, fishing, sea and forest hunting, and dog-breeding. The reindeer is used for riding and as draft animal. Dogs are trained to hunting and the sledge harness. Details are given on hunting methods for seals, bears, wild reindeer, squirrels, and other animals. Making of fish nets, use of boats and sledges, their tents (*urasa*) covered with birch bark or reindeer skins, clothing for men and women, tattooing of the face are described. Details are given on the

preparation of food, storage and drying of fish (making *âukola*), use of berries, etc. Wedding customs, rearing of children, division of work between men and women, songs, games and pastimes are discussed. The nomadic mode of life, and the custom of *nymet* or dividing the hunting take are mentioned. Beliefs in spirits, superstitions and tabus, unbloody and bloody sacrifices (stabbing of reindeer), bear ceremonies and shamanism are described, followed by an account of social organization and election of "princes" among the Tungus. There is throughout no indication to which tribe or locality certain customs are attributed. The author's sources of information are not stated. **Copy seen:** DLC; NN.

30039. KHASKELEVICH M. G., and V. I. VASIL'KOVAN. Nekotorye novye meropriiatiia v lechenii otmorozhenii. (Vrachebnoe delo, 1941. god 23, no. 2, col. 95-102) **Title tr.:** Some new measures in frostbite therapy.

Contains information based on the author's experience with frost injuries, including their physiopathology; the character of ensuing gangrene; immediate therapy in hypothermia and frostbite (placing in warm surroundings, massage, calcium-chloride intravenously, hot tea, etc.); therapy of local injury (leeches, ointment dressing, short waves). This item was previously listed as No. 8587. English translation by E. R. Hope is in DLC. **Copy seen:** DSG.

KHATANZIEV, P. E., see Bouda, K. E. Erste ostjakische Buch. 1932. No. 28265.

30040. KHAVKIN, L. L. Karkas dlia lecheniia otmorozhenii otkrytym sposobom. (Gospital'noe delo, 1944, no. 6, p. 53, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:** A frame for open treatment of frostbite.

Contains description of cloth-covered framework for open treatment of the feet, with an electric bulb keeping the interior at 37° C. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30041. KHAZANOVICH, K. K. Èvdialit Lovozerskikh tundr. (Razvedka nedr, 1934, no. 4, p. 22-23) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Eudialites of the Lovozerskiye Tundras.

Contains some data on eudialite prospecting in 1933. Eudialite veins and eudialite content (40 percent) ores were found in the Pargan'yun, Alluayv and Karnasurt Mts., estimated resources 5

million tons. Some results of ore concentration experiments are also given. Mt. Pargan'yun is 36 km. from Kirovsk.

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30042. KHERASKOV, N. Skhema tektoniki Verkhofianskoï skladechatoi zony. (Sovetskaiâ geologiâ, 1935. t. 5, no. 4, p. 368-83, sketch map) **Title tr.:** An outline of the tectonics of the Verkhoyansk folding zone.

Contains an outline of the principles of the tectonic subdivision of the studied region (62°-70° N.) between Lena and Indigirka Rivers; notes on the main sedimentary series formed by Upper Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic and possibly Cretaceous rocks; notes on the uplift of the old bottom. The main sedimentary series of the folded area are described and relation discussed between the elements of folding and orographic forms. A general survey is given of the structure of the folded zone. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30043. KHLATIN, S. A. Vosstanovlenie lesov v usloviakh taezhnoi zony. (Lesnoe khoziaistvo, Dec. 1952. t. 5, no. 12, p. 31-33) **Title tr.:** Restoration of forests in taiga zone conditions.

Increased utilization of northern forests and mechanization of the logging industry threatens to impoverish the timber resources of the U.S.S.R. The coniferous forest has a natural regeneration after cutting of barely 30 to 40 percent (the fir only 19 percent), and 40 to 50 percent are replaced by deciduous forest. Means of reforestation are discussed and, among others, slash-burning is recommended. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30044. KHLOPIN, V. A. Soderzhanie geliâ v Belomorskoï smolânoi rude. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1926, Ser. A, p. 195-98) **Title tr.:** Content of helium in uranite of the White Sea region.

Contains description of an experiment to determine the helium content of uraninite ore from three localities on the White Sea coast; the method is discussed and the results of analysis given (table, p. 197). **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30045. KHMZYNIKOV, PAVEL KONSTANTINOVICH, 1896- Ledânoi pokrov. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil SSSR. Trudy. Seriiâ âkutskaiâ, 1934. no. 19,

p. 165-90, illus., tables) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Ice cover.

"Deformation of the ice cover, the thickness and structure of ice in the valley of the Yana River were studied during the winter. Ice formed at the rate of 2 cm./day over rivers and 1-2 cm./day over lakes at the beginning of winter. The rate of ice formation depends on the thickness of the superimposed snow cover. River ice on the Yana estuary measured 226 cm. in thickness under 5 cm. of snow, and 180 cm. under 40 cm. of snow. Icings, called naleds, ranging from 20-25 cm. in thickness, are frequently found on the ice surface near the estuary."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

30046. KHYMYZNIKOV, PAVEL KON-STANTINOVICH, 1896- . Peremerzanie řany v verkhnei i srednei chastíakh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil SSSR. Trudy. Seriiã fakutskaiã, 1934. No. 19, p. 192-94, illus., tables) **Title tr.:** Freezing of the Yana River in upper and middle sections.

"Severe freezing in northeastern Siberia causes the complete freezing of many small rivers. Investigations during 1927-1929 showed that, even large rivers as the Yana freeze solidly in the upper and middle reaches, where the ice thickness reached 1.67 m. Transparent compact layers of ice occurred in the upper and middle horizons and changed into a white, porous mass of ice with many air bubbles near the bottom of the river prior to complete freezing."—SIPRE.

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30047. KHYMYZNIKOV, PAVEL KON-STANTINOVICH, 1896- . Vechnaiã merzlota. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil SSSR. Trudy. Seriiã fakutskaiã, 1934. No. 19, p. 76-83, illus., tables) **Title tr.:** Permafrost.

"The basin of the Yana River is in a permafrost region. Soil temperature measurements indicated that summer thawing does not extend beyond 0.4 m. and the upper soil layers register temperatures above 0° C. for a maximum of two months. Soil thawed at a rate of about 1 cm./day in June. The basic thawing factors are relief, microrelief, and soil composition particularly that of the upper layers. The thawing rate is higher under river and sea bottoms where the maximum depth of permafrost

is estimated at about 1 m. Soil samples were taken in autumn when the surface of the ground was frozen. The interspersed thawed layers of these samples had an increased moisture content."—SIPRE.

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30048. KHYMYZNIKOV, PAVEL KON-STANTINOVICH, 1896- . Vskrytie i zamerzanie. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil SSSR. Trudy. Seriiã fakutskaiã, 1934. No. 19, p. 232-52, tables) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Opening and freezing.

"The mean duration of the ice cover over the Yana is 233 days near Verkhoyansk (middle reach) and 247 days near Kazach'ye (lower reach) according to records maintained from 1821-1928. The earliest break-up occurred on May 17, 1918; the latest on June 18, 1923. The earliest freeze-up occurred on Sept. 20, 1903; the latest on Oct. 18, 1902. Ice usually appears in the river one month before freeze-up. Anchor ice forms at air temperatures below 0° C. before the freeze-up. River ice flowing at a low rate in autumn produces a smooth cover."—SIPRE.

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30049. Kholmianskii, I. Ā. Petrografiã Bol'shogo Liãkhovskogo ostrova v gruppe Novosibirskikh ostrovov. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1936. vyp. 9, p. 105-147, illus. map) 26 refs. **Title tr.:** The petrography of Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy Island in the New Siberian Islands group.

Contains a study of the rocks of this island (73°35' N. 142° E.) based chiefly on collections made by M. Ermolaev during the Expedition of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. in 1928-30. A general geological description is given of the New Siberian Islands, and petrographic description of the following igneous and metamorphic rocks: granite, porphyrite, variolite, amphibolite, hornstone and sandstone, arranged by the regions. Mineralogical and chemical analyses are included (table 1-20). Summary in English.

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30050. KHOMICH, L. Nenetskaia zhenshchina v sotsialisticheskom stroitel'stve. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953, no. 157. Seriiã fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2. Āzyk i istoriã narodnostei Kralnego Severa SSSR, p. 134-50) **Title tr.:** The

Nenets woman in the building up of socialism.

Contains description and praise of the Soviet achievements in improving conditions for women in the North. The betterment is exemplified in the life of Samoyed (Nenets) women: their changed legal position, changes due to transition from their former nomadic way of life to a settled one in reindeer-breeding kolkhozes, protection of health, opportunity for education and professional training and economic aid. The All-Union and local conferences of women of the North are mentioned; the role of Nenets women in the economy of their area during the war is stressed. Soviet national policy in the North is lauded in comparison with that of the former régime.

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KHOROSHIKH, P. P., *see* Skalon, V. N., and P. P. Khoroshikh. Ob olenykh pisanifskh Sev. Azii. 1951. No. 32081.

KIDD, DESMOND FIFE, 1905-, *see* Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

KIDD, DESMOND FIFE, 1905-, *see also* Polar record. Air supplies. 1953. No. 31351.

30051. KIDDER, A. V. Eskimos and plants. (National Academy of Sciences. Proceedings, 1927. v. 13, p. 74-75)

Contains a discussion of M. L. Fernald's paper *Persistence of plants in unglaciated areas of boreal America* (q. v.), according to which there was no southward migration of plant life in the boreal areas during the glacial period, but survival in districts not covered by continental ice. Author believes that this is equally applicable to man, and that the Eskimos may be comparable in this respect to Fernald's relict plants.

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KIEDING, CLAUS, *see* Jochimssen, M. Grönlandske relationer 1733. 1928. No. 29887.

30052. KIEFER, FRIEDRICH. Freilebende Ruderfusskrebse aus Schwedisch-Lappland. (Archiv für Hydrobiologie, 1953. Bd. 48, Heft 2, p. 173-77, table) *Title tr.:* Free-living copepods from Swedish Lapland.

Contains results of an ecological study of free-living copepods of fresh-water basins collected by Prof. A. Thienemann

in Abisko region in Swedish Lapland. Twenty species were identified in 70 samples (16 Cyclopoida, two Calanoida and two Harpacticoida); their distribution in seven main biotopes (lakes, springs, alkaline ponds, moor waters, etc.) is represented (table 1); eight more frequently encountered species are shown (table 2); and number of the species found in each biotope (table 3). The most abundant species are *Megacyclops cf. gigas* and *M. cf. latipes*.

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30053. KIELHORN, WILLIAM V. The biology of the surface zone zooplankton of a boreo-arctic Atlantic Ocean area. (Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Journal, Nov. 1952. v. 9, no. 5, p. 223-64, 2 charts, 11 graphs, 4 tables) 82 refs.

"A modification of a thesis prepared at the Narragansett Marine Laboratory, University of Rhode Island, and submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Biological Oceanography.

"This paper originated as a technical report under a contract with the Office of Naval Research, and is designated as Contribution No. 3, of the Narragansett Marine Laboratory."

Zooplankton samples were taken at weekly intervals for a year in the central Labrador Sea (56°30' N. 51°00' W.) to determine composition, seasonal progression, fluctuations, etc. Although 61 species are represented, the zooplankton is composed mainly of only six, with large numbers of individuals. The main augmentation period is in late summer. The character of the population is neither true arctic nor true boreal. Biological evidence indicates an influx of boreal-subtropical surface waters into the area in winter. Phytoplankton and detritus, not zooplankton, were found to affect water clarity. No correlation was found between bioluminescence and species or plankton groups.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

30054. KIELHORN, WILLIAM V., and C. A. PALMER, Jr. Skijump operations. (Weatherwise, Aug. 1952. v. 5, no. 4, p. 83-84, illus., sketch map)

Contains a brief popular summary of Operation Skijump II, an expedition sponsored by U. S. Office of Naval Research in Feb.-Mar. 1952 to obtain geophysical data on the Arctic Basin. A DC-3 was outfitted as a laboratory and landed at five different points on

the arctic icecap. Holes were cut in the ice and oceanographic instruments lowered to study temperature, salinity, and currents. Some meteorological work was done. Two Lockheed Neptunes were used as flying tankers to refuel the DC-3, and to rescue personnel when it crashed at Station 5, Mar. 30. Sketch map shows location of the stations and of ice island T-3 at that time.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

KILLEEN, PEMBERTON LEWIS, 1908-, see Gault, H. R., and others. Reconnaissance of radioactive deposits Seward Pen. Alaska. 1953. No. 29205.

KILLEEN, PEMBERTON LEWIS, 1908-, see also Wedow, H., and others. Prelim. summary uranium & thorium, Alaska. 1953. No. 32864.

KILLEEN, PEMBERTON LEWIS, 1908-, see also White, M. G., and P. L. Killen. Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits, Yukon-Kuskokwim highlands, Alaska. 1953. No. 32902.

30055. KILLIAN, HANS, 1892-. Die Bedeutung der Nebenniere bei Kälteschäden. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Jan. 9, 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 2, p. 50-54) *Title tr.*: The importance of the adrenal gland in cold injuries.

Contains an account of the three successive phases in the physiology and pathology of hypothermia and frostbite: the circulatory, the anoxic and the necrotic phase; the role and function of the adrenal cortex in these three stages; similarities between heat injuries and cold injuries.

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30056. KILLIAN, HANS, 1892-, and others. Die Fieberbehandlung von Kälteschäden, zugleich ein Beitrag über die Kreislaufwirkungen des künstlichen Fiebers. (Deutsche Gesundheitswesen, Mar.-Apr. 1946. Jahrg. 1, Heft 6, p. 129-32; Heft 7, p. 176-83; Heft 8, p. 206-209, 14 diags.) 37 refs. *Other authors:* H. Voigt, R. Hemmer, and E. Koch. *Title tr.*: Fever therapy of cold injuries, a contribution on the circulatory effect of artificial fever.

Contains a study on the use of pyrogenous substances ("Pyrifer", a sterile suspension of *B. coli*) in the therapy of cold injuries, and an extensive investigation on the physiological effects of artificial fever on the circulatory system. The therapy has shown most encouraging results. It is concluded that the increase

in the volume of circulating blood during fever is caused by a squeezing out of blood depots, thus bringing into circulation blood richer in hemoglobin and cell content. The increased peripheral circulation seems very useful in its therapeutic effect, and so is the apparent lack of excessive strain on the heart. Summaries in Russian and English.

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30057. KILLIAN, HANS, 1892-. Kälteschäden. (Deutsche Gesundheitswesen, 1946. Jahrg. 1, Heft 3, p. 33-39) *Title tr.*: Cold injuries.

Review of recent advances in the knowledge and therapy of cold injuries, in two parts: (1) General hypothermia, its phases, physiology and pathology; defense mechanism against it; therapy: quick rewarming, glucose administration, medication. (2) Local frostbite, its causes, phases, four degrees; physiology and pathology; therapy: artificial fever, sympathetic intervention, heparin, etc.

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30058. KILLIAN, HANS, 1892-. Kälteschäden, Wiedererwärmungsschäden. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, 1952. Bd. 77, Heft 3, p. 105-112, 2 illus.) *Title tr.*: Cold injuries, rewarming injuries.

Contains an account based on author's work and on world literature. The difference between general hypothermia and local cold injuries (frostbite, trench foot, etc.) is stressed. The injuries are found to be the result of oxygen deficiency during the rewarming period, cold in itself producing no such effects. Consequently the author rejects the rapid warming therapy. Instead he demands (1) keeping the body surface cold (6° to 8° C.); (2) rewarming the body's core; (3) vasodilatation; and (4) slow rewarming in the direction from the core outward. Other means, as hormone-therapy; antihistamines, etc., are also discussed.

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30059. KILLIAN, HANS, 1892-. Über die pathologische Physiologie der Kälteschäden und die Begründung einer rationalen Behandlung. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 45, p. 1763-74, illus.) *Title tr.*: On the pathological physiology of cold injury and the establishment of a rational therapy.

Contains an account of (1) general hypothermia and general frostbite, the three phases of physiological reactions

accompanying them, therapy (administration of glucose, slow rewarming, anaesthetics, etc.), complications and sequels; (2) local cold-injuries, their physiology and pathology, kinds of injuries (pernio, trench-foot, frostbite, etc.), therapy (warm baths with temperature beginning at 24°-28° C., vasodilating means, sympathetic intervention, pyrogens, etc.).

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30060. KILLIAN, HANS, 1892- . Das Wesen der Kälteschäden, (Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, Dec. 31, 1949. Jahrg. 79, Nr. 52, p. 1262-66) about 65 refs. **Title tr.:** The nature of cold injuries.

Contains text of a lecture based on author's extensive experience and other sources. General hypothermia, its phases, and the physiological changes it causes in the body systems, in their function and chemistry, are discussed first. It is concluded that death in these cases is not due to cell injury, but due to failure of some vital organ(s) occurring at a body temperature of 27° C. Quick rewarming is the therapy recommended. Frostbite (local hypothermia), its fundamental difference from the former, its physiology, pathology and therapy are dealt with next. Some general conclusions close the article.

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KILLIAN, HANS, 1892- , *see also* Gerlach. Z. Behandlung örtlicher Kälteschäden. 1943. No. 29243.

30061. KILOH, WILLIAM H. Eskimos are quick to welcome "hospital ship" as Yukon health barge toils up big river to offer chest x-rays and general health service. (Alaska's health, Sept.-Oct. 1950. v. 8, no. 9-10, p. 3, 5, illus.)

Contains information on the M/V *Yukon Health* and its medical and dental equipment; its work in Eskimo villages; x-ray examinations; conditions of tuberculosis, skin diseases, eye diseases; routine immunization (against diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid, smallpox); dental service.

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30062. KILOH, WILLIAM H. Former Alaskan fort is active in fight against tuberculosis. (Alaska's health, June 1951. v. 9, no. 6, p. 1-3, illus.)

Contains an account of Seward Sanatorium, a fort prior to 1946: its beginnings; present medical staff; number of patients, their age, origin, etc.; treat-

ment, including surgery and antibiotics; laboratory activity; diet; recreation; etc.

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30063. KIM, ÎĀ. P. Obogashchenie loparitovoi rudy. (Redkie metally, 1936. god 5, no. 1, p. 26-34, 8 figs., 8 tables) **Title tr.:** Concentration of loparite ore.

Contains results of chemical analyses for rare earths and tantalum-niobium pentoxide content of concentrated loparite. Analyses of pure loparite mineral and other components of the ore (aegirite, feldspar and sphene) are given. Wet concentration on Wilfley table, magnetic separation and flotation methods of loparite ore concentration are described and percentage of extracted rare metals is given.

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30064. KIMELDORF, J., and B. D. NEWSOM. Survival of irradiated rats during prolonged exposure to environmental cold. (American journal of physiology, Nov. 1952. v. 171, no. 2, p. 349-53, tables) 20 refs.

Animals irradiated by lethal x-ray doses showed an increased mortality rate when subsequently long-exposed to low environmental temperature (6° C.). Sub-lethal x-ray doses caused death at this temperature (6° C.) which is well tolerated by non-irradiated rats.

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30065. KINCER, JOSEPH BURTON, 1874- . Climate of Alaska. (In: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Climate and man*, Yearbook, 1941. p. 1211-15, tables)

Contains temperature, killing frost, and precipitation statistics for 45 stations. Alaska is divided into three regions: southeastern southern-western, northern, and the interior valleys. The physical features of these regions are briefly described and related to the pressure systems prevailing in the various seasons. Temperature, length of growing season, precipitation, and yearly totals of sunshine are discussed and related to agriculture.

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30066. KINCH, K. Vintervägdagar i Finland. (Svenska vägföreningen. Tidsskrift, Apr. 1953. Årg. 40, p. 111-12, illus.) **Title tr.:** Winter road conference in Finland.

"Winter maintenance of railroads, streets and narrow roads, sanding problems and radio network were discussed

at the meeting of the Nordic Road-Technical Association in Finland during Feb. 1953. A patented method to maintain ice-free channels in inland waterways was demonstrated. Compressed air was used to force the warmer bottom layers of water to the surface. Hoses (0.75 in. in diam.) were equipped with 4-8 nozzles separated 3.5 m. from each other and placed at any desired depth with weights. The operation required two or three men to push the hoses below the ice with sticks. The opening up of a 170-m. channel with an ice cover 60-70 cm. thick required 43 compressor hours and 75 man hours."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

30067. KINDLE, EDWARD DARWIN, 1906- . Dezadeash map-area, Yukon Territory. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1953. 68 p. 6 plates, fold. map. (Canada. Geological Survey. Memoir 268) 31 refs.

Contains a physiographic and geologic study of 4,800 sq. mi. in southwest Yukon at the junction of the Yukon Plateau with the Coast and St. Elias mts. (60°-61° N., 136°-138° W.). Topography, drainage, glaciation, glacial, proglacial and Recent deposits are considered, followed by a discussion of bed-rock geology, structure, and economic geology. Ten placer gold deposits and three lode deposits of copper and other minerals are described, with a note on coal deposits.

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30068. KING, ROBERT L. EDWARD, 1904- , and others. The electrocardiogram of a beluga whale. (Circulation, Sept. 1953. v. 8, no. 3, p. 387-93, 3 illus., 2 tables) 9 refs. Other authors: J. L. Jenks, Jr., and P. D. White.

Contains account of a dorsal lead electrocardiogram of an adult male beluga, taken in Bristol Bay, Alaska. It showed a heart rate of 12 to 24 while the animal was harpooned. Auricular activity QRS and T waves were obscured or low to permit reliable evaluation. The equipment and method applied are described and conditions compared with those in other mammals.

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30069. KING, WILLARD VAN ORSDEL, 1888- , and G. H. BRADLEY. Distribution of the nearctic species of *Anopheles*. (In: American Association for the Advancement of Science. Section on medical sciences. Publication no. 15, *A Symposium on human malaria with special reference to North America*

and the Caribbean region, 1941. p. 71-78, 4 fig.)

Contains a detailed account of the geographical distribution of this group of mosquitoes in North America. One species, *Anopheles occidentalis* D. and K., extends as far north as Alaska, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Copy seen: DLC.

KIRCHNER, HORST, see Bandi, H. G., and J. Maringer. Kunst d. Eiszeit. 1952. No. 27959.

30070. KIRICHENKO, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAEVICH, 1884- . Nasëkomyyā poluzhestkokrylyā (Insecta Hemiptera), t. 6. vyp. 1, Dysodidae i Aradidae; vyp. 2, Coreidae: Coreinae. St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1913-1916. pt. 1: iii, 11, 301 p., illus. (90 figs.); plates 1-2; pt. 2: iv, 395 p., illus. (43 figs.), plates 1-3. (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Hemiptera, t. 6, vyp. 1-2) **Title tr.:** Hemipterous insects. pt. 1, Dysodidae and Aradidae; pt. 2, Coreidae: Coreinae.

Contains in pt. 1, a systematic index to fam. Dysodidae and Aradidae (p. i-iii); followed (p. 1-270) by keys to the families, genera and species and a systematic enumeration of 50 species and six forms inhabiting Russia (including ten new to science), with Latin diagnoses, descriptions, literature references, list of specimens, and data on biology and distribution. A list of 13 extra-Russian species, addenda, data on geographic distribution of the series Phloeobiotica Reut., ecological characteristics of the ser. Phloeobiotica Reut., (list of plants) and index of Latin names are appended (p. 271-301). Part 2 (p. 1-395) contains the similar treatment of 76 species (ten are new) and seven forms of subfam. Coreinae of fam. Coreidae. Both parts include many species native to northern regions of Russia.

Copy seen: DLC (pt. 2); MH-Z. (pt. 1-2).

30071. KIRK, EDWIN, 1884- , and T. W. AMSDEN. Upper Silurian brachiopods from southeastern Alaska: descriptions and illustrations of a fauna from the islands of Kosiushko and Heeceta. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. p. 53-66. illus. incl. 4 plates. (U. S. Geological Survey. Professional Paper 233-C) 35 refs.

Contains discussion of 21 species from two islands off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, about 100 miles north of

the Alaska-British Columbia boundary. Of these species, six are new; one new genus, *Alaskospira* is described. The brachiopods are compared with others found in southwest Ellesmere Island, northern Greenland, and the eastern slope of the Urals. The author concludes that the brachiopods show no close relationship with other known North American faunas and seem to be related to the Upper Silurian brachiopods of Asia and Europe, perhaps closely contemporaneous with those from the Urals.

Copy seen: DGS.

30072. KIRKEGAARD, EMIL. En arbejder ser paa Grønland. København, J. H. Schultz, 1948. 76 p., illus. **Title tr.:** A laborer looks at Greenland.

Contains a popular description of life and conditions in Greenland. Author's viewpoint is that the regulations and reforms of the Danish Government are inadequate. Working conditions at the docks and plants, fishery, housing, sanitation and social conditions are touched upon.

Copy seen: DLC.

30073. KIRPICHNIKOV, APOLLON ALEKSEEVICH. O sovremennom rasprostranenii kashalota v Mirovom okeane po promyslovym dannym. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Biulleten', 1950, nov. seriia, Otdel. biol., t. 55, vyp. 5, p. 11-25) **Title tr.:** On the present-day distribution of the sperm whale in oceans of the world, based on the data of the whaling industry.

Contains a study of the present-day geographic distribution of the sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*, with notes on its biology as influencing its distribution, data on its occurrence in Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, including some northern seas: Greenland, Labrador, Bering Seas, Aleutian waters, Gulf of Alaska, and in the Antarctic.

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30074. KIRWAN, L. P., and others Glaciers and climatology; Hans Wason Ahlmann's contribution. (Geografiska annaler, 1949. Årg. 31, häfte 1-4, p. 11-20, illus.) **Other authors:** C. M. Mannerfelt, C. G. Rosshy, and V. Schytt.

Contains a brief summary of the investigations and expeditions in which Dr. Ahlmann has taken part. These include the joint Swedish-Norwegian expedition of 1931 to Nordaustlandet, Spitsbergen, the Norwegian-Swedish

Spitsbergen expedition of 1934, the Swedish-Icelandic Vatnajökull expedition of 1936, the Swedish expedition to Northeast Greenland in 1939, and the Norwegian-Swedish-British Antarctic expedition of 1949-52. During World War II, he carried on glaciological work at the research station Kebnekaise in Swedish Lapland. Illustrations show areas in which he has worked. This is the first of a group of 33 papers which form an issue of this journal dedicated to Dr. Ahlmann.

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30075. KISELEV, O. N. Nauchno-promyslovaia razvedka ryby ékholotom. (Priroda, 1945. no. 2, p. 70-72, illus.) **Title tr.:** Scientific and industrial exploration of the fishes by means of "ékholot."

Contains a report of the experimental use of this sounding device by the research vessel *Persel* for the reconnaissance of cod, in 1939 in Motovskiy Gulf (Guba Titovka) on the Murman coast, for herring in 1941 in the Teriberka - Gavrillovo region (Barents Sea), also 30 other explorations of herring in various localities of Barents Sea in 1940. It is concluded that the "ékholot" can be applied not only to the study of bottom relief but also the reconnaissance of fishes.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

KISELEV, S. V., see Field, H., and K. Price. Review soviet archaeol. 1947. No. 29014.

KISELEV, S. V., see also Levin, M. G., D. N. Anuchin. 1947. No. 30422.

KISSIN, MILTON, 1904-, see Pickering, G. W., and M. Kissin. Effects adrenaline & cold blood pressure. 1936. No. 31304.

30076. KITTS, DAVID B. A Pleistocene musk-ox from New York and the distribution of the musk-oxen. New York, Jan. 21, 1953. 8 p. illus. text map. (American Museum of Natural History. Novitates, no. 1607)

Includes a brief discussion of the distribution of various species of musk oxen in Pleistocene and Recent time, with a map of North America showing localities in which Pleistocene fossils were found and the distribution of musk oxen (*Ovibos*) in the early 19th century and at present.

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30077. KÎUZ, A. K. Geologicheskoe predposylki dlia nakhozhdeniia vol'framo-

vykh pud kontaktovogo tipa v Zapadnoi Sibiri. (Razvedka nedr, 1935. no. 2, p. 29-30) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Geological grounds for locating of wolframite ores, contact type, in western Siberia.

Includes some data on sheelite (tungstene ore) located in the Yeniseyskiy Ridge area (the Veselyy placer).

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KIYONAGA, T., *see* Ogata, K., and others. Influence exposure to cold body temp. 1941. No. 31064.

30078. KIZEVETTER, I. V., and E. A. LAGOVSKAIA. Morskii ryby Kurilo-Sakhalinskogo raiuna kak syr'e dlia polucheniia vitamina A. (Rybnoe khoz'istvo, May 1949. t. 25, no. 5, p. 41-44; June, no. 6, p. 42-44, tables) **Title tr.:** Sea fish of the Kurile - Sakhalin area as raw material for manufacture of vitamin A.

Data on the vitamin A content of Sea of Okhotsk fishes: dogfish, cod, pollack and ray (*Trygon acajei*), based on investigation by technological section of the Pacific Institute of Fishing Industry and Oceanography. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30079. KIZEVETTER, I. V. Tekhnologicheskaiia eksperimental'naia laboratoria TINRO. (Rybnoe khoz'istvo, Apr. 1948. t. 24, no. 4, p. 34-38, illus.) **Title tr.:** The technological experimental laboratory of the Pacific Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography.

Buildings, machinery and equipment are described, and the work of the laboratory characterized. It was organized in 1947 in Vladivostok for special investigations connected with the Institute's activities which extend to the Okhotsk, Bering and Chukchi Seas. Another laboratory set up by the Institute at the same time in Sakhalin, is also mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30080. KJAERBÖLLING, NIELS, 1806-1871. Ueber die hochnordischen Edelfalken. (Naumannia, 1855. p. 489-93) **Title tr.:** On northern noble falcons.

Contains a comparative study of three species of true falcons found in Greenland: Falco groenlandicus, F. islandicus and F. gyrfalco. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30081. KJELLMAN, FRANS REINHOLD, 1846-1907. Über die Beziehungen d. Flora d. Bering-Meeress. (Botanisches Centralblatt, 1890. no. 6, p. 167-70; no. 7. p. 198-99) **Title**

tr.: On the relationship between the floras of the Bering and Okhotsk Seas.

Contains summary of a report presented by the author to the meeting of Botanical Section of the Scientific Society of Uppsala Oct. 25, 1888. The elements and relationship between the algal floras of the two seas is discussed, chiefly on the basis of the works of F. J. Ruprecht and the author. References are made to many species. **Copy seen:** MH-A.

30082. KLAGES, F. Erfrierungen als Eingangspforte chirurgischer Infektionen. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, July 1942. Jahrg. 69, nr. 30, p. 1242-44) **Title tr.:** Frostbite as an opening to surgical infections.

Contains an account of infections following frostbite in the field, including one case of gas-gangrene. Contrary to peacetime practice the author recommends active steps against infection, such as, antiseptics, dry therapy and eventual use of gas-gangrene serum.

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KLAPALEK, FRANZ, *see* Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

30083. KLAPP, R. Zur Behandlung lokaler Erfrierungen. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Nov. 7, 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 45, p. 1794-97) **Title tr.:** On the treatment of local frostbite.

Contains a case history of frostbite of the legs treated by numerous incisions 2-3 cm. long, going through the injured and into the healthy tissues. Up to 50 incisions are considered.

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KLEEMAN, CHARLES E., *see* Quinn M., and others. Effect acute cold exposure. 1953. No. 31509.

30084. KLEIN, GEORGE J., and others. Method of measuring the significant characteristics of a snow-cover. Ottawa, Nov. 1950. 22, 7, 6, 2, 10, 10 p. illus., diagrs., tables. (National Research Council of Canada. Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics. Technical memorandum no. 18) *Other authors:* D. C. Pearce, and L. W. Gold.

Contains a consolidation and revision of Division of Mechanical Engineers Reports MM-192 and MM-202 on the Canadian Snow Survey which began in winter 1946 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 8806 and 8808). The report deals with the collection of snow-cover data at a

number of observation points in Canada, the purpose of the Survey being "to describe any particular snow-cover by means of measurements (or photographs) in order that the problems associated with it—such as snow performance of vehicles, skis, snow-clearance equipment, etc.—can be fully appreciated by the designer or user of such equipment." The methods and instruments used are described in detail. General information on snow, hoar, and rime formation and composition is given, and a snow nomenclature and "Tentative Snow Classification" with code are presented. Diagrams and illus. show instruments used. See also D. C. Pearce and L. W. Gold, *Canadian Snow Survey, 1947-1950, Arctic Bibliography*, No. 25010.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

KLEIN, GEORGE J., see also Schaefer, V. J., and others. Entwurf internat. Schneeklassifikation. 1951. No. 31808.

KLEIN, J. A., see U. S. Forest Service. Alaska Forest Research Center. Technical notes, 1-22. 1949-53. No. 32621.

30085. KLEINENBERG, S. E. Problema vosstanovleniia chislennosti rechnogo bobra v SSSR. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1945. Otdel. biol., nov. seria, t. 50, no. 3-4, p. 50-59, illus.) **Title tr.:** The problem of restoring beaver fauna in the U.S.S.R.

Contains the results of the experimental reacclimatization of the river beaver, *Castor fiber*, in various game preserves, including the Lapland preserve, on Kola Peninsula (67°30' N. 32°32' E.) and Pechora-Ilych sanctuary in Arkhangel'sk province. This animal had been almost exterminated in Russia by the beginning of the 20th century. The experiment was successful, the entire beaver population increasing during 1934-1940, from 131 to 697. The author's observations on the life habits of beaver and their construction activity (lodges and dams) are added. Summary in English.

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30086. KLEINSASSER, LEROY J. Vascular and neurologic lesions which result from the exposure of extremities to moisture and cold. (Rocky Mountain medical journal, Aug. 1945. v. 42, p. 580-86) 17 refs.

Contains an introductory part dealing with cold injuries in major military campaigns and the advancement in knowl-

edge and treatment of them. Then follows a report on 20 cases of trench foot and frostbite, seen 5-10 months after exposure. A description of the nervous and vascular pathology, symptoms, as well as other areas affected in some cases, is presented together with an outline of treatment. Four case reports are included.

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30087. KLEINSCHMIDT, HANS. Über das Verhalten des Knochens gegenüber Kälteeinwirkung. (Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin, 1909. Bd. 197, Heft 2, p. 308-313) **Title tr.:** On the response of bone to cold.

Contains an account of uncompleted experiments on laboratory animals with artificially frozen extremities. Both macro- and microscopic observations are reported. Bone proved less resistant to cold than muscle, connective tissue or cartilage.

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30088. KLEINSCHMIDT, I. Bemerkungen über *Emberiza aureola*. (Journal für Ornithologie, 1941, Bd. 89, heft 1, p. 157-58) **Title tr.:** Remarks on *Emberiza aureola*.

Contains some critical notes on *Emberiza aureola* and on its occurrence in Arkhangel'sk province, a bunting first reported by Lilljeborg in 1848, when he found this bird nesting by the Onega River.

Copy seen: MH.

30089. KLEINSCHMIDT, OTTO, 1870- A *Falco hierofalco* alkaköre s a magyarosagi kerecsenynek benne elfoglalt helyzete. Der Formenkreis *Falco hierofalco* und die Stellung des ungarischen Würgfalken im demselben. (Aquila, 1901. v. 8, no. 1-2, p. 1-49, illus.) Text in Hungarian and German. **Title tr.:** Forms of *Falco hierofalco* and the systematic status of Hungarian falcons.

Contains a critical revision of 11 geographic races of falcon, *Falco hierofalco*, including *F. h. islandus* native to Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, arctic America and Siberia, and *F. h. gyrfalco* inhabiting the northern regions of Scandinavia and European Russia.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30090. KLEINSCHMIDT, OTTO, 1870- Katalog meiner ornithologischen Sammlung. Halle (Saale), Gebauer-Schwetschke A.-G., 1935-38. xii,

20, A-H p. (Published serially as supplement to the journal *Falco* edited by the author). **Title tr.:** Catalog of my ornithological collection.

Following introductory material (p. iii-xii), a catalog of 819 specimens of birds of the author's collection is presented (p. 1-20), with numbers, Latin names, sex, and place of origin; conclusion and discussion (p. A-H). Some species from northern regions of Scandinavia, Russia, Greenland and Labrador are included.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30091. KLEINSCHMIDT, OTTO, 1870- . Neues und altes über *Falco hierofalco*. (Falco, 1908. Jahrg. 4, No. 2, p. 13-18, plate 2) **Title tr.:** New and old data on *Falco hierofalco*.

Contains some critical notes and measurements of northern falcons from Greenland and northern Scandinavia, a survey of literature data and a discussion of the origin and migration of *Falco hierofalco*.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30092. KLEINSCHMIDT, OTTO, 1870- . Sommervogel aus Lappland. (Falco, 1906. No. 1, p. 55-56) **Title tr.:** Summer birds from Lapland.

Contains a discussion of coloration of a small collection of summer birds from Lapland, with the conclusion that the colors of such birds in dry and cool regions are light and gay, and the plumage is somewhat worn; those in damp and warm regions are dark and the plumage rather worn.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30093. KLEINSCHMIDT, OTTO, 1870- . Über die nordeuropäische Form der Alpenlerche. (Falco, 1906. No. 1, p. 37-39, plate 1) **Title tr.:** On the northern European form of the alpine lark.

Contains a discussion of the geographic variation of North European lark, *Aldaia otocorys*, including *A. o. flava* from Russian Lapland and some other regions of European and Asiatic Russia.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

KLEITMAN, HORTENSE, see Kleitman, N., and H. Kleitman. Sleep-wakefulness pattern. 1953. No. 30094.

30094. KLEITMAN, NATHANIEL, and H. KLEITMAN. The sleep-wakefulness pattern in the Arctic. (Scientific monthly, June 1953. v. 76, no. 6, p. 349-56, illus., table) 4 refs.

From interviews of a representative section of the population, it was found

that the inhabitants of Tromsø, Norway (69°39' N. 18°58' E.) follow nearly the same diurnal sleep-wakefulness pattern as inhabitants of middle latitudes, despite the fact that the sun does not set in Tromsø in the summer and continuous darkness reigns in the winter.

Copy seen: DSG.

30095. KLENOVA, M. V. Blizhishie zadachi rabot po geologii moria. (Priroda, 1940. no. 6, p. 28-35) **Title tr.:** The most urgent tasks in the geological study of the sea.

Contains a summary of the author's recommendations on marine geology for the third five-year plan (1937-41): cartographic work, investigation of bottom relief and study of sediments of all the Russian arctic seas, and of Bering and Okhotsk Seas. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

30096. KLENOVA, M. V. Raboty po geologii moria v 1936 g. (Priroda, 1937. no. 12, p. 111-13) **Title tr.:** Work on marine geology in 1936.

Contains a survey of the activities of the Section of Geology of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishery and Oceanography. Data are given on cartography of the shores and bottoms of Barents and White Seas (p. 111), and the coast of Kamchatka Peninsula (p. 113). **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

30097. KLENOVA, M. V. Raboty po geologii morei v 1937 g. (Priroda, 1938, no. 11-12, p. 84-88) **Title tr.:** Work on marine geology in 1937.

Contains a summary of the year's investigations of the depth, profiles, bottom sediments and chemistry of the Barents, Kara, White and Bering Sea waters; also the mapping of their coasts. Based on work of various expeditions of the Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO) and the drifting ice-floe station "North Pole".

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30098. KLINGSTEDT, F. W. Minnen från ett besök på Fiskarhalvön. (Terra, 1919. v. 31, p. 93-106) **Title tr.:** Recollections of a visit on Fisherman [Rybachiy] Peninsula.

A geologist describes his visit to Rybachiy Peninsula (69°40' N. 32°40' E. on Kola Peninsula) in the summer of 1909. The peninsula's tundras were still covered with snow on June 25, the date of the author's arrival. The geological structure of the narrow is-

thmus from the mainland, of Sredniy, the middle part of the peninsula, and of Rybachiy, its northern part, is discussed. The sparse vegetation and the bird life of the region are described. The chief towns are Vayda-Guba, TSyp-Navolok and Pummanki, none of which is a "port of call", all traffic with the outside world taking place by way of Pechenga (Petsamo). The largely Finnish population supports itself by fishing.

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30099. KLITZNER-SCHIERENDORFF, H. Kälteschäden und ihre Behandlung. (Praktische Arzt, Jan. 15, 1948. nr. 2, p. 10-13) **Title tr.:** Cold injuries and their treatment.

Deals with the pathology of frostbite; first aid (rewarming); therapy (dry therapy, ointments, sulphur drugs, etc.); surgery.

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30100. KLOEBE, H. Snow investigations in Norway. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, pub. 1952? t. 1, p. 315-18, table, graphs)

Contains a discussion of the problems of snow measurements in Norway. The measurements are usually taken in April prior to melting of the snow in order to predict the spring floods. The procedure is outlined and results given for two districts, with varying formulae for predicting the floods from data at hand. The difficulty of maintaining stations in isolated areas and the advisability of decreasing their number is discussed.

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30101. KLOTS, ALEXANDER BARRETT, 1903- . A new *Brenthis* from Alaska. (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae). (New York Entomological Society. Journal, 1940. v. 48, no. 4, p. 413-14)

Contains a description and critical notes on *Brenthis* (*Clossiana*) *aphirape denali* n. subsp. native to Alaska (type, 1931, from Mount McKinley National Park, collected by F. Morand).

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30102. KNAPP, DAVID GOODWIN, 1907- , and E. B. ROBERTS. Magnetic observatory work in Alaska. (In Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 275-78) 6 refs.

Contains an account of the work of the magnetic observatories at Sitka (1901 to

date), College (1932-33, 1941 to date), and Barrow (1932-33, 1949 to date). These stations cross the auroral zone, and study the overhead electric currents in the ionosphere and higher, which affect radio and other electronic systems. Research problems to which observatory data may be applied are listed.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

KNAPP, DAVID GOODWIN, 1907- , see also Roberts, E. B., and D. G. Knapp. Geomagnetism. Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

KNAPPEN, PHOEBE, see Cottam, C., and P. Knappen. Food N. American birds. 1939. No. 28628.

30103. KNEBEL, GOTTFRIED. Monographie der Algenreihe der Prasiolales, insbesondere von *Prasiola crispa*. (Hedwigia, 1936, pub. 1935. Bd. 75, Heft 1-2, p. 1-120, 32 illus., 14 tables, 3 maps) 151 refs. **Title tr.:** A monograph on the seaweeds of the order Prasiolales, especially the group *Prasiola crispa*.

Contains a discussion of marine and fresh-water green algae of the order Prasiolales, data on systematics, a key to the species and a monographic treatment of 18 species (p. 10-54), with synonyms, variation (forms) and detailed data on geographic distribution. A special study follows (p. 54-114) of the morphology, physiology and ecology (influence of climatic and edaphic factors) of the algae of *Prasiola crispa* group. Results of application of various chemicals (alkalines, organic acids, etc.) on algae investigated are given (tables 1-10). The study is based on material from various regions and seas, including at least eight species from northern Europe, Asia and North America. Distribution is shown on maps.

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30104. KNOLL-GREILING, URSULA. Die sozial-psychologische Funktion des Schamanen. (In: Beiträge zur Gesellschafts- und Völkerwissenschaft, Prof. R. Thurnwald gewidmet. Ilse Tönnies, ed. Berlin, 1950, p. 102-124) 80 refs. **Title tr.:** The social-psychological functions of the shaman.

Contains a study in definition of shamanism and of relations between the shaman and his community. The shaman must have an inner vocation for his duty, he must also learn from an experienced

shaman the art of shamanizing. The community may accept or reject him. Often the elders choose from several candidates one who is considered the most fitting for shaman's duty. He must show his ability to attain ecstasy. There are good and bad, great and little shamans, and their social reputations differ. The great shaman is an important person in the community, he is not considered a mentally ill man; on the contrary, he performs psycho-therapeutic functions, protecting the whole community from mental disturbances which otherwise can take sometimes an epidemic character (Massenverrücktheit). Based on literature with many references to Tungus, Yakuts, and Paleo-Siberian peoples. The author is obviously influenced by Shirokogorov's ideas. **Copy seen:** DLC.

KNORRE, E. K., see Knorre, E. P., and E. K. Knorre. Osobennosti termoregulatsii u losia. 1953. No. 30105.

30105. KNORRE, E. P., and E. K. KNORRE. Osobennosti termoregulatsii u losia. (Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1953. t. 32, vyp. 1, p. 140-49, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Peculiarities of thermoregulation in the elk.

Contains a study of diurnal and seasonal fluctuations of temperature in 24 domesticated elks. Both diurnal and seasonal fluctuations were directly related to the environmental temperatures, but control of normal body functions was much better during severe cold than in the summer. The qualities of elk as prospective work- or riding animals, are also analyzed. The experiments were carried out on the Pechora-Ilych State Preserve in 1950 and 1951.

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30106. KNORRE, E. P. Otlov, vyrashchivanie i trenirovka losiat, primenitel'no k prirodnym usloviyam severotaezhnoi zony SSSR, dlia obsluzhivaniia okhotnich'ego promysla. (In: Nasimovich, A. A., *Preobrazovanie fauny*, 1953, p. 191-200) **Title tr.:** The capture, rearing and training of elk calves for the transportation service, in hunting under natural conditions prevailing in northern taiga zone of the U.S.S.R.

Results of the study of life habits and ecology of elk calves in the game preserves in the Pechora region in Arkhangel'sk province. The initial capture of five-day old calves using specially trained dogs, feeding of the calves, their bringing-

up, taming, castration, training as transport animals are discussed. Harness is described and speed indicated. Elk diseases are noted and information given for their control. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30107. KNUDSON, ALFRED GEORGE, Jr., 1922- . and P. E. ROTHMAN. Hypervitaminosis A; a review with a discussion of vitamin A. (American journal of diseases of children, Mar. 1953. v. 85, no. 3, p. 316-34, illus.) 58 refs.

Contains an account of the first description of bear liver poisoning in E. K. Kane, Arctic explorations, 1857, v. 1, p. 392 (see Arctic Bibliography, No. 8373); subsequent reports on this poisoning and studies on hypervitaminosis A; hypervitaminosis A in children and adults; chronic hypervitaminosis A; biochemistry of vitamin A; clinico-chemical correlations; other problems.

Copy seen: DSG.

KOCH, E., see Killian, H., and others. Fieberbehandlung von Kälteschäden. 1946. No. 30056.

30108. KOCH, LAUGE, 1892- . Central-Ostgrønland. (Grønland, 1952? hefte 1, p. 20-27, illus. incl. map) **Title tr.:** Central East Greenland.

Contains a geographical description of the coastal region 70° to 77° N. lat. which includes the Scoresbysund District, Ella Island, Clavering Island and the Hochstetter District. This region termed by the author Central East Greenland, has some 86,000 sq. km. ice-free land. The topography, zoology, botany, geology, climatology and archeology are discussed briefly. Exploration of the area is summarized, and successive expeditions which wintered in the region are noted from the German North Polar Expedition led by K. Koldewey 1869-70, to the author's geological expedition 1926. Central East Greenland he states, is on the threshold of new developments, the lead mining at Mesters Vog is one.

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30109. KOCH, LAUGE, 1892- . Report on the expeditions to central East Greenland 1926-39 conducted by Lauge Koch, Pt. 1. Notes on some topographical and geological maps of East Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1950. 11 p. 7 fold. plates (maps). (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 143, nr. 1) 12 refs.

Contains brief text accompanying two.

topographic and five geologic maps, preliminary to detailed accounts to be published. Topographic maps cover in general the area east of 40° W. and north of 65° N. Geological maps cover east of 24° W. and between 71°-75° N. High altitudes are noted in the text, and geologic history is briefly reviewed with reference to theories of De Geer, Koch, and Wegener. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30110. KÖNIG, F. H. Physiologische Bemerkungen zur physikalischen Behandlung von Unterkühlten. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Jan. 16, 1943. Jahrg. 22, Nr. 3, p. 45-50, 5 fig.) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** Physiological observations on the physical treatment of hypothermia.

Contains a study on temperature regulation and heat exchange made with the idea of devising a proper therapy in hypothermia. The thermal reactions to cold (and heat) of the body's surface and interior are investigated, the mutual relation of these two body regions analyzed and their fundamental physiological characteristics outlined.

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30111. KÖNIG, HERBERT. Die Eskimos von Labrador. (Erdball, 1931. Jahrg. 5, no. 12, p. 465-69, 8 illus. on plates 110-12) **Title tr.:** The Eskimos of Labrador.

Contains description of Eskimo dwellings, lamps, food and occupation (sealing, walrus and beluga hunting, trout fishing), preparation of hides, use of boats (kayaks) and dog sledges; based on the author's observations in May, 1928. Details are given on dog harnessing and driving technique, from his five years' experience traveling by dog sledge among the Eskimos.

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30112. KÖNIG, HERBERT. Präanimistische Vorstellungen im Weltbilde der Eskimos. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 1st, London, 1934. Compte rendu, p. 232-33) **Title tr.:** Preanimistic ideas in the world conception of Eskimos.

Contains notes on Eskimos' magic practices to bring good luck at hunting, to cast a spell upon enemies, to protect oneself from diseases, to facilitate the process of childbirth, etc. The active as well as the passive magic (numerous prohibitions and tabus) is based on the idea of analogy.

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30113. KÖNIG, HERBERT. Waren die Eskimos die ersten Besiedler des hohen Nordens? (Forschungen und Fortschritte, 1934. Jahrg. 10, no. 35-36, p. 426-27)

Title tr.: Were Eskimos the first settlers of the far North?

Contains speculation on an extinct tribe, called Tunit or Tornit, often mentioned in Eskimo traditions: they are said to have inhabited Canada before the coming of the Eskimos; they lived in houses built not of snow but of stones and whale bones, and were a large and strong people. Archeological excavations by Therkel Mathiasen indicate that the Tunit were the Thule Eskimos, the last of whom died out on Southampton Island in 1902-1903. See Mathiasen, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 11062, and E. W. Weyer, No. 19363 for full discussion of the Tunit legends. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30114. KOENIG, LAWRENCE S. Ice islands in the Arctic Ocean. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub, 1953. p. 263-70, map)

Contains a description of the ice islands T-1, T-2, and T-3 as observed from the air on routine and special search flights between 1946 and 1951. The original location, characteristic features, and rate and direction of movement of the islands are discussed, together with the question of their origin on the north coast of Ellesmere Island. Comments are made on low-level observations. This paper recapitulates and brings up to date that of J. O. Fletcher (in *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20177).

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KOENIG, LAWRENCE S., see also Fletcher, J. O., and L. S. Koenig. Floating islands Arctic. 1950. No. 29048.

30115. KOEPPE, CLARENCE EUGENE, 1891- . The Canadian climate. Bloomington, Ill., McKnight & McKnight, 1931. 280 p. illus., text maps, graphs, tables.

The first section contains a general discussion of climatic factors (temperature, wind, precipitation, etc.) and the physical features of Canada which influence climate, supplemented by maps and tables showing data for a number of arctic stations. In the regional treatment of climate, Yukon Territory (p. 92-98), Mackenzie valley (p. 100-114), Hudson Bay region (p. 139-51), Labrador (p. 189-99), and arctic prairies and archipelago (p. 200-225) are considered. Temperature, precipitation, and wind

frequency data are appended for 14 arctic stations. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30116. KOFFSKY, ROBERT von. Ueber ethnologische Forschungen unter den Samoeden nebst einigen Beobachtungen. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1894. Bd. 22, p. 96-105) 4 refs. *Title tr.:* On the ethnological investigations among the Samoyeds with some personal observations.

Contains an account of Samoyed life in its various aspects on the basis of the work of J. G. Georgi (q. v.) and Corneille le Brun, as well as the author's own observations in 1882-83 when he was an examining judge in Mezen' and frequently encountered these people. He gives detailed descriptions of the Samoyeds' tents, their fur clothing and foot-gear (*dasha* coat, *malitza* shirt, and *sawick* hood), the richly decorated women's garb among the Pechora Samoyeds, the construction and use of skis, reindeer harness and sledge, vessels of birch bark (*tujasi*) and their use in bleeding reindeer, the cradle, property marks, etc. Economic life is outlined: reindeer herding and the use of shepherd dogs, fishing and hunting. Customs are discussed, e. g. the naming of children, and giving a few reindeer to the new-born boy, the status of women as slaves and heavy workers, forcing a confession of infidelity from a woman giving difficult birth, the "unclean woman" and various tabus connected therewith, marriage and funeral practices. Data are given on physical and psychological characteristics; social organization (tribes and chieftains) is noted as well as contact with Russians, health and hygiene, etc.

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KOFMAN, T., see Cluzet, J., and T. Kofman. Effets agents météorol. et chimiques. 1934. No. 28573.

30117. KOGAN, Ū. M. Dvadsatiletie Krabotresta. (Rybnoe khozâistvo, Feb. 1951. t. 27, no. 2, p. 21-22) *Title tr.:* Twenty years of the Crab Trust.

Brief survey of the activities of the Floating Crab-Canning Factories Trust, operating in the Far East (Sea of Okhotsk). The most successful factory ships (and workers) are mentioned by name, and their increase in production 1930-1950, up to 238 percent per ship, is stressed.

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KOHLER, MARIE, see Williams, R. B., and others. Food-borne typhoid out-

break . . . air transportation. 1950. No. 32930.

30118. KOHLER, OTTMAR. Erfahrungen über die Behandlung von Frostschäden. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Nov. 7, 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 45, p. 1782-94) *Title tr.:* Experiences in treatment of frost injuries.

Contains an account based on experience on the Russian front, with sections on (1) the pathogenesis of frostbite (injuries to blood vessels and nerves followed by damage to tissues); (2) prophylaxis: proper clothing and boots; proper food, including small amounts of alcohol; (3) therapy and method of choice: slow rewarming preceded by massaging with snow (up to two hours); sympathetic blockade, etc. The radically different Russian therapy is mentioned.

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30119. KOHN, ALBIN. Der Jakuter Volksstamm in Sibirien. (Globus, 1874. Bd. 25, p. 215-17, 235-36, 246-48, 2 illus.) *Title tr.:* The Yakut tribe in Siberia.

From his experiences while traveling from Ust' Kut to Irkutsk in Dec. 1866, author's impressions of the Yakuts are given, somewhat slanted by his considering all primitive peoples as barbarians, only slightly higher than wild animals. He presents some interesting notes however, on the climate of the region, the Yakut family, their clothing and housing, hunting technique, religious beliefs, ivory carvings, Christianization, etc.

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30120. KOHN, ALBIN. Die Tungusen in Sibirien. (Globus, 1874. Bd. 25, p. 119-21, 136-38, 2 illus.) *Title tr.:* The Tungus in Siberia.

Contains author's impressions of the Tungus from having met some of them at Verkholensk on the Lena River: their physical appearance, the country where they live, their dwellings and clothing, the animals which they hunt, their birch-bark boats, paying of tribute, use of dog or reindeer sledges, their religion and conversion to Christianity. The exploitation of Tungus by the Russians, and the wealth of the country in gold ore and mammoth ivory are noted. The low fertility of Tungus women because of marriage between close relatives is mentioned, also other observations. The author considers the Tungus an uncivilized and dying-out people, stressing,

however, that the Russians had contributed greatly to their deterioration.

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30121. KOIRANSKIĬ, B. B. O povyshenii ustolchivosti organizma protiv pereokhlazhdeniia. (Gigiena i sanitariia, Apr. 1952. no. 4, p. 17-24, chart, 4 tables) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** On increasing the resistance of the organism to overcooling.

Contains an account on the effect of repeated exposure to cold of the lower extremity upon the reflex reaction of the blood vessels of the respiratory tract; effect of similar treatment on local thermal reaction; thermal reaction of the skin to ambient cold air; practical suggestions for hardening young subjects to cold.

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KOISHI, H., see Yoshimura, H., and others. Studies reactivity skin to cold 3, effect diets. 1952. No. 33010.

30122. KOLARZ, WALTER. Russia and her colonies, London, G. Philip, 1952. Also pub. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1952. xiv, 335 p. 5 maps.

Soviet policy toward non-Russian nationalities of the U.S.S.R., excepting those of the Far East is described and appraised on the basis of Soviet sources. Among others, the peoples of the "inner" North are dealt with (p. 59-66) as to administrative structure, economic sovietization, nationalism, cultural assimilation and eclipse of the native in that area. The native component in its population is estimated to have decreased to below 20 percent. The disappearance of Komi (Zyryan) nationalism in the exploitation of the oil and coal resources of the Pechora basin and penetration of a 700-mile railway to Vorkuta is sketched (p. 55-58). Russian colonization of Kola Peninsula in the Soviet period is outlined (p. 91-96). Transformation of the traditional life of the Russian Lapps in the development of the Saami National District in Kola Peninsula is noted, and the importance of this small group (approx. 2,000) for Soviet policy toward Scandinavian countries with much larger Lapp populations stressed.

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KOLCHEV, V., see Drukker, G. F., and others. Povarennaia sol'. 1927. No. 28815.

30123. KOLESNIKOV, A. G. K teorii narastaniia l'da na poverkhnosti moria.

(U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii, ser. V, 1946, vyp. 12, p. 109-147, diagrs. tables) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Contribution to the theory of growth of ice on the sea surface.

"A general differential equation for the rate of ice growth and considering the isothermic conditions of ice expansion is introduced. Another formula for ice growth considers ice thickness in shallow waters of a sea as a function of the sum of average daily temperatures, the depth and density of the snow cover, the salinity of ice and wind velocities. Comparison of calculated and observed [from the Yana and Kolyma Rivers] values showed good agreement for exposed and snow covered ice. A corrective factor must be introduced into the formula when calculating ice thickness for deep seas with a strong vertical flow of water." SIPRE. Previously listed as No. 9030.

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KOLESNIKOV, S. A., see Sovetskaiia meditsina. Instruktsiia primeneniia fizioterapii otmorozh. 1940. No. 32196.

30124. KOLOKOLOV, A. A. O pogrebennykh rel'efakh severo-zapadnogo Zaural'ia. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Trudy, otdel geol. 1951. t. 1, p. 105-108, 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Buried relief(s) of the northwestern Ural region.

"Discusses the essential features of the ancient relief of the northwest Ural region, U.S.S.R., now buried below younger deposits. Forms and deposits associated with Jurassic, Cretaceous, Oligocene-Miocene, glacial, and post-glacial surfaces are distinguished." Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology.*

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30125. KOLONIST. Znachenie promyslov v zhizni sivernykh zyriian. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniia russkogo sivera. Izvestiia, 1913. god. 5, no. 9, p. 386-97.) **Title tr.:** The importance of trade in the life of the northern Zyryans.

Contains an account (signed: "Kolonist") of the occupations of Zyryans in the region of Ust'-Sysol'sk: fishing, hunting, farming, lumbering, manual labor, etc. The hunter's equipment, and fur-bearing animals, are noted. Hunting, some 40-50 years previously the chief

industry of Zyryans, is said to represent only 18.4 percent of their trade.

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30126. KOLOSKOV, PAVEL IVANOVICH, 1887- . Sezonnaya merzlota pochvy; opredelenie merzloty v svyazi so stadiami ee formirovaniya. (In: Vsesoyuznyy geograficheskiy s"ezd. 2d, *Lenin-grad*, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 201-210) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Seasonal frozen ground; frozen ground defined in relation to stages of its formation.

"A distinction is made between permanent frost and seasonal frost. Frost formation occurs in four phases, each associated with changes in the physical structure of the ground. A temperature drop to and below 0° C. is the initial phase during which the mechanical properties of the ground remain unchanged. The appearance and growth of ice crystals and the subsequent increase in strength and initial ground expansion constitute the second phase. The third phase is recognized by peak expansion of the ground due to ice crystal growth. Ice wedge formation and subsequent cracking of the frozen ground marks the final phase of frost formation. The depth of winter freezing of European and parts of Siberian U.S.S.R. and Kazakhstan soils is discussed (p. 206-207) and a formula for its calculation is introduced. The relationships between types of soils, plant cover and depth of freezing are reviewed."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30127. KOLOSOV, D. M. O nalednykh iavleniyakh kak geomorfologicheskoy protsessu. (Problemy fizicheskoy geografii, 1938. no. 6, p. 125-34, 2 fig.) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** On the phenomenon of naled' as a geomorphologic process.

Includes a discussion of the origin and geomorphologic effects of naled' in the mountain valleys of eastern Siberia. In favorable localities, the alluvium of the stream bottoms and the waters of the streams freeze to such an extent that a portion of the stream is forced to flow outside of the regular channel, and in freezing forms a thick mass of ice across the bottom of the valley which sometimes lasts throughout the year. The author considers this an embryonic type of modern glaciation. In summer the ice melts slowly. Daily at its borders occur abrupt temperature changes favorable to the rapid mechanical disintegration of bedrock wall and the crumbling of frozen alluvium. The resulting talus is removed

by the stream. The valley walls retreat, the valley bottom widens, and the ice of the following winter covers the widened flat. In the autumn, when the ice has disappeared, the valley bottom appears as a vast gravel plain in which the river flows in many small interlacing channels. When the valley widening is completed in a given area, the locale of the process is shifted up or down stream. Summary in French.

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30128. KOLOSOV, I. M. Materialy po faune strekoz Tobol'skogo okruga. (Tobol'sk. Muzel. Obshchestvo izucheniya kraia pri Muzei Tobol'skogo severa. *Bulleten'*, 1930. no. 2, p. 27-28) **Title tr.:** Materials on the dragonfly fauna of the Tobol'sk region.

Contains list of ten species of dragonflies collected by S. M. Chugunov in Berezovsk district in the summer of 1915, with localities (60°-65° N.)

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30129. KOLPIKOV, G. Na prostoraakh dalekogo Severa; putevye zametki. (Vokrug sveta, Jan. 1949. no. 1, p. 20-23, illus.) **Title tr.:** In the vastness of the far North; a traveler's notes.

Account of a trip by aircraft from Tobol'sk to Berezovo, Kazym, Saran-Paul', and Gorki, thence by boat to Dal'niy Kunovat, Shishiga and Salekhard (formerly Obdorsk). Populated places, conditions of life among the Khanty and Nenets are noted, stressing progress made in the Soviet period as evidenced in hunting and agriculture.

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30130. KOMAROV, L. V. Opyt razdel'nogo okhlazhdeniya tulovishcha i golovy teplokovnogo pri bolee bystrom snizhenii temperatury tulovishcha. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. *Doklady. Novaya seriya*, Sept. 1951. t. 80, no. 2, p. 281-83, table) **Title tr.:** Experiments on separate cooling of the trunk and head in warm-blooded animals with quicker lowering of temperature of the trunk.

Contains an account of 22 experiments with cats whose trunks were cooled with snow, or snow and water while the heads were kept in warm water or air. Respiration, heartbeat, rectal and oral temperatures were recorded as well as the temperatures at which respiration ceased.

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30131. KOMAROV, P. D. Zadachi rekonstruktsii lesosplava v basseine Pe-

chory. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Mar. 1953. t. 13, no. 3, p. 6-9, illus.) **Title tr:** Tasks of reconstruction in timber floating in the Pechora basin.

The forests of the Pechora River basin contain several hundred million cu. m. timber, but due to scarcity of population and lack of transportation only 0.1-0.2 percent of available timber is utilized. Floating is the easiest way of transporting the timber. The floating capacity of Pechora River and (briefly) its main tributaries is characterized, the defects of the organization of timber floating attributed chiefly to lack of interest on the part of the Ministry for River Fleet. Various measures are suggested for improving the floating capacity of the rivers: by deepening of the bed at shoals and shallow places, construction of timber ports and harbors, etc. Advanced methods of rafting and floating are recommended. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30132. KOMAROV, VLADIMIR LEONT'EVICH, 1869-1945, and others. Flora SSSR. Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk, 1949-53. v. 15-19.

Continuation of a basic reference work in process of publication since 1934 by the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., under direction of the chief editor, since 1945 B. K. Shishkin. Nineteen of the proposed volumes have appeared to date (1953). For the beginning see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9058. This comprehensive flora includes many arctic species.

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KOMITET SEVERA, see Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo [etc.]. Ocherki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri. 1922. No. 31735.

30133. KOMONEN, AIMO. Havain-toja Rovaniemen seudun talyilinnus-tosta. (Ornis fennica, 1950. Årg. 27, no. 3, p. 53-68, diagr.) 25 refs. **Title tr:** Observations on the winter bird fauna in the neighborhood of Rovaniemi.

During the winters of 1946-49, 55 species were noted around the town of Rovaniemi (66°30' N. 25°44' E.), of which 15 winter regularly in the area. Occurrence of the different species during the winter months is shown (table 2) for Rovaniemi also some other areas (Viipuri, Salla, Kemi). Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30134. KONDRATEV, V. Geofizicheskie metody pri poiskakh mednonike-

levykh rud v Monche-tundre. (Razvedka nedr, 1936, no. 1, p. 22-24) **Title tr:** Geophysical methods of the Monche Tundra copper-nickel ore exploration.

Contains a short review of electric, magnetometric and other geophysical explorations in the Kumuzh'ya and Nyduayvench ore deposits. Geophysical methods were employed not only for mapping boundaries of ore deposits but also to define more accurately the geological map of this region of Kola Peninsula. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30135. KONDRATOVICH, O. V. K étnografii ostfákov. (Leningrad. Voenno-meditsinskáia akademiia. Antropologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1894-95, pub. 1897, t. 2, p. 328-51) **Title tr:** A contribution to Ostyak ethnography.

Contains material collected on a trip to the Berezov Ostyaks in 1895 by a four-man party under G. G. Federov, q. v. Ostyak ethnography is sketched broadly with note of the anthropological type from Sovinsk, the Rivers Sos'va and Lyapin; and of the dwellings (*chum*) and clothing with details of names, materials, tailoring, etc. Reindeer-herding technique (Ostyaks use dogs), fishing and hunting, the names and preparation of native dishes of fish and flour are described. Notes are given on tallies used in trade and property stamps (*tamga*). Family life, including rules of inheritance, the customs of courting, marriage, divorce, childbirth, rearing of children, etc., are sketched. The ancient religion, and the peculiar conception of the Christian faith (e.g. Jesus has seven sons, etc.) are discussed, also funeral rites and beliefs on man's fate after death. Scattered notes contain data on musical instruments (a kind of mouth-drum), dances, pastimes, toys, songs and legendary narratives. Abbreviated German translation by L. Stieda was published in *Globus*, Nov. 1898, Bd. 74, no. 18, p. 288-91. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30136. KONFERENTSIIA PO VOSPROIZVODSTVU RYBNYKH ZAPASOV V VODOEMAKH SEVERO-ZAPADNOI I SEVERNOI (EVROPEISKOI) CHASTEI SOIUZA. Leningrad, Mar. 5-10, 1950. Raboty konferentsii. Leningrad, 1950. 232 p., illus., diagrs., tables. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8) **Heading and title tr:** Conference on reproduction of fish resources in the waters of the northwestern

and northern (European) parts of the Union . . . Transactions of the Conference.

The conference was called by the State University at Leningrad as a northern counterpart to the Conference on reproduction of commercial fishes in the southern seas of the U.S.S.R., held in Moscow in Dec. 1949. 150 scientists and representatives of the fishing industry took part. The 25 papers delivered at the conference are published in this issue. Those dealing with the far North are listed here (titles translated) and each, excepting the *Resolutions*, is abstracted in this Bibliography under its author's name.

GERBIL'SKIĬ, N. L. A new stage in the history of domestic pisciculture, and the tasks of science, p. 6-17.

DRIAGIN, P. A. The present situation of the fish resources in the main reservoirs of the northwestern part of the U.S.S.R., p. 18-20.

MELEĬKO, I. V. Pisciculture and acclimatization of fish as a basis of development of the fisheries in the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., p. 63-72.

ZAPOL'SKIĬ, V. I. Salmon of the Kola Peninsula and tasks in connection with its reproduction, p. 73-79.

KUZNETSOV, N. M. The present situation and a tentative plan of reproduction of fish resources for 1951-1953 in the area of the Northern Administration of Fisheries, p. 80-92.

NUSENBAUM, L. M. Conditions and means for rationalization of salmon reproduction in hatcheries, p. 117-28.

MIKHIN, V. S. Effectiveness of the natural spawning of salmon, p. 129-32.

GUSEV, A. G. Pollution of commercial fish reservoirs by logging, p. 216-21.

Resheniia konferentsii (Resolutions of the Conference), p. 222-31: text of resolutions adopted by the conference on plans for piscicultural activities in 1951-53, including activities in Karelia, Kola Peninsula and Arkhangel'sk Province, for protection of fish, intensification of artificial reproduction in hatcheries, fish rearing in ponds, struggle with factors which affect the fish reproduction, among them pollution of waters by waste water from factories and by logging activities.

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30137. KONOSEVICH, M. A. K voprosu o lechenii obmorazhivaniĭ i ozhogov. (Fel'dsher i akusherka, 1945, no. 1, p. 55-56) *Title tr.:* On the question of treatment of frostbite and burns.

Contains a note on topical treatment of frostbite and burns of the first and second degree with permanganate or iodine solutions. Some additional information of treating such wounds, is also included. *Copy seen:* DSG.

30138. KONOVALOV, A. Parovoe otopenie palatok. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10] no. 11, p. 39-42, illus., diagr.) *Title tr.:* Steam-heating of tents.

Contains a report on several experiments in steam-heating small and large tents. Types of radiators and construction are described, with data on the course and distribution of temperature in the tents.

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30139. KONOVALOV, E. P. O strukturnykh gruntakh. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo, 1941. Izvestiia, t. 73, vyp. 2, p. 281-86, illus., table) 2 refs. *Title tr.:* Soil structures.

"Soil structures resulting from alternate freezing and thawing are described and illustrated. The mechanical processes taking place in soils were studied at high altitudes in relatively low latitudes (Zeravshan), and near sea level in high latitudes (Novaya Zemlya). The grain-size of soils as related to structural changes during freezing is discussed."

SIPRE.

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30140. KONSTANTINOV, K. P. Aëros'emochnye raboty Severo-zapadnogo predpriiatiia. (Geodezist, 1939. god 15, no. 3, p. 53-54, table) *Title tr.:* Air surveying of the Northwest.

Contains a general description of air surveying and mapping in the period 1932-38 of northern European U.S.S.R.: Karelia and Komi A.S.S.R., etc.

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KONSTANTINOV, M. M., see Smirnov, S. S., and others. Serebrianye rudy. 1935. No. 32123.

30141. KONZHUKOVA, E. D. New data on *Permocynodon zushkini* Wood, the Cynodont from the North Dvina fauna. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus. (Doklady) 1946. t. 54, no. 6, p. 527-30, illus. 1-2)

"Recent study of a skull of the reptile Permocynodon from the upper Permian at Sokolki, North Dvina region, U.S.S.R. indicates that, contrary to previous interpretation the genus has simple primitive mandibular articulation and postcanine teeth of complex structure,

neither of which is encountered in forms transitional to mammals. *Permoecynodon* shows a development convergent with that which led to mammals, but at an earlier stage."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1947, v. 12, p. 124.

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KOOPMAN, L. J., see ten Cate, J., and others. Influence body temp EEG rat. 1949. No. 32402.

30142. KOPERIN, E. I. Nauchnye rabotniki Arkhangel'ska v bor'be za tekhnicheskii progress lesnoi promyshlennosti. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', July 1949. t. 9, no. 7, p. 20-21) **Title tr.:** Scientific workers of Arkhangel'sk struggling for technical progress in the wood industry.

Arkhangel'sk, this "All-Union saw-mill" is regarded as a center of Soviet forestry and the timber industry. Several departments of the Arkhangel'sk Institute of Forestry arranged conferences with representatives of local industry, and a plan of cooperation was worked out. It includes introduction of new methods of reforestation based on the Michurin-Lysenko teaching, full mechanization of logging, acceleration of milling timber, new devices for loading and unloading, etc.

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30143. KOPPERS, WILHELM, 1886- Der Bärenkult in ethnologischer und prähistorischer Beleuchtung. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Sitzungsberichte, 1933. Bd. 63, p. 9-10) **Title tr.:** Ethnological and archeological interpretations of the bear cult.

Contains summary of a lecture: the bear cult has an obvious sexual character, especially clearly expressed in the rites among the Gilyaks and Voguls.

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30144. KOPPERS, WILHELM, 1886- Der Hund in der Mythologie der zirkumpazifischen Völker; ein Beitrag zur Frage der altneuweltlichen Kulturbeziehungen. (Wiener Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Linguistik, 1930. Bd. 1, p. 359-99) **Title tr.:** The dog in the mythology of circum-Pacific peoples; contribution to the question of cultural relations between the Old and New World.

Contains an account based on literature, of the myth of the dog mated with a human whose progeny was a certain tribe, a myth popular among both the Asiatic

and North American Eskimos, the Chukchis, the Indians of North America and others (the Ainu, northern Tungus, and peoples of southeastern Asia). The dog is considered as guardian of the nether world among the Eskimos, Chukchis, Koryaks, Kamchadals, and Yukaghirs. Among the Finno-Ugric reindeer breeders, who pay it no respect, the dog is used as herder; it is not so used by the Chukchis, Koryaks, Tungus and Yakuts. The author is inclined to believe that the dog myth came to North America from the southeastern Asia. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30145. KOPPERS, WILHELM, 1886- Konnten Jägersvölker Tierzüchter werden? Ein Beitrag zur Urgeschichte der Domestikation. (Biologia generalis, 1932. Bd. 8, p. 179-86) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Is it possible for hunters to become animal breeders? A contribution to the prehistory of domestication.

Contains a brief presentation of the attitude of the cultural-historical school in ethnology, to the problem of the origin of animal husbandry. Not religious-magical considerations, but practical and economic reasons led to animal breeding; namely, and primarily, to get meat and hides; the milking and riding of the animals came later. The reindeer and horse were the first (after the dog) to be domesticated, and a hunter, not an agriculturist, was the first to tame wild animals. This taming occurred in the old arctic culture (altarktischer Urkultur) of some subarctic region of Central Asia, and the first animal breeders were Samoyedic and Turco-Tataric peoples. The hunters avoid killing animals unnecessarily, hence there were no psychological obstacles to prevent hunters' kindly treatment of the animals, which were lured to man's dwelling places by plague of mosquitoes and need of salt. Several quotations in reference to Samoyeds, Tungus, Yakuts, and Montagnais Indians among other peoples are included.

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30146. KOPPERS, WILHELM, 1886- Tungusen und Miao; ein Beitrag zur Frage der Komplexität der althinesischen Kultur. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen, 1930. Bd. 60, p. 306-319, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** Tungus and Miao; a contribution to the question of the complexity of the old China culture.

Contains a discussion of the origin of the Tungus and their cultural affiliations

with the northern Chinese, based mostly on the works of Shirokogorov. The Tungusian anthropological type, their clothing, religion, sociology, etc., are analyzed, and compared with similar features among the Miao.

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30147. KORCH, S. Tyska militärfordon. (Pansar, teknik, underhåll; militärteknisk tidskrift. 1952. v. 21, no. 1-2, p. 21-23, illus.) **Title tr.:** German military vehicles.

"The front and steering system of the German-built (35-hp.) vehicle Ketten-Krafttrad, resemble those of a motor-cycle. The tractor-like rear has caterpillar belts with 19-cm. wide plates with rubber treads, interchangeable with 38-cm. wide plates for better traction on snow fields. The vehicle can be equipped with ice spikes, special snow chains fastened to every other plate, and an ice-breaking mechanism to eliminate accumulations of ice on the inner side of the belts when driving in loose snow. The vehicle crosses 45-cm. deep water and was successfully used under all conditions and terrain during military operations in U. S. S. R. during World War II. The vehicle weighs 1560 kg. fully equipped, has a maximum speed of 70 km./hr. and carries three men, trailer and cargo. Detailed specifications are given."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

30148. KORDÉ, K. B. K morfologii mutovchatykh sifonel karbona Severnogo Urala. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriya, t. 73, no. 3, p. 569-71, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the morphology of Dasycladaceae from Carboniferous deposits of the Severnyy Ural.

Contains descriptions of Uraloporella n. gen. and U. variabilis n. sp. of fossil algae (fam. Dasycladaceae) found in limestone of Carboniferous deposits of the Northern Ural by V. A. Varsanof'eva and A. I. Ravikovich; includes also critical notes on another species of the same family, Drinella comata, very abundant in carboniferous deposits.

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30149. KORDÉ, K. B. Novye rody i vidy izvestkovykh vodorosel iz kamen-nougol'nykh otlozhenii Severnogo Urala. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Trudy, otdel geol., 1951. t. 1, p. 175-82, illus.) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** New genera and species of fossil algae from

Carboniferous deposits of the Severnyy Ural.

Contains full descriptions of seven new species in seven genera (four new) from materials collected by V. A. Varsanof'eva in 1946 and 1947-48, on the Un'ya (61°45' N. 58°26' E.), Buzgola, and Korennaya Pisannaya Poteryakha Rivers.

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30150. KORFF, SERGE A. The Mount Wrangell Observatory. (Science, Oct. 9, 1953. v. 118, no. 3067, p. 420)

The establishment of an observation station in the summer of 1953 on Mt. Wrangell, Alaska, is reported, with data on location (62° N. 144° W., altitude: 14,000 ft.); accessibility; housing; equipment, etc. Originally established as a cosmic ray observatory, it may prove useful for other research requiring high latitude and altitude and low temperature.

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KORHONEN, VILLE VIHTORI, 1885-, see Keränen, J., and V. V. Korhonen. Climate. 1952. No. 30024.

30151. KOROVIÁKOV, I. A. O pikritovykh éffuzivnykh trappakh severozapadnoi chasti Sibirskoi platformy. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriya, t. 62, no. 1, p. 129-31) **Title tr.:** On picritic effusive traps of the northwestern section of the Siberian platform.

"The picritic diabases interbedded in olivine-poor trap rocks in the northwestern part of the Siberian platform are shown to be effusive rocks, and their analogies with hypabyssal gabbro-diabases of the region are discussed. Chemical analyses are included."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1952, v. 17, p. 240.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

KOROVIN, A. S., see Fedorov, D. N., and A. S. Korovin. Lechenie ognestrel'nykh ranenii i otmorozhenii. 1941. No. 28983.

30152. KOROVIN, EVGENIY ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1892-. Problema voz-dushnoi okupatsii v svyazi s pravom na poliarnye prostranstva. (In: Sofiz obshchestv družel aviatsionnoi i khimicheskoi oborony i promyshlennosti SSSR. Sektsiya vozdušnogo prava. Voprosy vozdušnogo prava, [etc.] Moskva, Izd-vo "Aviakhim", 1927, vyp. 1, p. 104-110) **Title tr.:** The problem of aerial occupation in relation to rights over polar space.

Contains discussion of conditions peculiar to the arctic regions where seasonal air communication may be regarded as effective occupation; and comments upon the Soviet decree of Apr. 15, 1926: reason for it, its history, and an interpretation according to which it becomes applicable not only to lands within the Soviet sector of the Arctic, but to closed arctic seas, ice formations and adjoining arctic waters as well. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30153. KOROVIN, EVGENII ALEKSANDROVICH, 1892- . SSSR i polarnye zemli. (Sovetskoe pravo, 1926. v. 5, no. 3 (21), p. 43-46) **Title tr.:** The U.S.S.R. and polar lands.

Short draft of author's article *Problema vozdukhnoi okupatsii*, 1927, q. v.

Copy seen: DLC.

KORPMAN, R., see Lorant, A., and others. Storage of blood below 0° C. in liquid state. 1953. No. 30533.

30154. KORSÁKOV, G. M., and S. N. STEBNITSKIĬ. Brief remarks on the structure of the Nymylan (Koryak) language and its dialects. Kratkie svedeniia o stroe nymylanskogo iazyka i o ego dialektakh. English translation by J. R. Krueger. Alexandria, Va., 1952. 45 l. Mimeographed. From the authors' *Nymylansko (Koriátsko)-russkii slovar'*, p. 255-333 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9138).

Following remarks on the structure of the Nymylan (Koryak) language and its dialects, a grammatical sketch is given, dealing with phonology, morphology, and word order in the sentence. Occasional translator's notes are added.

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30155. KORSHIKOV, A. A. On some new or little known flagellates. (Archiv für Protistenkunde, 1942, pub. 1941. Bd. 95, heft 1, p. 22-44, illus.)

Contains descriptions of two new genera, 11 new species and two earlier described species of freshwater flagellates from various regions of the U.S.S.R., including *Chrysamoeba extensa* n. sp., *Stipilochrysis monorhiza* n. sp., and *Phaeaster pascherii* collected in Kovda region, near Kandalaksha Bay of the White Sea. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

KORZHIKOV, A., see Tikhomirov, B. A. O rastitel'nosti épokhi mamonta. 1951. No. 32474.

30156. KOSHELEV, I. A. I. Postoiânyye samolovy na rossomakh na severe obkol taigi. (In: Nasimovich, A. A., *Preobrazovanie fauny*, 1953, p. 145-46, illus.) **Title tr.:** Permanent traps for the wolverine in the northern section of the Ob' River taiga.

Contains descriptions and illustrations of two types of standard traps ("slopeps" and "kulema"), used by the hunters and inhabitants of this taiga zone for taking wolverine. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30157. KOSHOVETS, P. D. K voprosu o lechenii otmorozhenii. (Gospital'noe delo, 1944, no. 1-2, p. 49-51) **Title tr.:** On the question of the treatment of frostbite.

Contains three case histories of third-degree frostbite of the foot. After local treatment (ointments, etc.) for two to three days, warm baths and irradiation showed beneficial results. The method is indicated during the reactive and regenerative phases of frostbite.

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30158. KOSINSKAIA, EKATERINA KONSTANTINOVNA, 1900- . Mezoteniye i gonatizigovye vodorosli. Mezoteniiales et Gonatizygales. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 162 p. illus., plates (30 figs. and sketch maps), fold. map. (In: Savich, V. P., and others, *Flora sporovykh rastenii SSSR*, t. 2. *Conjugatae*, 1) 195 refs. **Title tr.:** Mesotaeniales and Gonatizygales.

Contains introductory matter, followed (p. 11-98) by general descriptive data on Chlorophyta (green algae), subtype Conjugata and order Mesotaeniales, with tables for the determination of the genera, species, varieties and forms; descriptions of 43 fresh-water species and numerous varieties of Mesotaeniales, with synonyms, dimensions and data on habitat and geographic distribution in the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. Eight species and seven varieties of the order Gonatizygales are treated similarly (p. 99-113); 17 plates with explanatory text and indices of Russian and Latin names are appended. Many species native to northern continental water basins of the U.S.S.R. and other countries are included in this study.

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30159. KOSMACHEV, K. P. Bulgunkâkhi. (Priroda, Nov. 1953. t. 42,

no. 11, p. 111-12, illus.) *Title tr.*: Frost mounds (pingoes).

Note, illustrated by two photographs, on peculiar, volcano-shaped, hillocks up to 30 m. in height which occur in the plains of permafrost regions of Yakutia. The Yakuts and some archeologists regarded them as of artificial (human) construction, i. e., mounds over the graves of heroes. Recent excavations proved their natural origin, in the expansion of humid soil (lime or loam) as it turns into frozen ground.

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KOSMACHEV, K. P., see also Vorob'ev, V. V., and others. Sel'skokhoz. osvoenie Ĭkutii. 1952. No. 32793.

30160. KOSOĬ, L. A., and others. Novy Ĭ ralon slŭdŭanykh mestorozhdeniĭ na Kol'skom' poluostrove. (Razvedka nedr, 1937, no. 7, p. 21-24, 2 illus. incl. map) *Other authors:* S. Gnesin, E. Kudrŭshev, and S. S. Nemtsev. *Title tr.*: New region of mica deposits in the Kola Peninsula.

Contains a general description and geological data on new mica deposits in the middle part of the Strel'na River (66°30' - 65°50' N. 37°30' - 38°30' E.) of the Kola Peninsula. The region was explored in 1936. Minerals are pegmatite and muscovite.

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30161. KOSSMANN, CHARLES E. Responses of the body to cold. (Air surgeon's bulletin, Mar. 1944. v. 1, no. 3, p. 1-4, illus.) 9 refs.

Contains an outline of factors controlling local circulation as a means of the thermoregulatory mechanism (vasomotor nerves, hormones, metabolism, etc.); responses to cold of increasing severity, viz. chilblains, erythrocyanosis, trench foot, immersion foot, frostbite; their etiology, pathology and symptoms; therapy of the various cold injuries (mostly of a conservative type).

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30162. KOSTRIŦSYN, B. V. K voprosu o rezhime Antarktiki. (Sovetskoe gosudarstvo ĭ pravo, 1951, no. 3, p. 38-43) 18 refs. *Title tr.*: On the legal status of the Antarctic.

Contains short summary of the "sectors" doctrine of sovereignty in arctic regions; review of attempts to apply it to antarctic regions; and arguments as to why these attempts do not comply with specific conditions of the Antarctic and must be opposed.

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30163. KOSTROV, KN. Zashitatnyi gorod Turukhansk. (Moskvitianin, July 1851, kn. 1, no. 13, suppl. p. 33-38) *Title tr.*: Turukhansk, the town which lost its importance.

Contains an historical sketch of this town founded by Cossacks in 1609. Shipping difficulties on the Yenisey River are stressed, also the great fair at Turukhansk in July, whither Ostyaks and Tungus bring their hunting products for sale. A German translation of this paper was published in *Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland*, 1852, Bd. 11, p. 337-40.

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KOSTROV, N., see Voronov, A. Ĭridicheskie obychai Ostŭkov ĭ SamoĬedov. 1900. No. 32799.

30164. KOTEL'NIKOV, V. I. Redkie zemli ŭgo-vostochnoĭ chasti Lovozerskikh tundr Kol'skogo poluostrova. (Razvedka nedr, 1935, no. 15, p. 11-14, illus.) *Title tr.*: Rare earths of the southeastern part of the Lovozerskiye tundras of Kola Peninsula.

Contains some data on eudialite (zircon-containing ore) and its location in the Chivruay River valley. Loparite (perovskite group) occurs only on the Ninehurt Mt. and Chivruay River. It was discovered in 1934 by the geological trust "Apatit." Ninehurt Mt. is in eastern part of Lovozerskiye tundras (65°25' - 67°55' N. 33°17' - 35°02' E.).

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30165. KOTILAINEN, MAUNO J. Lassen sich in der Standortswahl der Pflanzen regionale Zŭge feststellen? (Suomalainen elŭin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1948, pub. 1949, v. 3, p. 114-20) *Title tr.*: Do the plants adapt themselves to regional conditions in the places of their choice?

Deals with the tendency of some migratory plants to change their habitat preference when invading a region with different environmental conditions. Some plants inhabiting dry, high places in the South show a marked preference for low, swampy areas in the North, etc. A list of 11 plants with data on their habitat in various natural regions in Finland is appended; data on northern parts of the country are included.

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30166. KOTILAINEN, MAUNO J. Recent *Najas* funnen ĭ Lappland. (Societas

pro fauna et flora fennica, Helsingfors. Memoranda, 1950-51, pub. 1951-52. v. 27, p. 8) **Title tr.:** The recent *Najas* find in Lapland.

Brief preliminary note on *Najas flexilis* found Sept. 17-19, 1950 close to the highway between Kittilä and Mustavaara. The two earlier finds of this fossil plant were made 570 km. distant from this location.

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30167. KOTILAINEN, MAUNO J. *Salix pyrolifolia* Led. in Tervola (Ob.). (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1948, pub. 1949. v. 3, p. 125-30, text map) Text in German.

Contains taxonomic notes on *Salix pyrolifolia*, a species of willow new to the flora of Finland, found by the author in 1948 near Vähäjoki in the Tervola region of northern Finland (Ostrobothnia borealis). Historical notes, data on habitat and a list of flowering plants and vascular cryptogams encountered in the same locality are given. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30168. KOVALEVA, M. P. Strezhevoĭ lov na Obi i Irtyshe. (Rybnoe khoz'iaĭstvo, Sept. 1947. t 23, no. 9, p. 13-15, tables) **Title tr.:** Fishing with large nets in the Ob' and Irtysh.

Contains notes on fishing in the Ob' (including its lower parts and delta), the Irtysh, and the lower Sos'va, with the specially large nets used in swift river currents, particularly on the sand bars formed by meanders. Data on the catch are given by fish species and by region, and some defects of organization of the fisheries indicated. Names and localities of the sand bars are mentioned.

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30169. KOVALEVSKIĬ, V. P. Alĭaska. Pod red. L. Ī. Zimana. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1952. 75 p., maps. (U karty mira) Erratum slip inserted. **Title tr.:** Alaska. Edited by L. Ī. Ziman.

Contains a geographic and economic study with historical and political notes, presenting Soviet viewpoint on (in introduction) Alaska's Russian period (18th-mid 19th century) and its present place in U. S. war plans. This is followed by chapters on: the geography and natural conditions (climate, flora and fauna, water and mineral resources); history of Alaska; population; economy (general outline); industry (fisheries, mining, for-

estry); agriculture; transport; administration. Final chapter is a Soviet interpretation of Alaska's role in "U. S. aggression and imperialism." Bibliographical footnotes (to Russian political publications). **Copy seen:** DLC.

30170. KOVANOV, V. V. Lechenie ozhogov i otmorozheniĭ ammarginom. (Sovetskaiĭ meditsina, 1940. no. 3, p. 21-22) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Treatment of burns and frostbite with ammargin.

Contains an account of local therapy with ammargin solutions, including four cases of second-third degree frostbite. Quickening of sloughing of necrotic tissue, and of granulation was observed.

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30171. KOVEN, A. L. Harmful effects of light on the eyes, part I-II. (Occupational health, Oct.-Nov. 1952. v. 12, no. 10-11, 12, p. 167-68, 182-84, table) 17 refs.

Contains an article dealing with the physiology of light effect on the eye; various kinds of light and their injurious effect on the eye, including snow blindness, its causes, occurrence, immediate and late symptoms, prevention.

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30172. KOVĪAZIN, N. M., and others. Ocherki po promyslovomu khoz'iaĭstvu i olenevodstvu Kraĭnego Severa. Pod redaktsiei M. A. Sergeeva. Leningrad, 1936. 114 p. (Leningrad. Institut narodov Severa. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaiĭ assotsiatsiia. Izvestiia, vyp. 5) Other authors: V. M. Krylov and A. G. Podĕkrat. **Title tr.:** Outlines of hunting, fishing and reindeer breeding of the far North. Under the editorship of M. A. Sergeev.

Contains the following three papers (titles translated) each of which appears in this Bibliography under its author's name:

KOVĪAZIN, N. M. Reindeer breeding in the Ėvenki National District, p. 3-38. KRYLOV, V. M. Reindeer breeding in the Penzhina region (Koryak National District), p. 39-70.

PODĖKRAT, A. G. Hunting and fishing on Kolguyev Island, p. 71-114.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

30173. KOVĪAZIN, N. M. Olenevodstvo v Ėvenkiskom natsional'nom okrug. (In: KovĪazin, N. M., and others. Ocherki po promyslovomu khoz. 1936, p. 3-38, tables) **Title tr.:** Reindeer breeding in the Ėvenki National District.

Contains a genera characterization of the Evenki National District in Krasnoyarsk District of western Siberia (60°-69° N. 58°-77° E.) where the author sojourned during 1931-35. The condition of the reindeer herds, sources of their feed, and their use for transportation are outlined. Social and economic conditions of the Tungus (Evenki) are discussed in relation to the reindeer breeding. The latter's deterioration is analyzed and measures suggested for the revitalization of the industry. The hunting of fur-bearers increased after mass slaughter of reindeer herds following collectivization. Of 4,562 inhabitants in 1933-34, hunting was the occupation of 1,654; fishing, however, remains an unimportant industry. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

KOZANSKIĬ, N. M., see Vorob'ev, V. V., and others. Sel'skokhoz. osvoenie ĭakutii 1952. No. 32793.

30174. KOZHANCHIKOV, IGOR' VA-SIL'EVICH. Nasekomye cheshuekrylye t. 12. Volnĭnki (Orgyidae). Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1950. 582 p. illus. (296 figs.) (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Lepidoptera, t. 12. (Nov. ser. no. 42)) 375 refs. **Title tr.:** Lepidopterous insects. Orgyidae.

Contains a systematic index to the species of lepidopterous fam. Orgyidae; followed in the general part (p. 9-213) by chapters on (1) external body structure of imago; (2) external morphology of pre-imaginal stages; (3) characteristics of the anatomical structure; (4) biology; (5) classification and phylogeny; (6) ecology (p. 78-123); (7) geographic distribution (p. 124-72); (8) economic importance (with a list of 82 species injurious to trees, fruit-trees, shrubs, industrial plants, vegetables and cultivated grasses); bibliography (375 items). In the special part, (p. 214-565) are tables for the determination of subfamilies, genera and species (imago and larva), and descriptions of 64 species and two forms of subfam. Orgyinae (three described as new) and 75 of subfam. Acronictinae (four are new) with synonyms, references and data on geographic distribution, biology and ecology; some species native to northern regions of European and Asiatic U.S.S.R. and Scandinavia are included. Indexes of Orgyidae (Latin names), of parasites of Orgyidae, are appended.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

30175. KOZHANCHIKOV, IGOR' VA-SIL'EVICH. Nasekomye cheshuekrylye, t. 13, vyp. 3. Sovki, podsem. Agrotinae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1937. xvi, 675 p. illus. (306 figs.) (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Lepidoptera, t. 13, vyp. 3. (Nov. ser. no. 15)) 125 refs. **Title tr.:** Lepidopterous insects. Owl-moths (Fam. Noctuidae, subfam. Agrotinae).

Contains a systematic index to the species of lepidopterous subfam. Agrotinae, (p. vii-xvi); followed by an introduction on the morphological structure (p. 1-28), biology (p. 28-63) and (p. 63-78) fluctuation of abundance and conditions of the injurious activity of these moths, the larvae (cutworms) being very injurious to many vegetables and ornamental plants; geographic distribution, (p. 78-108), and a short survey of classification of this subfamily (p. 108-113). A bibliography (125 items), in five sections is included in the introduction. In the special part (p. 115-601) are keys to the tribes, genera, subgenera and species; descriptions of 413 species, including 11 new to science, with synonyms, references, critical notes and data on total distribution. Includes 44 species inhabiting the tundra zone (see sketch maps). Index of Latin names is appended (p. 653-74). Summary in English, p. 602-651.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

30176. KOZHANCHIKOV, IGOR' VA-SIL'EVICH. Ob obraze zhizni sobolĭa (*Martes zibellina* L.) v Saĭanakh i ego geograficheskom rasprostraneniĭ. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1930. Ser. A, no. 12, p. 299-304, text map) **Title tr.:** On life habits of the sable, *Martes zibellina* L. in the Sayan Mts. and its geographic distribution.

Includes (p. 302-304) data on geographic distribution of the sable (*Martes zibellina*) in the U.S.S.R., where it inhabits mountain regions and coniferous forests of the taiga zone in the lower course of Yenisey River, in Yakutia, Kamchatka province, Kamchatka Peninsula, Shantar Islands and all central Siberia.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

30177. KOZHEVNIKOV, ALEKSANDR VLADIMIROVICH. Po tundram, lesam, stepĭm i pustynĭm; ocherki iz zhizni rastitel'nogo mira. Izd. 2. pod red. i s dop. Prof. L. V. Kudrĭasheva. Moskva,

1951. 198 p., 111 illus., map. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Seriya Sredi prirody, no. 40) 62 refs. **Title tr.:** Across tundras, forests, steppes and deserts; sketches of the life of the plant world. Second edition, edited with additions by L. V. Kudrjashev. First pub. in 1937, and republished here in a posthumous edition.

Popular book on plant biology, with three chapters dealing with the North. The tundra zone is described (chap. 3, p. 19-36), its climate, permafrost, shrubs and lichens (lĕgel), the arctic desert, and peculiar features of the growth and life of tundra plants. The taiga (chap. 4, p. 37-70), its most important trees (pine, spruce, larch), their biology, ecology and root systems, characteristic shrubs and herbs are outlined and taiga resources evaluated. Chap. 5 (p. 71-89) offers data on peat bogs, sphagnum mosses, swamping of the forest, formation of peat, its economic importance, and its role as an indicator of geological age and former vegetation.

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30178. KOZHIN, N. I. Sovetskaya rybokhoziaistvennaya nauka, ee razvitiye i uspekhi za 30 let. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, Nov. 1947. t. 23, no. 11, p. 33-41) **Title tr.:** Soviet fisheries research, thirty years' development and achievements.

The work of the outstanding Russian ichthyologists since 1917, and the organization, and activities of the principal oceanographic and fisheries research organizations are surveyed. The latter include the All-Union Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), Polar Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), White Sea Scientific Station for Fisheries, Pacific Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO), All-Union Institute for Lake and River Fisheries (VNIORKH), and their sections. The main fisheries research expeditions in the Barents and Okhotsk Seas and Arctic U.S.S.R. are mentioned, and results of their investigations briefly sketched.

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30179. KOZLOV, N. N., 1881- . Vospominaniya kamchatskago rybopromyshlennika. (In: Kamchatka, 1740-1940, pub. 1940, p. 231-41, port., illus.) **Title tr.:** Memoirs of a Kamchatka fish dealer.

Notes of a businessman on his activities

in Kamchatka Province in 1908-1930: life in Petropavlovsk, activities of the Kamchatka Commercial and Industrial Association, fishing conditions and the fishing industry on the eastern coasts of Kamchatka and Chukotsk Peninsula and in their rivers. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30180. KOZLOVA - PUSHKAREVA, ELIZAVETA VLADIMIROVNA. Geograficheskaya izmenchivost' obyknovennol chechevitsy *Erythrina erythrina* v svyazi s istoriei rasseleniya vida. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. BULLETEN'. Otdel biol., 1939. nov. seriya, t. 48, no. 2-3, p. 63-70, fold. map) **Title tr.:** Geographical variation of *Erythrina erythrina*, in relation to the history of its expansion.

Contains a study of geographic races of the common rose finch. Five races are recognized and described. *Erythrina erythrina grebnitzkii* native to Anadyr region, Kamchatka Peninsula and the coast of Okhotsk Sea, and *E. e. erythrina* occurring in Arkhangelsk province, and in Krasnoyarsk district (to the Arctic Circle) are included. Ecological and biological data are given, and the distribution is plotted on the map. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30181. KOZLOVA - PUSHKAREVA, ELIZAVETA VLADIMIROVNA, and A. I. TUGARINOV. Ptitsy. t. 1, vyp. 3. Gagaroobraznye, trubkonosye, E. V. Kozlova. Veslonogie, aistoobraznye, flamingo, A. I. Tugarinov. Moskva-Leningrad. Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1947. 317 p. illus. (107 fig. incl. maps). (In: Fauna SSSR. Aves, t. 1, vyp. 3. (Nov. ser., no. 33)) **Title tr.:** Birds. Colymbiformes, Procellariiformes, by E. V. Kozlova. Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes, Phoenicopteriformes, by A. I. Tugarinov.

Contains characterization and systematic account by Kozlova (p. 11-125) of diving birds of the orders Colymbiformes and Procellariiformes. Twenty species, 20 varieties and forms, almost all native to the northern rivers, lakes, and seacoasts of the U.S.S.R., are described, with synonyms, dimensions, data on geographic distribution and life habit. Aquatic birds of the orders Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes, and Phoenicopteriformes are similarly treated by Tugarinov (p. 125-299), 33 species, 25 varieties and forms, many native to the North, being described with synonyms, dimensions, distributional and ecological data.

The work is extensively illustrated (44, 63 fig.), with sketches, diagrams, photographs, etc., of specimens and zoogeographic maps. Bibliographies are given by each author (29, 22 items). Tables for determination of families, genera and species precede (p. 7-10) the text, index of scientific names is appended. Summary in English, p. 300-313. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

KOZLOVA - PUSHKAREVA, ELIZAVETA VLADIMIROVNA, *see also* Ivanov, A. I., and others. Ptifay SSSR, I. 1951. No. 29832.

KOZLOVA-PUSHKAREVA, ELIZAVETA VLADIMIROVNA, *see also* Ivanov, A. I., and others. Ptifay SSSR, II. 1953. No. 29833.

30182. KOZMIN, KIR. Istoricheskii obzor Murmanskago berega. (Arkhangelskoe obshchestvo izucheniia russkogo severa. Izvestiia, 1915. god 7, no. 1, p. 1-8) **Title tr.:** Historical sketch of the Murman coast.

Contains historical sketch of the discovery and settlement of the northern coast of Kola Peninsula from the Norwegian border to the Mys Svyatoy Nos.

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30183. KOZ'MIN, N. N. Kakie prava imeiut iakuty na Okhotskom poberezh'e? (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926. god 2, no. 2, p. 83-85) **Title tr.:** What right have the Yakuts to the Okhotsk Coast?

Contains challenge of V. L. Popov's views on the living area of the Yakuts and on the claims of Yakut A.S.S.R. to access to the Sea of Okhotsk.

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30184. KRABBE, THOMAS NEERGAARD, 1861-1936. Greenland, its nature, inhabitants, and history; translated from the Danish by Annie I. Fausbøll. Copenhagen, Levin & Munksgaard, 1930. xvi, 129 p. incl. 50 illus. (ports.), 170 plates, fold. map. Text in Danish and English in parallel col. throughout.

Contains a comprehensive and extensively illustrated survey of Greenland, based on the author's experience there during 1889-1909, eleven years as resident practitioner, the remainder as medical officer traveling throughout the country to investigate health conditions for the Danish government. Introduction (p. 3-129) contains chapters on area and distances, the inland ice, build of

the coast, ice conditions in and about Greenland, climate, geology, vegetation, animal life, aboriginal culture of the Greenlanders, amount and distribution of the population in 1886 and 1926 (table on p. 37), industries, trade & communications, administration, exclusion of foreigners, justice, church and school, health, language and literature, scientific stations, and the history of Greenland from the original Eskimo settlement (via Ellesmere) to modern times. The culture of Eskimos is outlined in some detail (p. 29-36): winter dwellings and summer tents, their interior equipment, the making of fire, clothing, means of communication (dog sledge, umiak and kayak), fishing and hunting techniques and tools, social conditions, religion and the activity of the magician (*angekok*), folk poetry and music of the drum. The chapter on health (p. 72-80) gives information on early physicians, medical officers; midwives, hospitals, etc.; epidemics and diseases, especially tuberculosis; mental diseases; hysterical fits, "kayak vertigo", etc., are noted.

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30185. KRAHMER, GUSTAV, 1839-1905. Sibirien und die grosse sibirische Eisenbahn. 2. verb. und vollständig umgearb. Aufl. Leipzig, Zuckerschwert, 1900. 286 p., 2 fold. maps. (Russland in Asien, Bd. 3) **Title tr.:** Siberia and the Great Siberian Railway. Second corrected and completely revised edition. First pub. in 1897 (103 p., fold. map).

Russian conquest of Siberia is outlined. The physical features, climate, plant and animal life are characterized. The population and settlement of the area are treated in some detail (p. 42-85), and the principal economic activities sketched. Mineral resources and their utilization, industry, trade and transportation are summarized. Then follows (p. 170-284) account of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the greater part of which, under construction since 1891, was completed. Aspects of northern Siberia are treated incidentally in the historical, geographic, population and economic sections of the book.

Copy seen: DLC (1897, 1900 ed.).

30186. KRAMÁR, JENŐ. Stress and capillary resistance. (American journal of physiology, Oct. 1953. v. 175, no. 1, p. 69-74, illus., tables) 11 refs.

Exposure to cold (or forced exercise) elicited a typical response in the capillary

resistance of the rat, characterized by the following phases: (1) initial rise, (2) critical drop, (3) abnormally low resistance, and (4) return to normal. The phenomena are believed to represent a further and hitherto unknown manifestation of the nonspecific stress syndrome. Factors responsible for variations in details of the capillary reaction, and the probable mechanism of it, are discussed.

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30187. KRAMER, DAVID W., and P. K. PERILSTEIN. Case report of cold sensitivity with cold hemagglutinins. (Angiology, Aug. 1951. v. 2, no. 4, p. 283-92, 2 illus., table) 8 refs.

Contains study of the disease in a woman, aged 40, white, married, including case report; physical examination; circulatory, laboratory and serological tests; also, studies under various conditions of exposure and therapy.

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30188. KRAMER, KURT, and H. REICHEL. Die Grenzen der chemischen Wärmeregulation. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, Heft 21-26, p. 192-98, 8 fig., 3 tables) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** The limits of chemical heat regulation.

Contains an account of experiments with narcotized dogs, chilled in water of a temperature of 0°-3° C. Oxygen consumption, rectal and intracardial temperatures, blood pressure, etc., were registered. Four phases were observed: (1) shivering; (2) maximal shivering and drop of body temperature to 30° C.; (3) failure of thermoregulation and exitus; (4) further drop in body temperature down to 15° C. in the surviving animals, and death. Experiments with quick rewarming are also reported and some limitations of this method discussed. The effects of the drug Pervitin in advanced hypothermia was also tried, and a revival of a dog five minutes after cessation of heartbeat is reported.

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30189. KRAMER, KURT, and W. SCHULZE. Die Kälte-dilatation der Hautgefäße. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1948. Bd. 250, Heft 2, p. 141-70, 16 illus., table) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Cold dilatation of the skin vessels.

Contains a study of the vasomotor mechanism in the skin of the finger at low temperature, with continuous re-

cordings of O₂ content, volume, velocity and temperature of the blood. Changes in vasoconstriction and dilatation as affected by temperature, type of vessels affected, diurnal and seasonal variations in the local reaction of the blood vessels, oxygen saturation of blood in relation to temperature, blood volume as related to reactive status of vessels, were studied. Also the effects of the general condition of the body (heating, cooling, heavy work, etc.) on the local reactivity of the skin to cold, as well as corresponding effects of hot drinks and alcohol.

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30190. KRAMER, KURT, and W. SCHULZE. Die lokale Auskühlung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, Heft 21-26, p. 201-204, 5 fig., 2 tables) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Local hypothermia.

Contains an account of experiments on local cooling in man and the relation of pain sensation to the vascular reactions evoked by the cold. Pain sensation leads to enlargement of the blood vessels which is as a rule proportional to the duration and strength of pain. Novocain abolishes pain sensitivity but also limits the reactivity of the blood vessels. When the organism is unable, through vascular dilatation, to prevent cold injury, freezing takes place after over-cooling of the exposed area has set in.

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KRAMER, KURT, see also Balke, B., and others. Untersuch. z. Kälteanpassung. 1944. No. 27952.

KRAMER, KURT, see also Cremer, H.-D. and others. Über chem. Veränderungen d. Blutes Auskühlung. 1944. No. 28636.

KRAMER, MORTON, see Lange, K., and others. Factors resistance to cold environment. 1948. No. 30324.

30191. KRAMER, KARL. Die Korrelation zwischen Temperatur- und Niederschlagsanomalien im Sommer der Nordhemisphäre. (Geografiska annaler, 1952. Årg. 34, häfte 3-4, p. 238-60, fig., 2 tables, 3 text maps) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** The correlation between temperature- and precipitation anomalies in the Northern Hemisphere summer.

Correlation coefficients between temperature and precipitation for Dec., Jan., Feb. and July are given (in table 1) for some 350 stations which include a number in the Arctic and sub-Arctic (latitude

and longitude given). The iso-correlation charts (1921-40) presented for July suggest possible explanation for the climatic change since 1900.

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30192. KRANCK, ERNST HÅKAN, 1898-. Bedrock geology of the seaboard of Labrador between Domino Run and Hopedale, Newfoundland. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1953. 45 p. 5 plates, diagr., 3 maps (1 fold.), 4 tables. (Canada. Geological Survey. Bulletin 26) 30 refs.

Contains a study of bedrock geology and petrology of a strip of coast on both sides of Hamilton Inlet, totaling 200 mi. and including the shores of Double Mer and Lake Melville. Seven sections from south to north are discussed in turn; in each section the rocks—Precambrian granite, gneiss, syenite, basic intrusives, and sedimentary rocks—are described. Physical geography, structure, metamorphism, and economic geology are briefly summarized. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30193. KRANCK, ERNST HÅKAN, 1898-. Quelques problèmes géomorphologiques du Canada et de la Fennoscandie. (Société neuchâteloise de Géographie. Bulletin, 1948. v. 54, no. 2, (n. s. no. 7), p. 1-11, illus., 2 sketch maps) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Some geomorphological problems of Canada and Fennoscandia.

Contains a review of the strikingly similar physiographic features presented by the Canadian and Fennoscandian shields: (1) the vast low plateau; (2) the central depressions: Hudson Bay, Gulf of Bothnia; and (3) uplifted sections on Atlantic coasts: mountains of Labrador and Baffin Island and the Scandinavian chain. General geology and physiography and the role played by structure in the present landscape are summarized. Special examples of similar small physiographic features are cited.

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30194. KRANCK, HUGO. Tallformationserna i Finland. (Terra, 1907. v. 19, p. 103-126, illus.; p. 175-206, illus., 2 fold. maps, tables) **Title tr.:** Pine formations in Finland.

The pine growth of Finland is divided into three main groups: pine forests, pine barrens, and pine fens (or bogs). Each group has a different undergrowth vegetation, which in turn varies according to latitude and altitude. The species of

lichen, heather, berries, and other plants accompanying pine growth in different parts of Finland are described. The mean height of a 50-year-old pine tree at 61°30' N. is 18.1 m.; at 64° N., 14.7 m.; and at 68° N., 12.2 m. The vertical distribution of pine trees in Finland is discussed.

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30195. KRASHENINNIKOV, STEPAN PETROVICH, 1713-1755. Opisanie zemli Kamchatki. Sanktpeterburg, Imper. Akademii nauk, 1818-1819. 2 v.: xxxiv, 496 p.; x, 486 p. (*In:* Akademii nauk SSSR. Polnoe sobranie uchenykh puteshestvii po Rossii, pub. 1818-1825, v. 1-2) **Title tr.:** A description of Kamchatka.

A reprint of the author's work published under the same title in 1755 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9265). An atlas of plates and maps, announced in v. 2, is lacking. Introduction to v. 1 includes a brief survey of expeditions sponsored by the Russian Academy of Sciences and (p. xxxii-xxxiv) a short biography of Krashenninnikov. **Copy seen:** DLC.

KRASHENINNIKOV, STEPAN PETROVICH, 1713-1755, *see also* Ustinova, T. I. Verkhne-Semifachinskie gorfachi kluchi. 1947. No. 32668.

30196. KRASNER, BERNARD. Medical service with Exercise Snowdrop. (Army medical bulletin, Aug. 1948. v. 8, p. 629-35, 2 fig.)

Contains a report on the general health of the command, which was better in men from New England and the northwestern states than in others; on shelters and heating them; transportation, especially desired improvement in the "weasel"; casualties among parachutists; freeing of medicines, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

30197. KRASNYĬ, L. I. K geologii Tugurskogo poluostrova. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1949. nov. seriia, t. 65, no. 4, p. 539-41) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the geology of the Tugur Peninsula.

Contains data on stratigraphic structure and tectonics of the Tugur Peninsula on the southwestern coast of the Okhotsk Sea (ca. 54° N. 135° E.), investigated by the author and Ō. F. Chekmesov in 1947; geological subdivisions, their petrological composition and geological age are noted.

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30198. KRASOCHKIN, V. T. *Tomaty na Severe.* (Nauka i zhizn', Apr. 1952. t. 19, no. 4, p. 9-10, illus.) **Title tr.:** Tomatoes in the North.

Since 1940, the author together with D. D. Berezhnev, have been working systematically on increasing the frost resistance of tomatoes. This work, sponsored by All-Union Institute for Plant Breeding (VIR), resulted in the development of two new strains, which survive at -2°C . and are suitable for cultivation in the North. It continues and the investigators hope for further successes. The failure of American horticulturists to achieve a frost-resistant tomato, is briefly mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30199. KRASOVSKIĬ, M. *Russkie v ĭakutskoi oblasti v XVII v. (Kazan'. Universitet. Obshchestvo arkeologii, istorii i ětografii. Izvestiia, 1895. t. 12, vyp. 2, p. 143-76)* **Title tr.:** The Russians in the province of Yakutia in 17th century.

Contains notes on geography of the region, its numerous rivers, climate and vegetation, and aboriginal population: Tungus and Yukaghirs in the North between the Rivers Indigirka and Kolyma, and Yakuts and Tungus on the Olenek, Lena and their tributaries; Yakut traditions on their origin; the Russian conquest of the region; introduction of Christianity among the natives. **Copy seen:** DLC; InU.

KRASTIN, P., see Shmits, P. *Language Negidals.* 1923. No. 31976.

30200. KRAUSE, LOUIS A. M., and others. The incidence of palpable pulsations in convalescent trench foot; an analysis of 500 patients at an Army general hospital. (American journal of the medical sciences, June 1946. v. 211, p. 729-32, fig., 2 tables) 9 refs. *Other authors:* J. J. Wallace and J. J. Silverman.

Contains a report on the incidence of palpable dorsalis pedis and posterior tibial pulse in 500 soldiers convalescing from trench foot as compared with 906 controls. No significant difference was found. It is concluded that trench foot is essentially a disease of the smaller arterioles and capillaries and only rarely involves the larger arteries to the point of occlusion. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30201. KRAUSS, FERDINAND, 1848- Von der Ostsee bis zum Nordcap. Eine

Wanderung durch Dänemark, Norwegen und Schweden. Neutitschein, Wien und Leipzig, R. Hoesch, 1888. xii, 960, 344 illus. incl. text maps, tables, plates (2 col.), fold. col. map. **Title tr.:** From the Baltic Sea to Nordkap. A journey across Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Contains a traveler's account and impressions from several voyages to Scandinavia, with a special attention to the arts, cultural history and folklore. Among the places visited were Bodø, Tromsø, Nordkap, Hammerfest. A voyage on a tourist ship along the Norwegian coast from Drontheim to Nordkap is described (p. 727-854), with details on the Lofoten Islands, their climate, vegetation and fishing industry (p. 757-71); the collections of arctic flora, fauna and Lapp ethnography in Tromsø Museum (p. 774-75); the Norwegian whaling industry (p. 779-81). The Lapps, their appearance, occupation, reindeer and dogs, tents, the Lapp religion, shamanism, and folk tales are described (p. 781-839), mainly from literature, though the author visited a Lapp family near Tromsø and obtained some specimens of Lappish handicrafts (carvings). Weather conditions are described with some tabular data on air temperature, precipitation, and sun (p. 108-124). The possibility of cultivating barley as far north as Alten (70°N .), growing vegetables in Karasjok ($69^{\circ}18'\text{N}$.), and successful planting of potatoes in Mageröya ($71^{\circ}7'\text{N}$.) is stressed (p. 64-68). **Copy seen:** DLC.

KRAUSS, FRIEDRICH S., see Priklonskiĭ, V. L. *Schamanentum Jakuten.* 1888. No. 31484.

KRAUSS, FRIEDRICH S., see also Priklonskiĭ, V. L. *Totengebräuche Jakuten.* 1891. No. 31485.

30202. KRAVCHENKO, D. V. *Sovetskaiā Chukotka.* (Nauka i zhizn', Feb. 1952. t. 19, no. 2, p. 39-40, illus. (plate)) **Title tr.:** The Soviet Chukotka.

Popular sketch of the Chukotsk Peninsula: its geomorphology, climate, furbearers, inhabitants, reindeer husbandry and dog breeding; its poor economic conditions under Russian-American exploitation in the pre-revolutionary period, and its alleged prosperity and rise in well-being and culture under the Soviet rule are stressed. Several photos (on plate) illustrate various aspects of present-day life in Chukotka. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30203. KRENOV, JULIA. Legends from Alaska. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1951. nouv. sér. t. 40, p. 173-95)

Contains eleven Indian (?) legends and tales in English from the Kuskokwim River and Cook Inlet region, collected and transcribed by Mrs. J. Krénov, for several years a teacher in Alaska. Contacts with Russians and Eskimos are frequently mentioned in the narratives, and various ancient beliefs are implicit in them: the power of the shamans, spirits of the forest, the she-wolf, and land of the dead, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30204. KRESTININ, VASILII VASIL'-EVICH, 1729-1795. Kratkāia istoriā o gorodě Arkhangel'skom. Sanktpeterburg, Imp. Akademiā nauk, 1792. viii, 264 p. **Title tr.:** Short history of the town of Arkhangel'sk.

An account of main events in Arkhangel'sk from its foundation in 1584 until 1780, based on unpublished materials. This account is presented in the form of questions and answers. It is supplemented (p. 91-264) by a chronology, roster of municipal officials (burgomasters, etc.) and texts of historical documents. The activities of Russian and foreign merchants and the importance to all Russia of the foreign trade of this northern port are emphasized; impediments due to maladministration on the part of the government and its agents are noted.

Copy seen: DLC.

30205. KRESTININ, VASILII VASIL'-EVICH, 1729-1795. Nachrichten über die Samoeden. (Journal von Russland, Bd. 1, no. 5, Nov. 1793, p. 291-304; no. 6, Dec. 1793, p. 371-94; no. 8, Feb. 1794, p. 83-93; no. 10, Apr. 1794, p. 245-56) **Title tr.:** News on the Samoyeds.

Translated from a series of papers originally published in Russian in the Academy of Sciences' monthly report entitled: *Novyiā ezhe-miesiāchnyiā sochineniū*, 1786-1792 (file in NN).

Contains an ethnological description based on the account of a Russian-speaking Samoyed, Jano Chudarov, a native from the Timan coast who was questioned by the author in Arkhangel'sk; supplemented from material reported by two investigators sent among the Samoyeds with a questionnaire prepared by the Russian Academy of Sciences. From these valuable sources,

a comprehensive account is given of the Samoyeds towards the end of the 18th century: their settlements in European Russia along the Mezen' and Pechora Rivers and the coast of Kanin and Timan Peninsulas; the landscape, rivers and lakes, climate and vegetation of their area; their numbers (1,349) and native administration; their origin and relationship with other peoples. Their physical characteristics are described, food and clothing, dwellings and economic life (details on reindeer breeding, fishing and hunting); trade with Russians; home industry and work of the women; religion and ethics (supreme deity Num, the numerous spirits Tadebziy, the idols Khae, the shaman Tadibei, and shamaness Sambolugu). Their psychological characteristics are sketched: their gentleness, laziness, inclination to alcohol and tobacco; their customs at childbirth, marriage and burial; taking an oath. Their popular therapy is noted: no plants or drugs are used, the shaman pretends to cut off, or into affected part of the patient's body and take the disease away. **Copy seen:** DLC (German translation); NN (Russian original).

30206. KRESTININ, VASILII VASIL'-EVICH, 1729-1795. Von der Insel Kolguev. (Journal von Russland, Jan. 1796. Jahrg. 3, Bd. 2, no. 7, p. 37-39) Extracted from the Russian historical calendar *Miesiāseslov* for 1787. **Title tr.:** From the Island of Kolguev.

Contains short notes on the geography, climate, flora and fauna of the island which is visited in summer by bird hunters from Mezen'.

Copy seen: DLC.

30207. KREUTZMANN, JOSEF. En fortælling om blodhaevn. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1950. p. 145-47, illus.) **Title tr.:** A story of a blood-feud.

Contains a short Greenlandic tale of an Eskimo who waited a lifetime to kill his son's murderer, with a harpoon which he made for the purpose.

Copy seen: DLC.

30208. KREUTZMANN, JOSEF. De to venner, der ikke kunne undvære hinanden. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1951. p. 132-36, illus.) **Title tr.:** The two friends who could not do without each other.

A Greenland Eskimo (Kangamiut) tale. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30209. KREYBERG, LEIV, 1896- . The development of acute tissue damage due to cold. Oslo, J. Dybwad, 1948. 23 p. 4 illus., 2 col. plates. (Norske videnskaps-akademi i Oslo. I. Mat.-naturv. klasse. Avhandlingar, 1948. no. 7)

Contains an analysis of tissue reactions to cold, specifically injuries immediately lethal to cells and those resulting from subsequent events. Includes sections on: initial and transient responses to cold; prolonged exposure to temperatures above freezing; damage caused by freezing of tissues to ice. Late and secondary complications are not considered. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30210. KREYBERG, LEIV, 1896- . Influence of sympathetomy on the necrosis developing in rabbits' ears after the skin has been frozen with solid carbon dioxide. (Archives of pathology, June 1948. v. 45, no. 6, p. 707-716, illus., diagr., tables)

Contains a preliminary report on experiments, with the right superior cervical sympathetic ganglion removed prior to freezing; the vascular reactions to freezing in the sympathetomized ear followed a different course from those of the opposite (control) ear, and developed edema quicker and to a larger extent; the final damage however seems to be equal in both ears. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30211. KREYBERG, LEIV, 1896- , and O. E. HANSSEN. Necrosis of whole mouse skin *in situ* and survival of transplanted epithelium after freezing to -78 C. and -190 C. (Scandinavian journal of clinical & laboratory investigation, 1950. v. 2, no. 2, p. 168-70, illus., table) 5 refs.

Contains an account of experiments on mice with ears frozen to very low temperatures. When left *in situ* the ears became necrotic, apparently due to stasis; auto-transplantation of frozen ears did not succeed. However, epidermis from the frozen ears was successfully auto-transplanted, the number of takes decreasing with the increase of the time interval between freezing and removal of the skin from the frozen area. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30212. KREYBERG, LEIV, 1896- . Trench-foot. (In: Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine, London, 1942-1945, pub. 1947. p. 139-40)

Contains information on diagnosis and pathology of trench foot, viz. skin color; stasis, its causes, degrees and sequences; increased vascular permeability and edema; effects of rewarming; causes of necrosis. **Copy seen:** DLC.

KREYBERG, LEIV, 1896- , see also Hanssen, O. E., and L. Kreyberg. Effect of ice water upon development of skin lesions. 1951. No. 29547.

30213. KRICKEBERG, WALTER. Nord-amerikanische Masken. (Erdball, 1932. Jahrg. 6, no. 2, p. 56-59, 6 illus. on plates 15-16) **Title tr.:** North American masks.

Includes notes on shaman's masks of the northern Tlingit Indians (Chilkats); and masks of secret societies which spread from the Kwakiutl to their neighbors, Tlingits included. The American Northwest Coast from Yakutat Bay to Cape Flattery is considered as one of the classic mask regions of the world.

Copy seen: DSG.

30214. KRIEGE, H. Ueber hyaline Veränderungen der Haut durch Erfrierungen. (Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin, 1889. Bd. 116, p. 64-84) 28 refs. **Title tr.:** Hyaline changes of the skin due to frostbite.

Contains an account of histological changes in experimentally frozen rabbits' ears, studied at various time intervals after injury. Blood and blood vessels, but especially the nature of thrombi is investigated and discussed, and their role in causing necrosis, considered.

Copy seen: DSG.

KRIFTE, G., see Vegard, L., and others. Continued invest. spectra aurora. 1951. No. 32720.

30215. KRIGER, N. I. O rel'efe i chetvertichnykh otlozheniakh doliny reki Enashimo v Severo-Eniselskoj taigje. (Problemy fizicheskoi geografii, 1948. v. 13, p. 197-99) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Relief and Quaternary sedimentation of the Yenashimo River valley in the northern Yenisey taiga.

Short geomorphological sketch of the Yenashimo River (a right tributary to the Yenisey at 60°34' N. 92°36' E.) and of its right tributaries the Kolomna, Dydan, Dyubkosh, Ogne, Ollonokon, and Kollichikan, results of 1939-40 exploration. The Quaternary sedimentation is composed of early fluvial deposits

in the form of terraces, alluvial sedimentation of sand and gravel; yellow-brown diluvial loam about 3 meters in depth occasionally on slopes; and in valleys reddish Paleozoic sandstone, granites and granodiorites.

Copy seen: DLC.

30216. KRIGSVETENSKAPS - AKADEMIE, Stockholm. Fjärrpatruller och sissiavdellingar (partisanförband) i Finlands krig. (Its: Handlingar och tidskrift, 1943. Årg. 147, häftet 5, p. 203-219) ref. **Title tr.:** Remote patrols and Sissi troops (partisans) in Finland's war.

"Finnish ski patrols operating behind enemy lines in 1939-40 avoided ambushes and booby traps by not using the same ski track back to their own lines. A single ski track was used around the patrol camp which enabled discovery of the enemy when traversing the circular ski track."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30217. KRINOV, E. L. Tungusskoe divo. (Znanie-sila, Aug. 1951. t. 21, no. 8, p. 12-14) **Title tr.:** The Tungus miracle.

Contains concise popular account of the so-called Tungus meteorite, observed June 30, 1908, in the Podkamennaya Tunguska basin; phenomenal effects of its fall are attributed to its great size and velocity (ca. 60 km. per sec.). Explorations of the site by L. A. Kulik in 1921, 1927, 1928, 1930, and by other scientists, and its aerial mapping in 1938, are noted, also effects of the fall still evident in the taiga (uprooted trees in an area 50 km. in diameter).

Copy seen: DLC.

KRINOV, E. L., see also Fesenkov, V. G., and others. O Tungusskom meteorite. 1951. No. 29050.

KRINSLEY, DANIEL B., see Péwé, T. L., and others. Multiple glaciation Alaska. 1953. No. 31287.

KRINZBERG, R. Z., see Evdokimov-Rokotovskii, M. I., & R. Z. Krinzberg. Fundamenty pod pechi zhilykh zdanii. 1936. No. 28953.

30218. KRISTOFOVICH, AFRIKAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1885- . Dva zamechatel'nykh rasteniia Kitaia. (Priroda, 1953, no. 1, p. 76-78, illus.) **Title tr.:** Two remarkable plants of China.

Includes notes on a sensational Chinese tree, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, be-

lieved to be long extinct then found in 1941-44 growing in China. Comparison with fossil material indicates that it was formerly widely distributed in arctic and temperate regions of Europe, Asia and America. Experiments in growing this tree from the seeds in the open, in northern regions (Alaska and northern Scandinavia) were very successful and now this "fossil plant" is slowly returning to its old territory. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

30219. KRISTOFOVICH, AFRIKAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1885- . Iskopaemai el' iz Anadyrskogo kraia. Vladivostok, 1924. 7 p. 2 illus. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Dal'nevostochnoe otdelenie. Materialy po geologii i poleznym iskopaemym Dal'nego Vostoka, no. 32) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Fossil spruce of the Anadyr region.

Contains description with Latin diagnosis of the cone of an extinct spruce, *Picea anadyrensis*, sp. nov. Two specimens were found by M. I. Martynov at 48 ft. depth when prospecting for gold in the basin of the Belaya, a tributary of the Anadyr River. Reference is made to related species in North America, and to the finds as evidence of a more temperate climate of northern Siberia in pre-glacial time. Summary in English.

Copy seen: DLC.

30220. KRISS, A. E. Mikroorganizmy pochv i morei vostochnykh oblastei sovetskoi Arktiki. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 359-67) **Title tr.:** Microorganisms of soils and seas of the eastern part of the Soviet Arctic.

Account of author's microbiological investigation during an expedition of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. in 1938 to Vrangeli Island and its trips to Providence Bay, Cape Dezhnev, Kolyuchin Island and Cape Schmidt. The quantity and species of microorganisms found in various layers of soil in tundras, in sea water and bottom are reported and discussed, with conclusion that, contrary to opinion of some former investigators, the area is rich in various forms of microorganisms, though their anabiotic existence in the permafrost is doubtful.

Copy seen: DLC.

30221. KRISTJANSEN, WOLMER. Grønland på vej ind i en ny tid. (Dansk arbejde, Feb. 1953. Årg. 44, no. 2, p. 25-26, port.) **Title tr.:** Greenland on the road to a new time.

Contains an interview with A. W. Nielsen, chief of the state-operated Grønlandske Handel (i. e. Greenlandic Trade) as to business prospects in Greenland. Sheep farming, second only to fishery in importance, is now expected to produce an annual yield of 15,000 animals. The packing industry being developed may find an export market. The import of 250 Norwegian live reindeer will help solve a domestic food problem, should the south Greenland sealing fail. North Greenland exported 25,000 seal skins and oil was produced in Denmark from byproducts of whaling. Domestic tanning of skins, fur processing, shoe manufacturing, etc., have good business potentialities. Private enterprise also includes small shops. The main problem for businessmen is the heavy construction cost of storage and housing facilities. The aim of the Grønlandske Handel is to become obsolete, by the evolution of social, cultural and economic conditions which will make Greenlanders independent citizens on a level with the Danes.

Copy seen: DLC.

30222. KRIVOSHEIN, V. U drevnikh ochagov nymylanov. (Vokrug sveta, 1950. no. 1, p. 57-58, illus.) *Title tr.:* At the ancient hearths of the Koryaks.

Contains a sketch of life about a thousand years ago on the Koni Peninsula (Okhotsk sea coast), reconstructed from archeological excavations made by A. P. Okladnikov. Large semi-subterranean dwellings of 10-12 sq. m. with a stone hearth in the middle were discovered, also numerous artifacts of stone and bone and primitive potsherds. The place was inhabited by winter fishers and sea hunters, probably Paleo-Siberians who lived along the coast from the Anadyr' to the Amur. The Tungus formerly lived in the interior and were forest hunters; they reached to the sea and mixed with Koryaks not earlier than in the 16th-17th centuries.

Copy seen: DLC.

KROEBER, ALFRED LOUIS, 1876- see Bogoraz, V. G. O iazykê dukhov. 1919. No. 28226.

KROEBER, ALFRED LOUIS, 1876- see also Essays in anthropology presented to A. L. Kroeber. 1936. No. 28940.

30223. KROEBER, O. Beiträge zur Kenntnis palaearktischer Tabaniden. Teil II: die Untergattung *Theriopectes*

Zell. nebst Bemerkungen zu den mir bekannt gewordenen Bigot'schen Tabaniden-Typen der Collectionen Mr. Collins in Newmarket. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1923, pub, 1924. Bd. 89A, Heft 12, p. 55-118) *Title tr.:* Contributions to the knowledge of palaearctic Tabanidae. Part II: subgenus *Theriopectes* Zell. with notes on Bigot's types of Tabanidae from the collection of Mr. Collins of Newmarket.

Contains a list of 42 species and varieties of horseflies of the subgenus *Theriopectes*, with literature references, tables for the determination of the species (males and females) and descriptions of species (three described as new). At least 15 species native to northern Scandinavia and European and Asiatic U. S. S. R., and one (*Flavipes*) from Labrador are included. A survey of geographic distribution by countries is given, and notes on the type species in the Bigot collection.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30224. KRÖBER, O. Beiträge zur Kenntnis palaearkt. Tabaniden. Teil III: *Ochrops*, *Atylotus*, *Tabanus* s. str., *Baikalia*, *Isshikia*. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1924. Bd. 90A, Heft 9, p. 1-195) *Title tr.:* Contributions to the knowledge of palaearctic Tabanidae. Part III: *Ochrops*, *Atylotus*, *Tabanus* s. str., *Baikalia*, *Isshikia*.

Contains a critical revision of 141 species of horseflies (deerflies) of the five genera indicated in the subtitle. The species are listed, references given, as well as tables for the determination of species (male and female), descriptions, critical notes, variation and data on geographic distribution by countries for each genera. Five species native to Lapland and a few species from northern regions of European and Asiatic U. S. S. R. are included.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30225. KROG, JOHN. Notes on the birds of Amchitka Island, Alaska. (Condor, 1953. v. 55, no. 6, p. 299-304, illus.)

Contains descriptive notes on birds observed on Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands (51°30' N. 179° E.) in May and June of 1952: birds on inland hills, on inland ponds and lakes, along the shore and on offshore rocks and islands; food habits of the bald eagle are noted, food items found in the nest listed.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30226. KROHN, JULIUS, 1835-1888. Syrjäniläisiä itkujä; neidon miehelle-anon aikana. (Suomalais-ugrilainen se-ura. Aikakauskirja, 1892. v. 10, p. 1-17) *Title tr.:* Zyryan laments; at a girl's marriage.

Contains Finnish translation of 15 texts. *Copy seen:* InU.

30227. KROHN, KAARLE, 1863-1933. Bärenlieder der Finnen. (*In:* Festschrift, publication d'hommage offerte au P. W. Schmidt. Wien, 1928, p. 401-406) *Title tr.:* Bear songs of the Finns.

Contains an account of the Finnish bear feast and songs. While the Voguls and Ostyaks have performances and games at a bear festival, the Finns and Lapps merely sing songs in turn (Wechselgesänge); the Finnish and Lappish bear songs, however, have no connection with each other in form or content. The Finns cook the whole bear head and make a soup, later the head is scraped of its meat and the skull placed on a sacred tree. Finnish bear songs are known not only among the Karelians of Arkhangel'sk district, but are also found rather frequently in Finland proper.

Copy seen: DLC.

30228. KROHN, KAARLE, 1863-1933. Lappische Beiträge zur germanischen Mythologie. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1906. Bd. 6, p. 155-80, 11 illus.) *Title tr.:* Lapp contributions to the Teutonic mythology.

Contains review of the most important Lapp deities and their names. Conclusion is drawn that the Lapps borrowed from the Scandinavians not merely certain deities or ideas, but their entire mythological system; only worship of the dead and bear worship being indigenous among the Lapps. The magic drum, originally an instrument for attaining ecstasy, became changed among the Lapps to simply a means of divination. Pictures on the magic drums, as illustrated here, show Scandinavian deities. Old Teutonic mythology, therefore, may be studied from among recent Lapps.

Copy seen: InU.

30229. Krontiris, A. Experiences with sympathectomy for sequelae of trench feet. (Annals of surgery, Apr. 1947. v. 125, p. 505-507)

Contains a report based on 27 cases. Following operation there was a rise in local temperature; pain and numbness disappeared gradually and hyperhidrosis

vanished. However, ulceration was not alleviated by sympathectomy.

Copy seen: DLC.

30230. KROOK, HJALMAR. Kultala-expeditionen år 1870. (Terra, 1923. v. 35, no. 2, p. 56-65) *Title tr.:* The Kultala Expedition in 1870.

A crown expedition was sent by the Finnish Senate to northern Lappi county in the spring of 1870 to supervise and control the small-scale "gold rush" in progress there after the discovery of gold in the sand of the lower course of the Ivalo River, which flows into Lake Inari. The expedition, the first of its kind in Finland, set up camp on the north side of the river, where it remained for three months until early September. The Crown claimed five percent of the 19,135,194 gold grains found by the approximately 300 diggers and washers during the summer. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30231. KROTKOV, F. G. Otmorozheniia i bor'ba s nimi v volskakh. (Voennosanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10] no. 1, p. 18-24) 16 refs. *Title tr.:* Frostbite and the struggle against it in the army.

Contains an historical review of the occurrence of frostbite and trench foot in military campaigns and of the prophylactic and therapeutic measures recommended by authorities at various times. Included also are data on minor and recent wars, e. g. the Sino-Japanese conflict of 1931-32, etc. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30232. KROTOV, V. A. Novaja geografiia Ĭakutii. (Voprosy geografii, 1950. v. 19, p. 183-202, incl. maps) *Title tr.:* A new geography of Yakutia.

"Results of geographical investigations made during the last 25 years considerably changed the map of Yakutia. Many new mountain ranges were discovered, and some previously mapped were excluded. A new area of glaciation (about 600 sq. km.) was discovered in the upper region of the Indigirka River. The amelioration of arctic climate during the present century caused the disappearance of Vasil'yevskiy Island in the Laptev Sea about 13 miles south-southwest of Semenovskiy Island, 74°10' N. 133°10' E. in the New Siberian Islands archipelago. Permafrost near Yakutsk was found to be more than 200 m. thick, with vast supplies of subterranean water which are used as a source of water supply for the city."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC

KRUEGER, JOHN RICHARD, see Korsakov, G. M., and S. N. Stebnitskii. Brief remarks Nymylan (Koryak) language. 1952. No. 30154.

30233. KRÜGER, PAUL. Zur Cirripedenfauna Ostasiens. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1911. Bd. 38, no. 20-21, p. 459-64) **Title tr.:** On the Cirripedia fauna of eastern Asia.

Contains a list of 75 species and varieties (in 19 genera) of barnacles, inhabiting eastern Asiatic seas, based mostly on H. A. Pilsbry, *Barnacles of Japan and Bering Sea*, 1911, q. v., and on the collection of F. Döflein, with additional data on 24 species described by Pilsbry. Includes notes on *Balanus rostrata apertus* n. subsp. and *B. crenatus* native to Bering Sea.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30234. KRÜGLER, FRITZ. Starke Schwankungen der Wassertemperatur am "Gamelloch." (Wetterlotse, Feb. 1953. No. 51, p. 17-20) **Title tr.:** Great variations of water temperature in the Gamelloch.

"The Gamelloch is the mixing zone between the cold E. Greenland and warm Irminger Currents. Sea temperatures at intervals of a few min. in 67° N. 24° W. on June 27, 1952, are plotted and show a well marked whirl."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Sept. 1953. v. 4, no. 8, p. 1009.

Copy seen: DWB.

30235. KRÜGLER, FRITZ. Über extrem starke örtliche Schwankungen der Wasseroberflächentemperatur in Eisnähe am Rande des Ostgrönlandstroms. Kurzbericht über maritimmeteorologische Beobachtungen in der Dänemarkstrasse. (Annalen der Meteorologie, 1952. v. 5, no. 6, p. 185-88, illus., table) 2 refs. Summary in English, p. 185. **Title tr.:** On extreme local variations of sea surface temperature near the ice on the edge of the East Greenland Current. Summary of maritime meteorological observations in Denmark Strait.

"On June 25, 1952, a close series of air and sea temperature observations was made near ice edge between Greenland and Iceland, showing variations up to 6° C. in three miles. These are interpreted as streaks due to eddies between East Greenland and Irminger Currents. Air temperature at 7.5 m. above sea responded in 10 min. but at 16.5 m. there was little change. Similar variations were found on June 27."—*Meteoro-*

logical abstracts and bibliography, June 1953. v. 4, no. 6, p. 707.

Copy seen: DWB.

30236. KRUG, WERNER. Boom in Alaska. (Atlantis; Länder, Völker, Reisen, Feb. 1953. Jahrg. 25, Heft 2, p. 85-92, 10 illus., text map)

Contains a traveler's impressions of the present economic and military importance of Alaska to the U. S. The landscape and climate, natural resources, large-scale construction in progress, the problem of communication, the population and its changing mode of life are discussed.

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30237. KRUGLOV, MIKHAIL V. Verkhnepermiskie nautilidy bassefnov rek Pinegi i Kulofa. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1933. t. 3, p. 185-208, illus., plates 1-2) **Title tr.:** The Upper Permian Nautilidae of the Pinega and Kuloy River basins.

Contains descriptions of *Permonautilus* n. gen., *P. pinegaensis*, *P. kargovskensis* n. spp., a new unnamed species of *Permonautilus*, and *Domatoceras* aff. *tulensis*, from a collection of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods of the family Nautilidae obtained by M. B. Edemskii in the Pinega and Kuloy basins in Arkhangel'sk province. Summary in English.

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30238. KRUMBIEGEL. Biologische Besiedlungsmöglichkeiten in der Antarktis. (Polarforschung, 1951, pub. 1953. Bd. 3, Jahrg. 21, Heft 2, p. 118-22) **Title tr.:** Biological colonization possibilities in the Antarctic.

Contains a discussion and analysis of factors which would be required for a successful biological colonization of barren polar areas, like those in the Antarctic. Soil and soil microorganisms, lichens, mosses and higher plants, and finally animals and man are considered in their suitability for life in polar areas, their interdependence, and capacity to create food chains and biological associations.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

KRUSE, H. D., see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

30239. KRUZENSHTERN, PAVEL PAVLOVICH, d. 1871. Ob ekspeditsii k ust'iu rieki Eniseia, predpriniatoi v 1862 godu, pod nachal'stvom leitenanta Kruzenshterna. (Morskoi sbornik, 1863. t. 64, no. 1, official part, p. 33-59, fold.

map) *Title tr.*: On an expedition to the mouth of Yenisey, undertaken in 1862 under the command of Lieutenant Kruzenshtern.

Contains account of the voyage in Aug.-Sept. with the schooner Ermak (150 tons) and the Norwegian vessel Embrio (17 tons), from the village of Kuya on the Pechora River by Pechorskaya Guba, Yugorskiy Shar and Baydarafskaya Guba as far as Yamal Peninsula (69°57' N.) where the Ermak was caught in the ice. The 27-man party abandoned ship and proceeded overland. Aided by friendly natives, they reached Obdorsk, crossed the Ural Mts., and in November returned to Kuya village (see map). Some hydrographical observations were made in the southern part of the Kara Sea, and data gathered on the mode of life and customs of the Karachei Samoyeds on Yamal Peninsula.

This report was translated into German and published in: Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1865, Bd. 23, p. 107-181, map. The translator (G. A. Erman?) added an extensive evaluation of the results of the expedition, and a review of other expeditions to the northern seas and islands (p. 148-81). *Copy seen:* DLC (Russian and German editions).

30240. KRYLOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH. Gidrotermicheskie melioratsii. (Nauka i zhizn', July 1953. t. 20, no. 7, p. 33-35, diags.) *Title tr.*: Hydrothermic amelioration.

Discussion, by a member of the scientific staff of the Permafrost Institute (Institut Merzlotovedeniia), of methods, mostly fantastic, for the improvement of climate by large-scale hydrotechnical construction. Among the schemes mentioned are the turning of the Baltic into a fresh-water sea; the utilization of winter frost for great accumulations of ice, artificial glaciers, to freshen the arid steppes; and the turning of some of the northern waters into fossil ice covered by tundra, etc. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30241. KRYLOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH. K teplotekhnicheskomu analizu promerzaniia grunta. (Vestnik inzhenerov i tekhnikov, 1934. No. 20, p. 466-67, graph) 2 refs. *Title tr.*: Thermo-technical analysis of soil freezing.

"The thermal balance of soil is conditioned by heating and cooling, humidifying and drying, and by freezing and thawing of the soil. A mathematical

and graphical analysis of the balance is presented. The heat balance during the year has a value of 18,000 cal./sq. in. for soil with a vegetative or snow cover, and 24,000 cal./sq. in. for bare soil. Most of the heat consumption (60 percent) occurs in the upper layer to a depth of 1.6 m. A large heat consumption is related to moisture changes in the soil due to the high latent heat of evaporation. The heat loss for soil containing 300 kg. water/1 cu. m. by freezing to a depth of 1.5 m. is calculated to be 36,000 cal./sq. in., a value 3-4 times larger than the annual heat balance from temperature changes. Frost penetrating to a depth greater than 2 m. produces conditions favorable for permafrost formation."—SIPRE. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30242. KRYLOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH. Ledñanye doma. (Nauka i zhizn', May 1950. t. 17, no. 5, p. 36, port.) *Title tr.*: Ice houses.

Contains description of a method of building cold storage houses of ice: in winter time a frame structure of the desired size and shape is poured repeatedly with water, which freezes gradually to form a thick outer wall of ice; this is covered with an insulating mixture of slag and sawdust. Such ice storage houses can last for decades even in the moderate climate of Moscow, and their cost is only a fraction of that of the conventional cold storage house. The author, a member of the Permafrost Institute and inventor of this method, was awarded the Stalin prize in 1950 for his achievement. Copy seen: DLC.

30243. KRYLOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH. Pod ledñanyimi svodami. (Znanie-sila, Apr. 1952. t. 22, no. 4, p. 16-20, illus., col. plate) *Title tr.*: Under the ice vaults.

Autobiographical account of how the author in the course of thirty years' investigations of properties of ice, found a way to produce ice in large quantities quickly by freezing water in winter, and invented a method of building permanent ice storage houses. Construction details, properties of the storage houses with a constant temperature below the freezing point, low construction and maintenance costs, and rapid increase in use of such houses in the U.S.S.R. are related. Poor insulation caused failure with one of these houses at Oymyakon, but others, properly con-

structed have proved successful in much milder climates. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30244. KRYLOV, V. M. Olenevodstvo Penzhinskogo raióna (Koriákskiĭ Natsional'nyi okrug). (*In:* Kovfázin, N. M., and others. Ocherki po promyslovomu khoz., 1936, p. 39-70) **Title tr.:** Reindeer breeding in the Penzhina Region (Koryak National District).

Contains a general characterization of the Penzhina region (62° N. 165° E.) in northern Kamchatka, and account of the distribution of reindeer according to ethnic groups in the population: Koryaks, 74.7 percent; Chukchis, 19.7 percent; Lamuts, 5.6 percent. Types of reindeer breeding (coastal and inland), movements of the herds in summer and winter, problems of feeding and disease are outlined. The social and economic conditions, introduction of collectivization and resistance of "kulaks" to it, the slaughter of the animals (reduced from 105,000 in 1933 to 68,000 in 1934) are discussed. Statistical data are presented and future possibilities indicated. The paper is based on the author's observations, etc., in the area during 1932-34. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

30245. KRYMGOL'TS, G. IĀ. O morskikh ūrskikh otlozheniĭakh v basseine Vil'ŭfa. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriĭa, t. 74, no. 2, p. 345-48) **Title tr.:** On the marine Jura deposits in the basin of Vilyuy River.

A geological study of marine Jura deposits in the Vilyuy-Aldan basin in Yakutia, subdivided by the author into three horizons; followed by discussion of the structure, fossil fauna, geological age and paleogeography of the region. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

KRYNINE, PAUL D., see Payne, T. G., and others. Geol. arctic slope, Alaska. 1951. No. 31213.

30246. KRYPTON, CONSTANTINE. pseud. The Northern Sea Route; its place in Russian economic history before 1917. New York, Research Program on the U. S. S. R., 1953. ix, 194, map. (Studies on the U. S. S. R., no. 2) 379 refs., incl. 67 unpub. documents.

A study based on printed sources also on hitherto unpublished material gathered from Soviet archives by the author, a former director of the Economic Section of the Northern Research Institute of the

U.S.S.R. The technical aspects of the project and the history of Northern Sea Route expeditions, overland routes and exploitation of Siberian resources in the pre-Soviet period are dealt with, "but they are placed within the general framework of Russia's economic development."—Foreword, p. iii.

Contains eight chapters: Economic background (p. 1-16); Navigation in the Kara Sea (p. 17-35); The state and the Northern Sea Route (p. 36-48); The first commercial voyages (p. 49-73); The Transiberian railroad and the Route (p. 74-87); National significance after 1893 (p. 88-101); Commercial voyages after 1894 (p. 102-131); Foreign interests (p. 132-45); and Appendix (p. 147-56). Reviewed in *Geographical review*, Apr. 1954. v. 44, no. 2, p. 312-14.

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30247. KUCHEROV, SAMUEL L'VOVICH, 1892- Soviet air legislation. (Washington, Library of Congress) 1953. 24 p. Typewritten. 63 refs.

"This report deals with three aspects of Soviet air legislation: (1) position of the state with regard to its airspace; (2) general air legislation with the exception of laws on the central and local administration of the air domain; and (3) relations to other nations. An appendix, a table of laws and a selective bibliography are attached to the report." A section on the Arctic is included (p. 9-11, 16) which stresses the Soviet "sectors" doctrine as it was promulgated in the decree of Apr. 15, 1926, and expanded in respect to airspace in the works of Soviet writers. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30248. KUCHERSKIĬ, V. R. Belichĭi promysel. (*In:* U. S. S. R. Glavnoe upravlenie po delam okhotnich'ego khoziĭstva. Pushnye bogatstva SSSR, 1949. vyp. 1, p. 17-34, illus., 2 tables) **Title tr.:** Hunting of squirrel.

Contains ecological and industrial data on this fur-bearer. The northern limit of its range (roughly the forest limit) is defined specifically from the Murman coast eastward to the Chukotsk Peninsula. Hunting gear, quality of skins, their primary treatment, damage to pelts during the hunting and preventive measures are described. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30249. KUDELIN, N. V. Gidroidy (Hydroidea) t. 2, vyp. 2. Plumulariidae, Campanulinidae i Sertulariidae. Petrograd, Izd-vo Akad. nauk, 1914. p. 139-

526, illus. (fig. 21-170), plates 2-5. (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Hydroida, t. 2, vyp. 2) **Title tr.:** Hydroids (Hydroidea).

Contains a monographic treatment of 85 hydroids of the Russian seas: 80 species and five forms, including five new species and one new subspecies, of the fam. Plumulariidae, Campanulinidae and Sertulariidae; with keys, synonymy, list of specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U. S. S. R., Latin and Russian descriptions, critical notes, and data on total distribution. Many species native to northern Russian seas are included. This vol. concludes the study begun by A. K. Linko 1911-12 (q. v.). Additions and corrections to Linko (v. 1-v. 2, pt. 1) are given here (p. 459-514); and the index covers species of both pt. 1 (Linko) and pt. 2 (Kudelin) of v. 2.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

KUDRIĀSHEV, E., *see* Kosol, L. A., and others. Novyi raion slūdiānykh mestorozh. 1937. No. 30160.

30250. KUDRIĀSHEV, L. V. Geograficheskoe rasprostraneniye roda *Sphagnum* v Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. (Moskva. Universitet, Uchenye zapiski, 1945, vyp. 82 (Trudy Botanicheskogo sada, kn. 5), p. 96-102) **Title tr.:** Geographic distribution of the genus *Sphagnum* in the European section of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a discussion of total geographic distribution of ten sections of the moss genus, of which eight occur in the U.S.S.R. Ratio of distribution of *Sphagnum* sections in European Russia is shown in table (p. 101). This paper is published as a supplement to the author's *Nekotorye zakonomernosti v raspredelenii sfagnovykh mkhov v Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR*, (pub. as: Trudy Botanicheskogo sada, kn. 3, 1940). **Copy seen:** MH.

KUDRIĀSHEV, L. V., *see also* Kozhevnikov, A. V. Po tundram. 1951. No. 30177.

30251. KUDRIĀVAĬA, K. I. Morskije gidrologicheskie prognozy. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1951. 276 p. maps, diagrs., graphs, tables. 178 refs. **Title tr.:** Maritime hydrological forecasts. Admitted by the Ministry of Higher Education of the U.S.S.R. as a text-book for higher schools; and edited by V. Ū. Vize.

"Methods of maritime forecasting in

the U.S.S.R. are described. The climatological procedures and the methods of analogy, classification of processes and empirical relations, and their application to forecasting ice régime, water temperature and level variation are discussed. [Basic data for forecasting when the White Sea is clear of ice in the spring are given, p. 96-98]. The ice conditions in the seas surrounding the U.S.S.R. can be divided into four groups [chap. 5, p. 105-166]. The arctic regions are characterized by ice fields throughout the year. The seas of the Far East (except the Japan Sea) are subjected to ice fields up to 10 months. The Baltic and White Seas, and the northern part of the Japan Sea are ice covered up to seven-eight months."—SIPRE. Chap. 7 on forecast of fluctuation of level includes (p. 199-201) data on influence of wind in fluctuation of sea level in the White Sea and at Arkhangel'sk.

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KUDRIĀVAĬA, K. I., *see also* Timonov, V. V., and K. I. Kudriāvaĭa. Nekotorye itogi razrabotki. 1946. No. 32846.

30252. KUDRIĀVTSEV, M. N. Snegovyie i lediānye dorogi. (*In* his and A. Ī. Bykov: Avtomobil'nye dorogi. Izd. 2, Moskva, 1949. p. 258-59, diagr.) **Title tr.:** Snow and ice roads.

Brief non-technical account of roads built in the Soviet North of snow packed by rollers, and ice from nearby rivers, lakes, swamps. Such roads are laid in straight lines, have few bridges, are 10-15 m. wide and in the open they are staked. For use by heavy loads, ice roads are built. These have an ice track along the center and two side tracks of rolled snow. Their maximum slopes are one percent, rarely two percent, minimum radius of curves: 200 meters. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30253. KUDRIĀVTSEV, M. P. Materialy po geomorfologii i chetvertichnym otlozheniĭam v basseine reki Bol'shoi Rogovoĭ, Bol'shezemel'skaya tundra. (Moskva. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1946. vyp. 108 (Geologĭa, t. 1, kn. 1) p. 1-34, text map) 30 refs. **Title tr.:** Materials on the geomorphology and Quaternary deposits of the Bolshaya Rogovaya River basin, Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Contains the results of the author's observations during a geological survey in 1932, sponsored by Northern Geological Bureau. The geography, orog-

raphy and hydrology of the region is described. General data are given on geological structure (morainal, fluvio-glacial, postglacial and recent Quaternary deposits), and on principal features of Quaternary history of the basin of Bol'shaya Rogovaya River (tributary to the Usa, 66°34' N. 60°38' E.) and adjoining areas of Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Copy seen: MH.

KUEHL, A. C., see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

KÜHN, I., see Schmitz, W., and I. Kühn. Über Verhalten d. Kaltblüternerven. 1950. No. 31836.

30254. KUHNKE, E. Über den Kälte-tremor und seine Amplitudenperiodik bei narkotisierten Katzen. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1952. v. 254, no. 5, p. 421-29, illus.) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Shivering and the periodicity of its amplitudes in narcotized cats.

Contains a study of hypothermic cats in ether narcosis, aimed at elucidating the often observed agreement between the frequency of breathing and the frequency of changes in amplitude of shivers. The relation and similarity of both to the walking-mechanism and rhythm is demonstrated.

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30255. KUITUNEN-EKBAUM, ELLA. Trichinosis in the Canadian North. (Canadian Journal of public health, Jan. 1950. v. 41, no. 1, p. 34)

Contains abstract of a paper dealing with examinations of muscle samples from 416 animals for trichinosis. Sea, land and four domestic animals (dogs) are included. Trichinella larvae were found in two out of three polar bears and in two dogs, from Quebec and the Northwest Territories.

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30256. KUJALA, VILJO. Vegetation. (In: Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland, pub. in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 209-234, illus., 3 text maps) 10 refs.

Contains description of the vegetation types and zones of Finland including considerable material on the northern part of the country. Subjects discussed include tree species, and vegetation of forest, peat land, meadow, and fjeld. In each case, typical plant species and associations are given. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30257. KUKIN, N. N. Lechenie ot-morozhenii konechnostei novokainovoi blokadoi i maslano-bal'zamicheskoi pov'az-koi. (Arkhiv biologicheskikh nauk, 1941. t. 62, vyp. 1, p. 21-27) **Title tr.:** The treatment of frostbite of the limbs by means of novocain block and oil-balsam bandages.

Contains a general account and review dealing with past advances in novocain therapy; its value in preventing gangrene; experience on the Finnish front; pathology of frostbite; novocain blockade as applied in the author's unit; oil-balsam bandages; late therapy. Abstracted by E. Chain and M. A. Jennings in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Oct. 1943, v. 4, no. 2, p. 74-75.

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30258. KUKKOLA, OLAVI V. Wharf construction problems in Alaskan waters. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953. p. 150-59) 8 refs.

Contains an analysis of the structure of an existing large timber wharf in Alaska (location not given), and a discussion of problems involved in construction. Methods of testing timber below water level are outlined, and treatment of wood against marine-borers indicated. Design for the superstructure is described in some detail, with particular emphasis on load-bearing capacity. A summary of standard and local Alaskan problems in the selection and development of wharf sites is given. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

30259. KULAKOVSKIĬ, ALEKSEĬ ELISEEVICH, 1877-1926. Īakutskie posloviťsy i pogovorki. Īakutsk, Īakutskoe gos. izd-vo, 1945. 98 p. (Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut űazyka, literatury i istorii ĪAASSR). Reprinted without change from *Sakha kűskilű*, pt. 2, 1925. **Title tr.:** Yakut proverbs and proverbial sayings.

Contains 891 proverbs and 110 variants in Yakut and Russian with an introduction and short explanations on the meaning and use of certain proverbs. One third of the material was noted down by the author on his numerous travels throughout Yakutia prior to 1925, and the rest was taken from other collectors. Proverbs are said to be unknown in the districts of Kolymsk, Ust'-Yansk, and Zhigansk.

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30260. KULHIA, YRJO. Heparin and sympathetic nerve block in frostbite.

(American Medical Association. Journal, June 6, 1953. v. 152, no. 6, p. 551)

Contains a brief report on two recent cases of severe frostbite (in Finland) in which sympathetic nerve block and intravenous administration of heparin gave excellent results. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30261. KULLING, OSKAR, 1898- Spår av Varangeristiden i Norrbotten; Eokambrika varvskiffer och tilliter i Norrbottensfjällens östra rand, i nordligaste Sverige. Stockholm, 1951. 44 p. illus., 2 text maps, 2 cross-sections. (Sweden. Geologiska Undersökning. Afhandlingar och uppsatser, Ser. C, no. 503, Årsbok 43 (1949) no. 1) 26 refs. **Title tr.:** Traces of the Varanger ice age in Norrbotten; Eocambrian varved shale and tillites on the eastern edge of the Norrbotten mountains in northernmost Sweden.

Contains a description of Eocambrian tillites, resting on earlier Eocambrian or Precambrian rocks, found in the Caledonian mountains of northern Sweden. In the same district varved shales were found connected with the tillites. Samples and thin sections of tillite are shown in photographs. Tillite localities in the Bossekop and Varanger districts of arctic Norway are also noted. The Varanger ice age was world-wide and comparable to the Quaternary in magnitude. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30262. KULSKI, W. W. Soviet comments on international law. (American journal of international law, 1951. v. 45, no. 4, p. 762-70)

Includes (p. 766-69) summary, quotations from, and comments on B. V. Kostričyn's article *K voprosu o režime Antarktiki*, 1951, q. v. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30263. KUL'ZHINSKAÏA-VORONETS, N. S. Nakhodka melovoi fauny na Kamchatke. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftnii nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologo-razvedochnyi institut. Trudy. Seriya B, 1935. vyp. 51, p. 24-26) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** A find of Cretaceous fauna in Kamchatka.

Contains a description of two fossil shells (*Helcion giganteum* var. *depressa* Schmidt and *Inoceramus digitalis*) found by the geologist M. F. Dvaly, a member of the Kamchatka Expedition of 1930, in green and reddish-brown tuffaceous clay beds filled with fragments of *Inoceramus*. Comparison is made with

analogous faunas of Sakhalin Island, Alaska, and Anadyr. The rock enclosing the specimens is referred to the middle Senonian (European upper Cretaceous). Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DLC.

KUNKLER, ARNOLD W., see Shumacker, H. B., and A. W. Kunkler. Studies experimental frostbite 9, rapid thawing. 1952. No. 32037.

30264. KUNLIN, JEAN. Recherches sur la physiologie pathologique des engelures et de l'érythro-cyanose sous-malléolaire. (Progrès médical, Nov. 24, 1945. v. 73, no. 22, p. 373-74) **Title tr.:** Investigations in pathologic physiology of frostbite and supra-malleolar erythrocyanosis.

Article on the physiology and pathology of frostbite and the effects of superficial and deep injections of adrenaline and novocain into the frozen area. The effect of intravenous injections of adrenalin after complete circulatory blockade, is also considered. **Copy seen:** DSG.

KUNLIN, JEAN, see also Leriche, R., and J. Kunlin. Physiol. pathol. gelures. 1940. No. 30405.

30265. KUPLETSKIĬ, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH. Geologicheskie nablūdeniia v severnoi Karelii letom 1929 g. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1932, v. 2, p. 73-96, illus., map) **Title tr.:** Geological observations in north Karelia in the summer of 1929.

Results of field work in the vicinity of Kandalaksha, Lake Vad, and Kym Tundra, along the coast of Kandalaksha Bay; with itineraries, geological and petrographic descriptions and some chemical analyses of the rocks found. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30266. KUPLETSKIĬ, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH. K izucheniiu diabazovykh porod Novoi Zemli. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1932. vyp. 2, p. 5-15) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** A contribution to the study of diabas rocks of Novaya Zemlya.

Contains descriptions, and the results of quantitative mineralogical and chemical analyses of diabas rocks from Mednyy Peninsula (approx. 71° N. 53° E.) in Propashehaya Bay of the southern island, and several localities on the northern island of Novaya Zemlya; based chiefly on collection of the Geological

Museum of the Academy of Sciences.
Summary in German.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30267. KUPLETSKIĬ, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH. Osnovnye porody Panskikh vysot na Kol'skom Poluostrove. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1932, v. 2, p. 17-23, illus.) 3 refs. *Title tr.:* Basic rocks of the Panskiye Hills on Kola Peninsula.

Study of basic rock samples collected by N. N. Gutkova from this elevation (Panskaya mountain, 67°20' N. 35°12' E.) in 1927; with petrographic descriptions of pyroxene gabbro and labradorite, and the results of their quantitative mineralogical and chemical analyses. Summary in German.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30268. KUPLETSKIĬ, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH. Piroksenitovaiia intruziia u st. Afrikanda na Kol'skom poluostrove. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1938, v. 1, p. 71-88, illus.) *Title tr.:* Pyroxenite intrusion near Afrikanda station on Kola Peninsula.

Study of an association of ultrabasic rocks with the alkalinenepheline pegmatites near this railroad station (67°26' N. 32°44' E.); with a description of pyroxenite intrusive body, and data on quantitative mineralogical composition of the rocks (table 5), results of chemical analyses of some minerals of the intrusion (table 1), and notes on its crystallization stages. Summary in English.

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30269. KUPLETSKIĬ, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH. Pirotinovaiia zhila na Rischorre v Khibinskikh tundrakh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1923, ser. A, p. 7-10) *Title tr.:* The pyrrhotine vein in Rischorr in Khibiny Tundra.

Contains description of a peculiar vein containing pyrrhotine, discovered by a section of the Geologic-Mineralogical Expedition of Fersman in the summer of 1922, on the northeastern slope of South Rischorr (750 m. above the level of Lake Imandra) on Kola Peninsula. Microscopic analyses of pyrrhotine and associated minerals (orthoclase, albite, nefeline, corundum and anatase) are given.

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30270. KURENKOV, I. I. Ob akklimatizatsionnykh rabotakh na Kamchatke.

(Rybnoe khozaistvo, Apr. 1953. t. 29, no. 4, p. 27-29) *Title tr.:* Acclimatization work in Kamchatka.

Discussion of problems of fish resources with regard to the decrease of the salmon and experimental acclimatization of crucian; introduction of sazan (wild carp) into Kamchatka waters is suggested.

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30271. KURGANSKAIA, V. M. Kharakteristika zasushlivykh periodov s tochki zreniia obshchel'sirkulatsiia atmosfery. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia seriia geograficheskaiia, 1953, no. 2, p. 19-28, diagr., sketch maps) *Title tr.:* Characteristics of periods of drought from the viewpoint of the general circulation of the atmosphere.

Study of synoptic circulation of the atmosphere in the Northern Hemisphere, based on analyses of daily synoptic maps for fifty years (1899-1948). Types of cyclonic and anticyclonic activity over the Arctic Basin are discussed in relation to periods of drought. Three maps of mean monthly pressure on p. 24.

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30272. KURILOVICH, A. P. Samolet na Eniselskom Severe. (Sovetskaiia Azia, 1926, v. 2, no. 4, p. 26-43) *Title tr.:* The airplane in the Yenisey North.

Contains account of the first trial flight from Krasnoyarsk to Turukhansk and back, made in Mar.-April 1926 by pilot V. M. Gladyshev on the *Mossovot*. Notes on Yeniseysk and Turukhansk and on the population and economic conditions of Turukhansk region are included.

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30273. KURILOVICH, A. P., and N. P. NAUMOV. Sovetskaiia Tungusiia; Evenkiiskii natsional'nyi okrug Vostochno-sibirskogo kraia. Pod redaktsiei P. G. Zhurid. Moskva—Leningrad, Gos. izdvo Standartizatsiia i ratsionalizatsiia, 1934. 180 p., illus., tables, 9 fold. maps. (Sovet Severa pri Gosplane SSSR. Seriiia ekonomicheskogeograficheskikh ocherkov ralonov Severa SSSR) 105 refs. *Title tr.:* Soviet Tungusiya (Tungus Land); Evenki National District of the East Siberian Province. P. G. Zhurid, editor.

Monographic survey of economic conditions in Evenki National District (60°-69° N. 58°-77° E.) based on extensive literature as well as authors' observations, and richly illustrated with statistical data, maps and photographic text illus.

of physical features, inhabitants and their economic activities. *Contains* 14 chapters on: history; natural conditions and resources; administrative organization; population; hunting industry; reindeer breeding; fishing; mining; forestry; agriculture; roads, transportation, and communication; socialist reconstruction of the Evenki economy; production, consumption, and procurement; scientific research.

Chap. 2 (p. 10-29) gives a geomorphological description of the district, which almost coincides with Nizhnyaya and Podkamennaya Tunguska basins; tabular meteorological and phenological data for several localities; brief characterization of its vegetation, wildlife, industrial minerals and power resources. In chap. 4 (p. 44-56), the population (in 1932: 4,932 persons, composed of 4,071 Tungus or Evenki, Yakuts and Russians) is analyzed as to social and economic status, and culture: implements, clothing, dwellings, food, health conditions, beliefs, remnants of Tungusian shamanism, etc. Chap. 5 (p. 57-79) includes tabular data on hunting implements and catch in 1926-31 in various nomadic regions (soviets) of the district. Chap. 6 (p. 80-91) includes cartographic and tabular data for 1926-32 on distribution of reindeer stock by regions and social groups. *Fold. map* (1:2,000,000) at end indicates the boundaries of the district and its regions, roads and the northern limit of pine and Siberian cedar. *Copy seen:* NNC.

30274. KUSAKA, SENTARO. Über den Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperaturen auf verschiedene biologische Erscheinungen. I. Mitteilung. Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperatur auf fermentative Wirkungen. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Aug. 25, 1944. v. 47, no. 3-4, p. 296-302, table) 12 refs. *Title tr.:* On the influence of very low temperatures on various biological phenomena. Communication no. 1. Influence of extreme cold on fermentative activity.

Contains an account of experiments on the effects of the temperature of liquid air (-196°C.) on the "fermentative" power of rabbit pepsin, diastase and blood-catalase. The first two remained unaffected; that of the last became somewhat stronger after cold exposure. *Copy seen:* DSG.

30275. KUSAKA, SENTARO. Über den Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperaturen auf

verschiedene biologische Erscheinungen. II. Mitteilung. Beeinflussung der Glykolyse durch ultraniedrige Temperatur. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Aug. 25, 1944. v. 47, no. 3-4, p. 303-310, 2 tables) 10 refs. *Title tr.:* On the influence of very low temperatures on various biological phenomena. Communication no. 2. Effect of extreme cold on glycolysis.

Contains a report on the effect of a temperature of -196° on defibrinated blood of rabbits. This temperature caused complete hemolysis without any change in blood-sugar or lactic acid levels. The glycolytic action of exposed blood was completely lost.

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30276. KUSAKA, SENTARO. Über den Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperaturen auf verschiedene biologische Erscheinungen. III. Mitteilung. Beeinflussung der Gewebsatmung durch ultraniedrige Temperatur. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Aug. 25, 1944. v. 47, no. 3-4, p. 311-18, fig., 2 tables) 25 refs. *Title tr.:* On the influence of very low temperatures on various biological phenomena. Communication no. 3. Effect of extreme cold on tissue respiration.

Contains an account on determinations made on muscle, liver and spleen tissue exposed to the temperature of liquid oxygen (-183°C.). Following exposure, the muscle became elastic; liver and spleen, soft. Tissue respiration fell in all three kinds, but mostly in the spleen, least in the muscle. *Copy seen:* DSG.

30277. KUSAKA, SENTARO. Über den Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperaturen auf verschiedene biologische Erscheinungen. IV. Mitteilung. Beeinflussung der Erregbarkeit der motorischen Nerven und der Adrenalinempfindlichkeit der Pupille durch ultraniedrige Kälte. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Aug. 25, 1944. v. 47, no. 3-4, p. 319-24, fig., table) 16 refs. *Title tr.:* On the influence of very low temperatures on various biological phenomena. Communication no. 4. Effect of extreme cold on excitability of motor nerves and epinephrine-sensitivity of pupils.

Contains a report on the effects of a temperature of -183°C. on the *N. ischiadicus* and on the pupil of the frog. Following exposure the excitability of this nerve is greatly reduced; the pupil first shows slight miosis, changing gradu-

ally to mydriasis which remains constant. Adrenalin slows down markedly the appearance of mydriasis.

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30278. KUSAKA, SENTARO. Über den Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperaturen auf verschiedene biologische Erscheinungen. V. Mitteilung. Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperaturen auf Herz und Gefäße. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Aug. 25, 1944. v. 47, no. 3-4, p. 325-33, 5 fig., 4 tables) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** On the influence of very low temperatures on various biological phenomena. Communication no. 5. Effect of extreme cold on the heart and blood vessels.

Contains a study of the changes in the cardiovascular system of frogs, exposed for four seconds to a temperature of -183°C . The observations were made after the animals were thawed and began to swim again. The apex of the heart is thickened and does not participate in the heartbeat; the frequency of heartbeats remains unchanged, but their amplitude is much reduced; the sensitivity of the heart toward adrenalin and acetylcholine remains unaltered, but is reduced towards G-strophanthine and toward calcium. The lumen of the peripheral vessels is narrowed, and contraction in response to adrenalin somewhat slowed down.

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30279. KUSAKA, SENTARO. Über den Einfluss ultraniedriger Temperaturen auf verschiedene biologische Erscheinungen. VI. Mitteilung. Beeinflussung der Adrenalinwirkung auf das Froschherz durch ultraniedrige Temperatur. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Aug. 25, 1944. v. 47, no. 3-4, p. 334-35, fig.) ref. **Title tr.:** On the influence of very low temperatures on various biological phenomena. Communication no. 6. Effect of extreme cold on epinephrine action on frog's heart.

Contains a note on the effect of a temperature of -196°C . on adrenalin solution. Its effect on the heart remained unchanged by this treatment.

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30280. KUSHNAREV, V. A. О плавании в ледовых условиях. (Rybnoe khozïalstvo, Nov. 1952, t. 28, no. 11, p. 14-17; Jan. 1953, t. 29, no. 1, p. 19-21) **Title tr.:** On navigation under ice conditions.

Contains a captain's remarks on hazards

for a ship in ice; his advice on measures to be taken in advance of sailing, on approaching and navigating in drifting ice, pack ice and ice fields. Ice conditions in the Okhotsk and in White Seas are briefly mentioned (1953, no. 1, p. 19).

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KUTCHER, BEN, see Maury, J. W. Old raven's world. 1931. No. 30730.

30281. KUTIKOVA, L. A. Vliianie pishchevogo rezhima khoziaina na parazitofaunu ryb; na primere parazitofauny salki i drugikh treskovykh. (Leningradskii universitet. Vestnik, Feb. 1950. v. 5, no. 2, p. 134-41, illus., tables) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** The influence of the diet of the host on the parasitic fauna of fishes; illustrated by the parasitic fauna of the polar cod and other codfish.

Contains a description of parasitic protozoans, worms, and crustaceans from the stomach, intestine, urinary bladder, gills, etc., of the polar cod (*Boreogadus saida*, L.). The examined specimens originated from the Kara and Laptev Seas, but the species is circumpolar in distribution. Some information on parasites of other codfish is included.

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KUTTER, see Ickert, F., and Kutter. Blutzucker bei Abkühlung u. Erwärmung. 1944. No. 29772.

KUZIAKIN, A. P., see Bobrinskoi, N. A., and others. Opred. mlekopitaushchikh SSSR. 1944. No. 28199.

30282. KUZ'MIN-KARAYAEV, G. A. Mal'ki navagi vostochnogo Murmana. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozïalstva. Trudy, 1930. t. 5, vyp. 4, p. 83-86, illus.) **Title tr.:** The young of the eastern Murman navaga.

Contains a short description, measurements of several specimens of fry of *Eleginus navaga* taken in summer 1928 in Ivanovskaya Bay ($66^{\circ}22' \text{N}$. $38^{\circ}40' \text{E}$).

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30283. KUZ'MIN-KARAYAEV, G. A. Materialy po biologii belomorskoi navagi. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozïalstva. Trudy, 1930. t. 5, vyp. 4, p. 57-79, 5 illus., 18 tables) **Title tr.:** Materials on the biology of the White Sea navaga.

Contains biological investigation of samples of navaga caught in the southwestern part of the Onezhskaya Bay near Rebalda Island (1926), Una (1926)

and Dvinskaya (1927) Bays. These samples were taken at spawning time and consist mainly of adult species. Some data on sex, age, weight and meristic characteristics are given.

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30284. KUZNETSOV, B. A. Ocherk zoogeograficheskogo raznoobrazia SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Moskovsk. ob-va ispyt. prirody, 1950. 174 p. sketch map. (Materialy k poznaniu fauny i flory SSSR. Nov. seriia, otdel. zool., vyp. 20 (35)) **Title tr.:** A sketch of the zoogeographic subdivision of the U.S.S.R.

Contents include (chap. 1, p. 6-27) a general outline of the zoogeographic zoning of the U.S.S.R.; (chap. 2, p. 28-39) the arctic subregion of the palaearctic; (a) the Norwegian-Murman district; (b) the north Siberian district; (c) the Kolyma-Anadyr' district; (chap. 3, p. 40-62), the boreal forest subregion: (1) taiga forest district: (a) eastern, (b) western.

A list of 270 mammals with tabulated data on their distribution in zoogeographic regions of U.S.S.R. is given (p. 17-27), also tables of distribution for 40 species in the arctic region (p. 29-30, 38-39), and (p. 59-62) for 90 species in the boreal taiga.

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KUZNETSOV, B. A., see also Bobrinskoi, N. A., and others. Opred. mlekopitaushchikh SSSR. 1944. No. 28199.

30285. KUZNETSOV, NIKOLAI IAKO-VLEVICH, 1873-1948. Nasekomye cheshuekrylye. Insecta Lepidoptera. t. 1, vyp. 1, Vvedenie, Danaidae (Pieridae Leptidae auct.); vyp. 2, Vvedenie, Asciidae, (Danaidae). Petrograd. Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1915-29. pt. 1: cecxxvi p., illus. (204 figs.); pt. 2: cecxxvii-dxeix, 1-64 p., illus. (figs. 205-233) (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Lepidoptera, t. 1, vyp. 1-2) 4300 refs. **Title tr.:** Lepidopterous insects. Introduction, Asciidae (Danaidae).

Contains a systematic index to suborders, series and families of the order Lepidoptera (p. x-xvi); tables for the determination of the same (p. xvi-xliv); a survey of morphology and terminology of chitin skeleton of lepidoptera (imago, ovum, larva and nymph), with illustrations, descriptions, glossaries of terms and lists of literature (p. xlv-ccc); a survey of morphology and terminology of internal organs of butterflies (p. ccc-ccclxv); an essay on analysis of morpho-

logical data for the classification and systematics of Lepidoptera (p. ccclx-ccclxv); zoogeographic regions and their subdivisions (p. ccclxvi-ccclxxxv (seven sketch maps)); a bibliography of approx. 4,300 items with a geographic index (p. ccclxxxvi-dlxvii), including arctic regions on p. dlxvi-dlxvii. The introduction closes with systematic units and classification terminology. In the special part (p. 1-64) are given characteristics of the lepidopterous fam. Asciidae, data on morphology and metamorphosis, tables for the determination of the tribes and data on geographic distribution.

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30286. KUZNETSOV, NIKOLAI IAKO-VLEVICH, 1873-1948. Otto Fedorovich Gerfs; Alfred Otto Herz, 1852-1905. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii muzei. Ezhegodnik, 1906, pub. 1907. t. 11, p. i-v, port.) 26 refs.

Obituary of the German-Russian naturalist-lepidopterist, noting briefly his education in Germany, activities as custodian of the Lepidoptera collection of Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich (1883-1900), and zoologist of Zoological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1900-1905). His extensive travels (in northern Siberia, Kamchatka, etc.) and scientific work in the fields of lepidopterology, zoology and ethnography, also his achievement in exhumation of Berezovka mammoth (1901). Appended is list of his (26) publications.

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30287. KUZNETSOV, N. M. Sovremennoe sostoianie i perspektivnyi plan proizvodstva rybnykh zapasov na 1951-1953 gg. po Severnomu upravleniiu (Sevrybvod). (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 80-92, diagr., table) **Title tr.:** The present situation and a tentative plan for reproduction of fish resources for 1951-1953 in the area of the Northern Administration of Fisheries.

The Administration's jurisdiction covers Barents, White and Kara Seas, rivers with a total length of ninety thousand km. and some 2,500 lakes. The number of fish species is: 115 in Barents Sea, 44 in White Sea, 32 in Kara Sea, 36 in Severnaya Dvina and Pechora Rivers, and 28 in Mezen' and Onega Rivers. In 31 rivers of the area, all fishing is prohibited throughout the year. Three piscicultural farms (hatch-

eries) are working on reproduction of salmon. The difficulties, defects and prospects of the fisheries and hatcheries are discussed in detail; measures for better protection of fish resources and better methods of their reproduction (planned for 1951-53) are noted. The paper was delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources, held in Leningrad in March 1950.

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30288. KUZNETSOV, V. V. About certain peculiar features in the ecology and growth of *Laminaria digitata* (L.) Lamour. (Akademiia nauk SSSR, Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1946. nov. seriia, t. 54, no. 6, p. 533-36)

Contains the results of a study of this large-sized seaweed, carried out in 1939 and 1940, in Dalne-Zelenefskiy Bay on the Murman coast of the Kola Peninsula; includes descriptive notes, comparative data on the rate of growth of *L. digitata* and a related species, *L. saccharina* (tables 1-3), and discussion of peculiar features of the ecology and growth of this seaweed.

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30289. KUZNETSOV, V. V. Izmenchivost' plodovitosti i skorosti rosta u morskikh bespozvonochnykh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriia, t. 81, no. 2, p. 285-87, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** The variation in productivity and growth rate of marine invertebrates.

Contains results of the study of variation of fecundity and the rate of growth of a mollusc, *Littorina saxatilis*, and a crustacean, *Pagurus pubescens*, in the White and Barents Seas. Fecundity is found to be in direct ratio to the rate of growth: the larger the body, the higher the productivity. But this is true only of groups living under the same environmental conditions (see diagrams 1-3).

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30290. KUZNETSOV, V. V. Periody razmnozheniia rakoobraznykh v pribrezhnykh zonakh vostochnogo Murmana. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriia, t. 75, no. 2, p. 315-18) **Title tr.:** Reproduction periods of crustaceans in the littoral zones of the eastern Murman.

Contains the result of study of reproduction and growth of various crustaceans with tabular data for 1948-50; the conclusion is that neither the tem-

perature nor any other single factor has predominant influence on the period of reproduction; such influence is the result of the whole complex of environmental conditions prevailing in a certain region.

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30291. KUZNETSOV, V. V., and T. A. MATVEEVA. Vliianie plotnosti poselenii na nekotorye biologicheskie protsessy v prirodnykh populatsiakh *Balanus balanoides* (L.) na vostochnom Murmane. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1949. nov. seriia, t. 64, no. 3, p. 413-15)

Title tr.: Influence of the population's density on some biological processes in natural populations of *Balanus balanoides* (L.) on the eastern Murman.

The results of the study are represented in three tables: (1) shows the average dimensions of individuals in various age groups (1-12) of this barnacle in three localities on the eastern Murman coast. Table 2 presents content of calcium and organic matter in the body of *Balanus* in groups of various density. The productivity of individuals of various age groups and of varied population density within the groups is shown in table 3.

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30292. KUZNETSOV, V. V., and G. K. CHUBRIK. Vliianie zarazhennosti lichinkami trematod na razmery produktov nekotorykh morskikh brukhonoigkikh molluskov. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriia, t. 70, no. 6, p. 1101-1104) **Title tr.:** Influence of the infection by trematode larvae on the productivity of some marine Gastropoda.

Contains the results of a study of some gastropods, especially *Littorina saxatilis*, in various localities on the eastern Murman coast (Barents Sea) and on the coast of the White Sea. It was established that their productivity is affected adversely by infection by the larvae of some trematodes, chiefly of the genera *Podocotyle* and *Spelotrema*.

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KVALE, WALTER FREDERICK, 1907- . see Hines, E. A., and W. F. Kvale. Circulation: effect heat and cold. 1944. No. 29644.

KVALHEIM, A., see Hoel, A., and others. Bjørnøya. 1918. No. 29666.

KYRLE, GEORG, see Geyer, E. Anthrop. Ergeb. Lapland-exped. 1913-14. 1932. No. 29253.

30293. L., K. Izvëstie o dvukh pute-shestviâkh ékspeditsii otpravlennoi iz Nizhne-Kovymyska [sic] k siëvernym beregam Sibiri v 1821 godu. (Siëvernii arkhiv, 1822, ch. 3, no. 14, p. 153-72)

Title tr.: Note on two trips of the expedition sent from Nizhne-Kolymsk to the northern coasts of Siberia in 1821.

Contains an account, transmitted from Irkutsk Feb. 13, 1822, of two dog-sledge trips made by members of Vrangeli's East-Siberian expedition of 1820-1824, from Nizhne-Kolymsk in spring 1821. One trip was eastward to Cape Shelag-skiy (70°08' N. 170°24' E.), Feb. 19-Mar. 15; and the other to Medvezhi Islands (71° N. 162° E.) and northward, Mar. 25-Apr. 28. Organization of trips, ice conditions of the frozen sea, its pack-ice (toros) and polynyas, as well as some features of land traversed are reported.

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30294. LABZOFFSKY, N. A., and J. F. A. SPRENT. Tularemia among beaver and muskrat in Ontario. (Canadian Journal of medical sciences, June 1952. v. 30, no. 3, p. 250-55) 19 refs.

Six beavers, four beaver livers and one muskrat, originating from widely separated areas, were examined during a 1949-51 epizootic of unknown etiology in Northern Ontario. *Pasteurella tularensis* was isolated from five beavers and the muskrat by guinea pig and developing chick-embryo inoculation. Tularemia thus appears to be widespread in Ontario among the animals. **Copy seen:** DSG.

LA CHAPELLE, EDWARD R., see Gilkey, A. K., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research project, 1952. 1953. No. 29267.

30295. LÄWEN, A. Über die operative Behandlung des Frostbrandes an den Füßen. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Aug. 1942. Jahrg. 69, nr. 31, p. 1253-62, 15 illus.) **Title tr.:** On the operative treatment of frost gangrene on the feet.

Contains an account of 58 cases of third degree frostbite operated on 7-54 days after injury and after conservative treatment under field conditions. Includes operative indications and outlines of techniques with respect to location and extent of gangrenous involvement (skin, toes, heels, etc.).

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30296. LÄWEN, A. Untersuchungen über die Durchblutung des Fusses von

Frontsoldaten im gesunden und kranken Zustand, namentlich bei Frostschäden. (Deutsche Militärarzt, Aug. 1942. Jahrg. 7, Heft 8, p. 479-91, 2 fig., 2 tables) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Investigations on the circulation in the foot of front-line soldiers in health and in disease, particularly with frostbite.

Contains a study of the arterial circulation in 500 healthy and frostbitten soldiers. The anatomical variations in the arterial system of the feet, variations in pulse intensity and their possible causes were recorded in healthy subjects and the pulse studied in the feet of 130 frostbitten cases (mostly with third degree frostbite). The functional damage of the blood vessel as well as the effects of sympathetic blockade were also investigated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LA FARGE, OLIVER, 1901- , see Balchen, B. Kampen Grönland. 1947. No. 27944.

30297. LA FOND, EUGENE CECIL, 1909- and D. W. PRITCHARD. Physical oceanographic investigations in the eastern Bering and Chukchi Seas during the summer of 1947. (Journal of marine research, July 1952. v. 11, no. 1, p. 69-86, 17 diagrs.) 5 refs.

"During a familiarization cruise on the USS *Nereus* to the Bering and Chukchi Seas in the summer of 1947, geological, biological, and physical investigations of the sea floor and water were undertaken by oceanographers from the U. S. Navy Electronics Laboratory and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. This paper reports studies of the physical properties of sea water."

A vertical series of temperature, salinity and other oceanographic observations were taken four times daily in shallow areas of Bering and Chukchi Seas; 39 such stations were north of the Aleutian Islands, 22 of these in Chukchi Sea. New information on the physical properties of the waters is discussed: temperature and salinity, density, dynamic topography and currents. "In summer, the water masses of this area are complicated by the circulation and advective processes. In general, the southern Bering Sea water flows northward and is modified by warm low-salinity water from rivers along the Alaskan coast and from intrusions of cold high-salinity water from the western Bering Sea. This mixture of water funnels through the Bering Strait prin-

cipally at the surface on the eastern side. In the Chukchi Sea, this water continues northward, tending to follow the Alaskan coast, turning into Kotzebue Sound, and then heading around Cape Lisburne toward Point Barrow. Other water masses occur in the central Chukchi Sea opposite Kotzebue Sound and north of 70° latitude. Near the arctic ice pack boundary, unusual stratification of the water occurs, with subsurface temperature maximums in the form of tongues or pockets. This phenomenon is probably caused by mixing of water from melting ice cakes with the advected higher-salinity water from the Bering Strait."—Authors' abstract. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LAFOND, EUGENE CECIL, 1909—, J. F. T. SAUR, Jr., and J. P. TULLY. Physical oceanography of the Bering and Chukchi Seas. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30298. LAGERCRANTZ, ELIEL, 1894—. Sprachlehre des Südlappischen nach der Mundart von Vefsen. Kristiania [Glückstadt und Hamburg, Druck von J. J. Augustin] 1923. xi, [1], 171, [1] p. (Kristiania. Etnografiske museum. Bulletin 1) **Title tr.:** A grammar of South Lapp on the basis of the Vefsen dialect.

The author gathered the material for his study of the syntax, morphology, and phonetics of a South Lapp dialect in the parish of Vefsen, Norway, during the summer of 1921. The Vefsen dialect is spoken by about 100 persons in the Vefsen-Bindalen area, which includes Mosjøen (65°30' N. 13°5' E.) and Hatfjelldalen (65°25' N. 12°30' E.). The Lapp population of the region is dying out. The Vefsen dialect belongs to the northern dialects of South Lapp and differs considerably from those spoken in Sweden. The dialect itself is divided into northern and southern sub-dialects. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LAGOVSKAIA, E. A., see Kizevetter, I. V., and E. A. Lagovskaia. Morskije ryby kak syr'e vitamina A. 1949. No. 30078.

30299. LAGUNOV, I. I. Novye dannye o migratsiakh tikhoookeanskikh lososel u beregov Kamchatki. (Priroda, 1940, no. 2, p. 78-79, sketch map) **Title tr.:** New data on the migration of Pacific salmonids by the coasts of Kamchatka.

Contains data on migration routes and

dates of appearance of the red salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), humpback salmon (*O. gorbusha*) and *O. keta* on the western and eastern coasts of Kamchatka Peninsula; based chiefly on the results of experimental tagging of these fishes by the Japanese in 1935-37.

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30300. LAGUTIN, B. L., and A. R. SHUL'MAN. O metodakh rascheta lediannykh pereprav. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii. Seriya V, 1946. vyp. 20, p. 39-49) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Methods of calculating ice crossings.

"Five formulas are introduced for the determination of load-carrying capacities of ice. Lebedev's and Korunov's formulas consider the ice thickness only and vary in regards to the constant. The formulas of the Red Army's Engineering Commission for drawn and wheeled loads consider the temperature coefficient as well as ice thickness and the conversion constant. Zubov's formula introduces three corrective coefficients, temperature, load road clearance, and ice salinity. A safe crossing of a 3.5-ton truck requires a minimum ice thickness of 15 cm., according to Lebedev and 19 and 22 cm. respectively according to Korunov and Zubov. A 49-ton tank requires an ice thickness of 54 cm. according to Lebedev, 70 and 69 cm. respectively according to Korunov and Zubov. The foregoing calculations disregard the condition of the ice cover."—SIPRE.

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LAITAKARI, AARNE VIHTORI, 1890—, see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 292 27.

LALJOY, MILLARD HARTLEY, 1913—, see Whitnah, G. R., and M. H. LalJoy. Heating buildings. 1953. No. 32907.

30301. LAKE, NORMAN CLAUDIUS. Report upon an investigation into the effects of cold upon the body. (Lancet, Oct. 13, 1917. v. 193, p. 557-62) 14 refs.

Contains a study on the effects of cold on: isolated mammalian and frog tissues; on blood, mostly human, *in vitro*, and on tissues (human and rabbit) in normal and abnormal relationship to the circulatory and nervous systems. Conclusions drawn from the experiments

with regard to the pathology and treatment of frostbite in the wider sense (trench foot included) suggest that -6°C . is a critical temperature, below which real frostbite occurs whilst above it mild cases of chilling occur. An evaluation of therapeutic and prophylactic means is given. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30302. LAKHTIN, VLADIMIR LEONT'-EVICH. Rights over the Arctic. (The American journal of international law, 1930. v. 24, no. 4, p. 703-717) 20 refs.

English version slightly abridged and modified, omitting the map, the author's *La voie aérienne arctique*, 1929, q. v.

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30303. LAKHTIN, VLADIMIR LEONT'-EVICH. La voie aérienne arctique et l'état juridique des territoires polaires septentrionaux. (Droit aérien, 1929. v. 13, no. 4, p. 532-56, map) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** The arctic airway and the legal status of the northern polar regions.

Exposition of, and arguments for the legal doctrine of "sectors of attraction" or "regions of attraction" in its extreme form, which claims for states bordering the Arctic, the title of possession over all occupied and not occupied, discovered or undiscovered lands and islands, ice formations, and, with some restrictions, over sea and air regions within and over the sectors between meridional lines connecting North Pole with the westernmost and easternmost points of their arctic border.

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30304. LAKÓ, GYÖRGY, 1908- . Syrjänischwepsische Lehnbeziehungen. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1935. Bd. 15, Heft 2-3, p. 318-20) **Title tr.:** The Zyryan-Veps loans.

Contains linguistic notes on Zyryan loan words, of which Wichmann found some 15 borrowed from the Baltic Finns, apparently Karelians. Lakó tries to prove that nine of these words with the end vowel *a* were borrowed not from Karelians, but from the Veps. The Zyryans, famous as traders in the North, probably had extended their commercial relations extensively enough to include the Veps. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30305. LAKOZA, Î. I. Klinika i terapija epidemicheskogo gepatita na kralnem Severe. (Sovetskaja meditsina, 1950. no. 11, p. 16-17) **Title tr.:**

Clinical manifestations and the therapy of epidemic hepatitis in the far North.

Contains an account based on 103 cases of infectious, viral hepatitis studied in Pechora, Komi A.S.S.R. Among other symptoms, profound depletion of vitamin C was observed. Polyvitamin therapy, combined with pharmacological and physiotherapy and diietic measures, were applied. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30306. LAKTIONOV, A. F. Drelf l/p. "Sedov" v tsentral'nom Poliarnom basseine. (Priroda, 1940. no. 2, p. 12-17, illus., fold. map) **Title tr.:** The drift of the ice-breaker *Sedov* in the central Arctic Basin.

Contains a general account of the drift of the ice-breaker *Sedov* when it became beset in ice near the New Siberian Islands ($75^{\circ}19' \text{ N. } 132^{\circ}25' \text{ E.}$) on Oct. 23, 1937, with ice-breakers *Sadko* and *Malygin*, until its liberation by the ice-breaker *I. Stalin*, Jan. 13, 1940, at about $80^{\circ}18' \text{ N. } 01^{\circ}30' \text{ E.}$ Brief notes are given on depth and bottom relief, air temperature, severity of weather, drift of ice fields and conditions of ice. The drifts of the *Sadko*, *Fram* and drifting ice-floe station "North Pole" are indicated on fold. map. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

30307. LAMAKIN, V. V. Ob izuchenii chetvertichnykh dvizhenii zemnoi kory v oblasti Pechorskoi ravniny. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriia, t. 62, no. 5, p. 669-72) **Title tr.:** On the study of Quaternary crustal movements in the Pechora plains.

Account of Quaternary crustal movements in the Pechora River region. The study, sponsored by the Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., 1947, was carried out between the villages of Ust'-Usa and Ust'-Tsylna (350 km.).

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LAMBERT, BENGT, see Rundberg, G., and B. Lambert. Vinterhygien. 1952. No. 31731.

30308. LAMBERT, ROBERT ARCHIBALD, 1883- . The effects of cold on animal tissues. (New York Pathological Society. Proceedings, 1912. new ser., v. 12, no. 3-4, p. 113-21)

Contains an account of experiments with chick-embryo tissues. Low temperatures associated with freezing produced cell injury, presumably through withdrawal of water during crystalliza-

tion. Temperatures slightly above the freezing point were also harmful when long continued. The effect of very low temperatures was proportional to the length of exposure and depth of temperature. Highly specialized tissues were less resistant than non-differentiated ones (cancer cells). Some observations on cold effects on extremities are also discussed.

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30309. LAMPIO, TEPPO. Heinäkurpan esiintymisestä Suomessa. (Ornis fennica, 1950. Årg. 27, no. 1-2, p. 31-38, 2 text maps) 27 refs. **Title:** *tr.* On the occurrence of the great snipe in Finland.

Contains a study of the geographic distribution of *Capella media* in Finland. Of three young marked by the author in June 1949, at Saudsajärvi in the parish of Utsjoki (69°28' N. and 26°45' E.), one was killed in Sept. 1949 near Dorotea (64°15' N. and 16° E.) in Sweden. The great snipe is a typical species of fells and likes the willow region; the range extends to the most northern parts of Sweden and Norway (Tromsø). Summary in English.

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30310. LANCET. Cold in Korea. (Lancet, Aug. 2, 1952. v. 263, no. 6727, p. 233)

Contains a discussion and analysis of a report by K. D. Orr and D. C. Fainer (q. v.) on cold casualties in Korea during the winter of 1950-51. It is pointed out that in 90 percent of cases the duration of exposure was less than 12 hours; that Negroes are more susceptible to cold than fair-skinned people and so are individuals with previous cold injury, with peripheral vascular diseases or with a high cold-hemagglutinin titer.

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30311. LANDIS, C. S. Blasting deep rock cuts along the Alaskan Highway. (Explosives engineer, Mar.-Apr. 1945. v. 23, p. 55-57, 76 illus., map)

"An all-season gravel road, 1,520 mi. long was constructed largely through virgin country with underground glaciers. The 100 ft. right-of-way was graded up boulder-strewn glacial valleys and along mountain streams frozen nine to ten months a year. Drilling holes in the frozen ground was difficult. The moisture on the exposed ground caused the earth to slip under the jackhammers. Wagon drills were tried successfully. Drilled holes, filled with 40 percent gelatin on a

ratio of 1 lb. gelatin/cu. yd. of frozen ground, provided satisfactory blasts."—SIPRE.

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LANDIS, EUGENE M., *see* Lewis, Sir T., and E. M. Landis. Further observ. Raynaud's disease . . . sclerodema. 1931. No. 30442.

LANDIS, EUGENE M., *see also* Lewis, Sir T., and E. M. Landis. Some physiol. effects of sympathetic ganglionectomy. 1930. No. 30447.

LANDMARK, B., *see* Harang, L., and B. Landmark. Radio echoes during aurorae & terrestrial magnetic storms. 1953. No. 29549.

30312. LANDMARK, KÅRE. Dykes of oligoclase in amphibolite near Tromsø. Tromsø, Tromsø Museum, 1951. 23 p., 7 illus., 2 plates. (Acta borealia, ser. A, Scientia, no. 1)

Contains study of rocks on the northern part of the island of Tromsø, Norway. Amphibolite rocks are penetrated by oligoclase dikes, the dike rock consisting of acid plagioclase with minor amounts of hornblende, and lacking in quartz. Similar plagioclase dikes containing some quartz also occur. Detailed description of rock samples and optical analyses indicate that the dikes are the product of magnetic intrusion and are not due to *in situ* enrichment of the gabbro magma from which the amphibolites were formed. Granitization processes in the western part of the region during the Caledonian (late Silurian-early Devonian) enriched in silica the magma from which the quartz-bearing dikes were formed.

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30313. LANDMARK, KÅRE. Manganførende jernmalm i Kirkesdal i Målselv. Tromsø, Tromsø Museum, 1952. 14 p. 6 illus. (Acta borealia, ser. A, Scientia, no. 3) **Title tr.:** Manganese-bearing iron ores in Kirkesdal, in Målselv.

Contains description and chemical analyses of sedimentary manganese-bearing iron ores occurring in folded limestones and mica schists in this region of Troms, northern Norway. The main ore mineral is siderite, with iron content about 40 percent and manganese five to six percent. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

30314. LANDOLT, P. E. Lithium. (Mining engineering, Dec. 1951. v. 3, p. 1045-48, illus.)

Notes (p. 1046) that "many of the most promising sources of lithium minerals are found in inaccessible places; for example, Northwest Territory in Canada."

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LANDSBERG, H. E. Alaskan research and national defense. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30315. LANG, ARTHUR HAMILTON. 1905- Canadian deposits of uranium and thorium (interim account). Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1952. 173 p. 5 plates, 23 maps & plans (1 fold.), 2 tables. (Canada. Geological Survey. Economic geology series, no. 16) 121 refs.

Includes descriptions of deposits in the Mayo district of Yukon Territory (very brief), and various occurrences in the Great Bear Lake, Hottah Lake, and Marian River regions, east arm of Great Slave Lake, Nonacho region, Edgell Island, Nicholson Lake, and Yamba Lake, all in the Northwest Territories. In each case the deposit is described and the percentage of uranium in samples given as determined by radiometric tests or chemical analyses. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30316. LANG, ARTHUR HAMILTON. 1905- Uranium orebodies; how can more be found in Canada? (Canadian mining journal, June 1952. v. 73, p. 57-63, illus. incl. maps (1 geol.)) 16 refs.

Analyzes the problems of geologists and prospectors in their search for uranium orebodies, and discusses the more successful methods that have been applied to date in Canada.

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LANG, ARTHUR HAMILTON, 1905- see also James, W. F., and others. Can. deposits uranium and thorium. 1950. No. 29852.

30317. LANG, KARL. Erfahrungen über gestielte Hautplastiken. (Chirurg, June 1944. Jahrg. 16, Heft 11-12, p. 212-24, 9 fig.) **Title tr.:** Experience with ribbon-flap skin grafts.

Contains report on 34 ribbon-flap grafts in cases of frostbite of the foot. A detailed description of the technique for the forefoot and for the heel is presented. Post-operative management is also discussed and illustrated in detail. Abstract by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war and medicine*, June 1946, v. 6, no. 10, p. 433.

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30318. LANG, KARL and others. Der Gewebsstoffwechsel bei örtlicher Erfrierung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 26, 1943. Jahrg. 22, Nr. 26-27, p. 444-45) **Other authors:** H. W. A. Schöttler, E. Schütte, H. Schwiegl, and U. Westphal. **Title tr.:** Tissue metabolism in local frostbite.

Contains a short report of a study on energy- and carbohydrate metabolism in the blood and in the muscle of chilled and normal legs of dogs. No fundamental change during the cooling period was observed and the tissue derives its energy as under normal conditions through oxydative processes, though these are lowered due to the lower temperature of the tissue.

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30319. LANG, KARL, and others. Der Gewebsstoffwechsel bei örtlicher Erfrierung, II. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Oct. 16, 1943. Jahrg. 22, Nr. 42/43, p. 653) **Other authors:** A. H. W. Schöttler, E. Schütte, H. Schwiegl, and U. Westphal. **Title tr.:** Tissue metabolism in local frostbite, 2.

Contains a note (in a continuation of studies reported with item above) on conditions during the rewarming period after cold exposure. Similarly to conditions during exposure, there was no qualitative change in the metabolism.

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30320. LANG, KARL, and W. GRAB. Kälteresistenz und Ernährung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, Heft 21-26, p. 226-30, 4 fig. 5 tables) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Cold resistance and nutrition.

Contains an account of experiments with rats fed a diet containing graded amounts of protein and exposed to an environmental temperature of 0° to -2° C. Body temperature and survival time were recorded. Cold resistance (as measured by survival time) increased with protein intake, up to the point when the caloric value of the protein reached 9 percent of that of the diet. See under W. Grab and K. Lang for the second part of this study.

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30321. LANG, KARL, and W. GRAB. Kälteresistenz und Ernährung, 3. Einfluss der Fettzufuhr auf die Kälteresistenz. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Oct. 15, 1946. Jahrg. 24-25, Heft 1-4, p. 37-40) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Cold resistance and nutrition, 3. Influence of fat supply on cold resistance.

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Contains an account of experiments with rats kept at a temperature of 0° C. and on a diet containing fat to the amount of 10-50 percent of the total caloric intake. The cold resistance of the animals decreased with the increase of the fat content in the food. This peculiar behavior is explained by the assumption that energy production from fat is too slow to meet the highly increased energy requirements during cold exposure. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30322. LANG, KARL, and W. GRAB. Kälteresistenz und Ernährung, 4. Einfluss des Vitamin C auf die Kälteresistenz. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Oct. 15, 1946. Jahrg. 24-25, Heft 1-4, p. 40-41) **Title tr.:** Cold resistance and nutrition, 4. The influence of vitamin C on resistance to cold.

Contains a report on experiments with guinea pigs. Their resistance to cold was considerably lowered when kept on a vitamin C deficient diet. On the other hand, a tenfold increase of vitamin C administration above the normal, did not appreciably raise their normal resistance to cold. **Copy seen:** DSG.

LANG, KARL, see also Grab, W., and K. Lang. Kälteresistenz u. Ernährung, 2, Einfluss Vit. A u. B. 1944. No. 29358.

30323. LANGE, KURT. The effect of cold on capillary permeability; preliminary report. (New York Medical College. Bulletin, Dec. 1942. v. 5, no. 4, p. 154-62) 14 refs.

Contains a study of capillary permeability in man, rabbit and dog, as shown by fluorescein. Exposure of skin to 10° C. for ten minutes produced a marked decrease of permeability and dilatation of capillaries; capillary dilatation was found not to be due to arteriolar spasm. Decrease of capillary permeability during cold exposure also occurred in limbs with afferent and efferent nerve fibers interrupted. Decreased capillary permeability as seen in the cooled skin, could not be demonstrated in capillaries of the mesentery and intestine.

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30324. LANGE, KURT, and others. Factors influencing resistance to cold environments. (Army medical bulletin, Nov. 1948. v. 8, p. 849-59, diagrs., tables) Bibliographical footnotes. **Other authors:** M. M. A. Gold, D. Weiner, and M. Kramer.

Contains an account on experiments with rabbits, exposed to an environmental temperature of -20° C. under various conditions; when restricted in movement they showed a markedly shortened survival time and could not maintain a normal body temperature even in the first few minutes of exposure; similarly superficial anesthesia resembling sleep, produced a much more rapid drop in temperature than found in controls; inebriating doses of alcohol reduced survival time; treatment with thyroid hormone prolonged survival time and suppression of thyroid function shortened it. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30325. LANGE, KURT, and others. Frostbite; physiology, pathology, and therapy. (New England journal of medicine, Sept. 1947. v. 237, no. 11, p. 383-89, 7 fig.) 17 refs. **Other authors:** D. Weiner, and L. J. Boyd.

Contains an account representing largely a review of the authors' earlier work. They found that gangrene and tissue loss in frostbite are caused by occlusion of capillaries by masses of stuck-together erythrocytes; heparinization of animals prevented formation of red cell masses and gangrene, and similar results were obtained in 15 human volunteers and in two actual cases of severe cold exposure. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30326. LANGE, KURT, and others. Prerequisites of successful heparinization to prevent gangrene after frostbite. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, May 1950. v. 74, no. 1, p. 1-4, table) 12 refs. **Other authors:** L. J. Boyd, and D. Weiner.

Contains a discussion of earlier work on heparinization by the present authors and others; and account of further experiments, indicating that if prevention of gangrene after frostbite is to be successful, coagulation time by heparin injections or infusions has to be *uninterruptedly* prolonged for at least five days after exposure. Even brief interruptions lead to a rapid increase of failures. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LANGE, KURT, see also Friedman, N. B., and others. Pathol. experimental frostbite. 1947. No. 29123.

LANGE, KURT, see also Friedman, N. B., and others. Pathology of immersion foot. 1950. No. 29124.

LANGE, LUDWIG, see Thor, T. S. T. Neue Beitr. z. invertebraten Fauna. 1934. No. 32454.

30327. LANGE, MORTEN. Storsvampeenes geografiske udbredelse belyst ved eksperimentelle undersøgelser. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1950. Aarg. 14, nr. 3, p. 41-43.) **Title tr.:** The geographical distribution of macromycetes elucidated by experimental investigations.

Contains a discussion of cross-breeding experiments with various fungi to test the theory advanced by Vandendries that hybrid species do not exist among fungi. *Coprinus ephemerus* from the experimental plot and from U. S. A. and Iceland, *C. boudierii* from Denmark and Greenland, and *C. angulatus* and *Stropharia merdaria* from U. S. A., Greenland and Denmark were found interfertile and all combinations gave negative results. It is stressed that if Vandendries' hypothesis (which seems to hold even for closely related forms) is further confirmed by extended investigations, it will be of significance for the conception of species within the genus as well as for geographical distribution.

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LANGEMANN, H., see Burn, J. H., and others. Noradrenaline in whale supranal medulla. 1951. No. 28383.

30328. LANGOHR, JOHN L. Some observations on the effect of therapeutic heat and cold in experimental thermal injury. (Detroit. Alexander Blain Hospital. Bulletin, 1950. v. 9, p. 66-67) 2 refs.

Contains comments on the risks of using cold in therapy of burns or frostbite; similarities and dissimilarities in the pathology of burns and frostbite, etc.

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30329. LANGUEPIN, JEAN-JACQUES. Navigation terrestre. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 131-35.) **Title tr.:** Terrestrial navigation.

Contains a discussion of navigation problems on the Greenland inland ice. The instruments used, theodolites, chronometers, and compasses, and methods of use are described in some detail, with discussion of difficulties encountered in calculations under arctic conditions.

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30330. LANKENAU, H. von. Die Schamanen und das Schamanenwesen. (Globus, 1872. Bd. 22, p. 278-83, 2 illus.)

Title tr.: The shamans and shamanism. Shamanism among the Minusinsk Tatars, and the Gilyaks; compiled from Russian sources. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30331. LANTIS, MARGARET, 1906- Note on the Alaskan whale cult and its affinities. (American anthropologist, 1940. v. 2, p. 366-68) 3 refs.

Contains Aleut material, omitted in the author's paper *The Alaskan whale cult and its affinities*, 1938 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9672): the use of human remains, imitation of the whale and bathing in the sea, the use of the special hut, and the requirements of the hunter's wife. Additional material on Unalaska Island was taken from Veniaminov's *Zapiski*, 1840 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18650), and new material on customs on St. Lawrence Island from Dr. H. B. Collins.

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30332. LANTIS, MARGARET, 1906- Nunivak Eskimo personality as revealed in the mythology. (Alaska. University. Anthropological papers, 1953. v. 2, no. 1, p. 109-174, 7 tables) 24 refs.

A psychological study based on analysis of sixty myths and tales, published in the author's *The social culture of the Nunivak Eskimo*, 1946 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9675), and in Hans Himmelheber's *Der gefrorene Pfad*, 1951 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22624). An example of the analysis is given (p. 170-73). Most of the stories analyzed may be classified as myths. They deal with the supernatural, the mysterious. There seem to be two principal moods: yearning, wishing; and uneasiness, fear. Particular local devices for personal expression were especially looked for. The task set was to learn how to interpret folklore in emotional depth as well as in occurrence in different people, groups of people and regions, that is, vertically as well as horizontally. Conflict-situations (themes), and the personality (types of characters), are discussed. Comparison is made with personality as revealed in Rorschach tests. Nunivak is compared with other Alaskan Eskimo mythologies. Themes and personality types wide-spread in Eskimo mythology are surveyed. Agreements and differences between narratives of Himmelheber's and the author's collections are noted. No attempt has been

made to analyze the personalities of narrators. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

30333. LANTIS, MARGARET, 1906- . Opportunities for sociological research in Alaska. (American sociological review, Dec. 1953. v. 18, no. 6, p. 666-69)

Contains an outline of near-sociological studies made in Alaska by Federal or Territorial workers, human geographers, and social anthropologists; and a list of general problems needing immediate attention. Studies should be made of: (1) the spontaneous, unplanned American settlements; (2) formal social structures; (3) the American emigrant; (4) the various ethnic groups; (5) ecology; and (6) description of the new culture. More specific problems are noted as examples under each heading. The cost and other difficulties of research in Alaska are briefly mentioned.

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30334. LANTIS, MARGARET, 1906- . The social sciences. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports. May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 529-31)

Attention is drawn to opportunities for certain social studies in Alaska, especially community beginnings and growth, migration, socio-economic trends, natural resources, etc. From part of a paper delivered at the Third Alaska Science Conference Sept. 1952.

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30335. LANTIS, MARGARET, 1906- . The trend of science. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 528-29)

From part of a paper delivered at the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952. The aims and methods of science generally and in Alaska particularly are considered: the aims of the Biological Survey; the Reindeer Survey; the Arctic Health Research Center; etc.

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LANTIS, MARGARET, 1906- . What is happening and what can happen to Alaskan Eskimos. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings. 1951. No. 20117.

30336. LANTIS, MARGARET, 1906- . Where are the social sciences in Alaska? (Scientific monthly, July 1953. v. 77, no. 1, p. 24-30)

Contains a general discussion of social sciences in relation to physical and biological sciences, followed by remarks on

the comparative lack of social research in Alaska and the opportunities there for the social scientist. Based on the author's address to the Third Alaskan Science Conference 1952.

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LANYON, E. C. G., see Bigelow, W. G., and E. C. G. Lanyon. Some uses dry cold therapy and cooling cabinet. 1944. No. 28131.

30337. LAPPO, S. D. Let's do a better job of ice-forecasting. Ottawa, 1950. 7 p. (Canada. Defence Research Board. Scientific Intelligence Division. April 26, 1950) Translation by E. R. Hope of Lappo's *U'uchshil' delo ledoykh prognozov* 1938 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 9690).

Contains a discussion of ice-forecasting along the Northern Sea Route, U.S.S.R. Observations initiated in 1932 are criticized as being inefficiently carried out in 1938 and not adapted to the Laptev or East Siberian Seas. Eight specific measures of improvement are indicated in detail: a study of (1) Gulf Stream and Atlantic Currents, (2) characteristics of, (3) and ice boundary in, the arctic seas; (4) air reconnaissance of ice conditions in navigation season; (5) collection of ice data by ships operating in the Arctic Basin; (6) establishing a polar station on the northern tip of Kotel'nyy Island; (7) collection of detailed meteorological data for 18 specific stations and from ships in the Arctic Basin; and (8) compilation of synoptic charts. The importance of training ice pilots is noted, and the use, form, and editing of ice-forecasts, the ten-day weather bulletin, and hydrological forecasting are considered. Author stresses the study of, and hydrographic forecasts for, the northern Siberian rivers whose run-off has direct bearing on ice conditions during the Northern Sea Route's navigation season.

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30338. LAPSHIN, M. M. K sistematike lisokhvosta lugovogo *Alopecurus pratensis* L. (Botanicheskiy zhurnal, 1953. t. 38, no. 2, p. 260-62, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the systematics of *Alopecurus pratensis* L.

Contains descriptive notes on a species of foxtail grasses, *Alopecurus pratensis*, based on the study of herbarium material, including some specimens from the Pechora River basin, Timan Tundra and Yenisey River region.

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30339. LAPSHINA, T. K voprosu o "belykh pätñakh" v izobrazhenii rel'efa na listakh Gosudarstvennoi karty SSSR v masshtabe 1:1,000,000. (Geodezist, 1940. god 16, no. 10, p. 50-52) **Title tr.:** On the problem of the "white spots" in the representation of relief on the map of the U.S.S.R., scale 1:1 million.

In the preparation of this new comprehensive map, the representation of areas as yet unexplored ("white spots") was a major problem. The practice of filling in these "white spots" with hypothetical relief data assembled from isolated altitude determinations, descriptions in the literature, and information from inquiries, etc., is described. For example only 20 percent of the area represented by sheet 0-48 of the map in Yakut A.S.S.R. has been actually surveyed and that mainly in the great river valleys. For the forest region of Yakut A.S.S.R., the only existing map is that compiled in 1932 by the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., and edited by Kozhevnikov, scale 1:2 million.

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30340. LARIONOV, V. F. Osobennosti razmnozheniia i migratsii kräkvyy v svyazi s mestoobitaniem. (Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1953. t. 32, vyp. 1, p. 112-15)

Title tr.: Peculiar features of the reproduction and migration of the duck in connection with its habitat.

Contains an ecological and biological study of a species of ducks, *Anas platyrhynchos*, with tabulated data (see tables 1, 2) on the age and sex content of the duck population in four regions of the U.S.S.R., including the mouth of Northern Dvina River in Arkhangel'sk province.

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30341. LARIZZA, PAOLO. L'uso locale di pomata alla follicolina nel trattamento dei congelamenti di primo e secondo grado. (Minerva medica, Sept. 21, 1941. anno 32, v. 2, no. 38, p. 309-311) 9 refs.

Title tr.: The local use of follicular ointment in the treatment of first and second degree frostbite.

Contains an account on the physiology and pathology of frostbite; the author's and other work on the vasoactive properties of folliculin, and the beneficial effect of ointment containing folliculin or synthetic estrogenic substances.

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30342. LARSEN, HELGE EYVIN, 1905- . Archaeological investigations

in Alaska since 1939. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 593-607, map) 16 refs.

Contains a review, discussion and evaluation of the two most recent phases in Eskimo archeological investigations, viz., that based on the Ipiutak culture, discovered by excavations at Point Hope, and that centering on the Denbigh Flint Complex disclosed at Cape Denbigh; the most significant finds are listed, their outstanding characteristics discussed and comparisons with other cultures both Eskimo as well as Indian and Euro-Asiatic drawn; radiocarbon and tree-ring dating is quoted to coordinate the relationship and time sequence of the various cultures, and their variants. The account is preceded by a brief survey of two earlier phases in Eskimo archeology: that concerned with the Thule Culture and that of the Old Bering Sea culture.

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30343. LARSEN, HELGE EYVIN, 1905- . The Ipiutak culture and its position within the Eskimo culture. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes. Paris, 1948. p. 419-21)

Contains a summary report on the discovery of Ipiutak culture at Point Hope, Alaska, and excavations made in 1939-41 by J. L. Giddings, F. G. Rainey and the present author, representing the University of Alaska, the American Museum of Natural History and the Danish National Museum. About 10,000 specimens from 72 house ruins and 150 burials were brought back. The Ipiutak house, and two types of burial are described. The material culture of the Ipiutak people was based upon the hunting of seal, walrus, and caribou; their principal weapons, the bow and arrow and the Eskimo harpoon; no weapons for whale hunting, nor traces of boats and sleds were found; most of the tools are made of chipped flint. Schematic human faces with tattoo marks and animal heads were the favorite motives of Ipiutak art. The spiritual culture of this people was similar to that of the modern Eskimo and the boreal peoples of Eurasia. Ipiutak culture probably originated in Asia, its place of origin is the tundra around the Yamal Peninsula and the estuaries of the rivers Ob' and Yenisey. The Alaskan Ipiutak site probably dates back to the

first centuries of the Christian era. The Eskimos form the eastern branch of an ancient circumpolar hunting culture, which has its roots in the epi-paleolithic cultures of the Old World. Ipiutak culture belongs to the Palae-Eskimo complex. For a full report on results of this party's work in 1939-41, see *Arctic Bibliography* No. 9705.

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30344. LARSEN, HELGE EYVIN, 1905- . The Ipiutak culture: its origin and relationships. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, *New York*, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*, Chicago, 1952. p. 22-30)

Contains characterization of a Paleo-Eskimo culture, discovered at Point Hope, Alaska, in 1939 by the writer and others. At a place called Ipiutak, 72 house pits were excavated. The forms of unearthed dwellings, a well-developed flint industry, art, implements, the finds in the graves, etc., are described. The absence of lamps and cooking pots indicates that Ipiutak was not a permanent village but inhabited only during the spring and summer; in winter, the people traveled inland and hunted caribou. Ipiutak culture is considered by the author as very old, and of West Siberian origin; it is compared with other finds made at the Cape Denbigh, Kachemak Bay, and the Kuskokwin-Bristol Bay. The paper is a summary of author's larger work *Ipiutak and the Arctic Whale Hunting Culture*, 1948 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9705). A discussion follows (p. 30-34), by D. Jenness, who does not agree that Ipiutak may have been the earliest Eskimo culture in America, that from it came all later ones; cultural influences from China and the North Pacific Coast seem to him more probable than from western Siberia.

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30345. LARSEN, HELGE EYVIN, 1905- . Point Hope expedition; Danish and American scientists cooperate in studying Alaska Eskimos. (*American-Scandinavian review*, Sept. 1940. v. 28, no. 3, p. 210-22, 10 illus.)

Contains popular account of an archaeological expedition with F. G. Rainey and L. Giddings, to Point Hope, northwest Alaska in 1939. The life of the present Eskimo inhabitants (only 250 persons, many of them cross-breeds), is described, also their former culture

based on whale hunting. The party's archeological investigations are sketched, and their discovery of objects belonging to a hitherto unknown form of Eskimo culture, subsequently called Ipiutak culture. For scientific results of the expedition see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9705.

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30346. LARSEN, KNUD. Laks og laksefiskeri, særlig i Danmark, Sverige og Norge. Lystfiskeriet af Axel Svendsen. København, J. F. Clausen, 1950. 123 p. illus., tables, maps **Title tr.:** Salmon and salmon fishing, particularly in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. [With a chapter on] sport fishing by Axel Svendsen.

The life history of the salmon, its distribution in Scandinavian waters, and differences between it and the trout are discussed. Remedies are suggested for saving the salmon stock from the threat to its survival posed by modern fishing methods and industrial river regulations. Important salmon rivers in northern Scandinavia are the Lule, Kemi, Tornio, and Oulu, all flowing into the Gulf of Bothnia between 65° and 66° N. Also mentioned are the Elliðaár in Iceland and the Kapisigdlit River in Greenland.

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30347. LASSILA, VÄINÖ. Bericht über die unter Leitung der Anthropologischen Kommission der Finnischen Akademie der Wissenschaften ausgeführten Untersuchungen im J. 1933. (Suomalainen tiedeakatemia. Sitzungsberichte, 1934, pub. 1936. p. 18-20) **Title tr.:** Report on investigations made in 1933 under the leadership of Anthropological Commission of the Finnish Academy of Sciences.

Includes notes on an anthropological survey in Lapland: two physicians (V. Lassila and T. Y. Roschier) and four students made a medical and anthropological investigation of about 200 Lapps of Petsamo and Inari. In all, about 3,000 Finnish Lapps have been surveyed. Skeleton finds were also investigated.

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30348. LATHE, G. H., and R. A. PETERS. Some observations on the comparative effects of cold and burns on protein metabolism in rats. (*Quarterly journal of experimental physiology*, Mar. 1949. v. 35, p. 55-64, 6 tables) 9 refs.

Contains a report on the effects of cold combined with burns and/or methionine, on nitrogen excretion of the rat. Cold

and burns produced an increase in nitrogen excretion within 24 or 48 hours. In two of the experiments, the effect was not additive; in one at a lower temperature, burning increased the N-loss. A methionine supplement did not reduce excess nitrogen excretion due to cold, or due to cold and burning.

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LATHRAM, ERNEST H., *see* Payne, T. G., and others. Geol. arctic slope, Alaska. 1951. No. 31213.

30349. LATIMER, JOHN W. Postwar aspects of the trench foot problem. (Medical clinics of North America, post-war medicine. Philadelphia, Saunders, Mar. 1946. v. 30, p. 421-29) 21 refs.

Contains an account based largely on the author's experience with 250 cases; emphasis is on the post-hyperemic stage. Includes sections on military aspects, and kinds of cold injuries; pathology of trench foot at its various stages; symptoms; treatment at the post-hyperemic stage. The pathological findings suggest that the symptoms of the late stage are due to nerve degeneration and regeneration, and muscle atrophy and fibrosis rather than to injury of the blood vessels.

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30350. LATKIN, NIKOLAI VASIL'EVICH, 1833-1904. Eniseiskaja guberniâ, eâ proshloe i nastoiâshee. S.-Peterburg, Tip. V. A. Tikhanova, 1892. ii, iii, 467 p., tables. *Title tr.:* The Yeniseysk Government, its past and present.

A monographic description of area. Successive chapters deal with its limits (approx. 52°20'-77°33' N. 112°-128° E.), hydrography of its seacoasts, rivers (Pur, Taz, Pyasina, Taymyr, Khatanga, Anabar, Yenisey with its tributaries, Verkhnyaya and Nizhnyaya Tunguska and others), and its lakes (p. 3-68); its geology and soils, climate; flora and fauna; population and movements, with statistical data for 1861-88; agriculture; cattle, reindeer and dog breeding and poultry raising; fishing and hunting; gold mining (p. 182-253); industries and trades, commerce; taxes and finances; education, health conditions (p. 290-99), administrative divisions and history of colonization; administration and principal events, from the foundation of Mangazeya in the 17th century till 1888 (p. 392-466). Chap. 7 (p. 122-44) deals with the aboriginal natives of the

region: Tungus, Ostyaks, Samoyeds, Yakuts, Dolgans and others. Their way of life and present situation are sketched: their numbers, occupations, customs, etc. Some details are given on the reindeer industry among the Ostyaks, Samoyeds, Tungus, Dolgans and Yakuts in the Turukhansk district (p. 167-69); use of dogs as draft animals (p. 169-70).

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LAUDANI, ANGELO, *see* Bly, C. G., and others. Survival in cold. 1950. No. 28189.

LAUFER, BERTHOLD, 1874-1934, *editor*, *see* Boas anniversary volume. 1906. No. 28196.

LAUFER, BERTHOLD, 1874-1934, *see* also Maksimov, A. N. Proiskhozhdenie olenevodstva. 1928. No. 30643.

30351. LAUFMAN, HAROLD, 1912- Profound accidental hypothermia. (American Medical Association. Journal Nov. 1951. v. 147, no. 13, p. 1201-1212, 10 fig., 3 tables) 26 refs.

Contains a comprehensive report on an apparently unprecedented case of survival, following very deep hypothermia with extensive frostbite. The patient, a negro woman of 23, showed at, and soon after, admission to the hospital, a respiratory rate of 3-5 per minute, apical pulse rate 12-20 per min.; blood pressure: zero; rectal temperature, at a depth of 13 cm.: 18° C. (64.4° F.), and extensive regions of the body, including eyeballs, hard frozen. A detailed account of further observations, tests, examinations, analyses, etc. made at close intervals during the hypothermic period (which lasted about 20 hours following admission) and during the immediate post-hypothermic period, is presented together with an account of the therapeutic measures taken. Post-hypothermic sequelae and therapy are presented summarily. A discussion of the case, therapy, the fact that the patient was deeply inebriated and very lightly dressed when she became frozen, etc., is included.

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LAUGHLIN, WILLIAM S. Aleut health problems from the viewpoint of an anthropologist. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 151. No. 20117.

LAUGHLIN, WILLIAM S. Contemporary problems in the anthropology of

southern Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

LAURITZEN, J., see: *Polar record*. Danish MS Kista Dan. 1953. No. 31365.

30352. LAURITZEN, V. En ny æra i Grønlands-farten. DDL's Grønlands-flyvninger i 1949. (Grønlands selskab. Årsskrift, 1950, p. 30-40, illus.) *Title tr.:* A new era in Greenland communication. Greenland flights in 1949 by DDL [The Danish Air Lines].

Danish air service to Greenland is described, as made possible by cooperation of the Americans, and use of their base, Bluie West One at Narsarsuaq, southwest Greenland. From this base flights to the principal settlements in Greenland are possible. The importance of air travel in hospital service, rescue work, supply and passenger transportation is illustrated by the fact that an 8-9 day journey is achieved in a 9 hr. flight. Flying is possible at least three quarters of the year, domestic flights, however, are limited by the local meteorological conditions. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30353. LAURO, A., and E. MALAN. Il blocco anestetico periarterioso nella cura dei congelamenti. (Gazzetta medica italiana, Nov. 1941. Anno 100, n. 11, p. 349-52, 355-57) 1 ref. *Title tr.:* Periarterial anesthetic block in the treatment of frostbite.

Pathology and therapy of frostbite; the technique of blockade applied; case histories (three) of military personnel studied, and the results obtained.

Copy seen: DSG.

30354. LAVRENKO, EVGENIĬ MIKHAIĬLOVICH, 1900- . Sostav pyl'itsy i spor v sovremennykh otlozheniakh razlichnykh zon v predelakh Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. (Priroda, 1943, no. 3, p. 65-66). *Title tr.:* The pollen and spore content of contemporary deposits of various zones of the European section of the U. S. S. R.

Contains statistical analysis of pollen of various trees, shrubs and herbs, and of spores of mosses and lichens found in contemporary deposits in tundra and forest-tundra zones of European U. S. S. R. Based chiefly on recent works on spore-pollen analysis of Soviet botanists.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

30355. LAVRENKO, EVGENIĬ MIKHAIĬLOVICH, 1900- . Vozrast botanicheskikh oblastei vnetropicheskoi Evrazii.

(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seriia geograficheskai, 1951. no. 2, p. 17-28, map) 28 refs. *Title tr.:* The age of the botanical provinces of non-tropical Eurasia.

The area is tentatively divided into eleven provinces and the ancient phytogeography of each discussed. Among conclusions: the vegetation of the three northerly provinces (taiga, North-Pacific meadow (including Kamechatka), and arctic tundra) are of relatively recent date and were formed in Quaternary (Pleistocene) period. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30356. LAVROV, N. P. Itogi i perspektivy akklimatizatsii ondatry v SSSR. (Priroda, 1945, no. 6, p. 68-69) *Title tr.:* Results and perspectives of the ondatra's acclimatization in the U. S. S. R.

Contains a review of the acclimatization of the muskrat *Ondatra zibethica* in the U. S. S. R., initiated on a small scale in 1928. Since that time 47,000 (2,500 from the United States, England and Finland) have been released in more than 500 localities within the general area 43°-70° N. 29°-139° E. The ondatra yields a valuable fur, its meat is edible, and its musk might be used in the perfume industry. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH.

30357. LAVROV, N. P. Sistematicheskoe polozhenie ondatry, akklimatizirovannoi v SSSR, i vliianie uslovii sredy na izmenenie priznakov. (Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1953. t. 32, vyp. 4, p. 744-48) *Title tr.:* The systematic position of the ondatra acclimatized in the U. S. S. R., and the influence of environmental conditions on its characteristics.

Contains a retrospective summary of the acclimatization of this muskrat, introduced into the U. S. S. R. in 1928 from Canada, Finland and England, and now distributed in all the northern and central regions of the country. A study of the skulls and skins from various regions, including the Arkhangel'sk province, Kola Peninsula and Yakutia, was carried out in 1952, and the results are incorporated in the table on p. 747. It is concluded that the changes in the skull structure are rather small, but the characteristics of the skin and fur are changing much faster. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH.

30358. LAVROVA, MARIĬA A. K. geologii Onezhskogo poluostrova Belogo moria. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy, 1931. t. 8, p. 1-66, illus., plate 1, map) *Title tr.:*

A contribution to the geology of Onega Peninsula of the White Sea.

Contains the results of a study carried out by Onega-Dvina Expedition of the Geological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. in 1927-29, with historical notes, data on Quaternary, glacial and post-glacial sediments, description of terraces, investigation of outcrops, list of fossil diatoms, pollen analyses of peat bogs, and a list of 18 species of fossil molluscs. The geological structure, history and age of the region (approx. 64° - $65^{\circ}20'$ N. $36^{\circ}30'$ - 40° E.) is discussed. Summary in German, p. 63-66. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

LAVROVA, MARIĀ A., see Belĭankin, D. S., and M. A. Lavrova. Kristallicheskie porody Onegi. 1931. No. 28047.

30359. LAVRUKHIN, A. N. Torgovlĭa i kooperatsiĭa v ĭakutii. (Sovetskaiĭa Aziĭa, 1929. v. 5, no. 5-6, p. 54-69, tables) **Title tr.:** Trade and cooperatives in Yakutia.

Contains data on economic conditions in Yakutia in the period of the so-called "new economic policy", 1925-27. The growth and activities of local cooperative organizations and their turn-over by districts and regions are dealt with. Fragmentary statistical data on population are included. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30360. LAW, N. C., and others. Problems in assessing winter flying clothing. (Journal of aviation medicine, Oct. 1950. v. 21, no. 5, p. 419-23, illus.) *Other authors:* L. A. Wright, and C. C. Gotlieb.

Contains a report on measurements of Clo values of three different types of arctic clothing in the temperature range 70° F. to -30° F. One of these suits, the nylon pile, was given a field trial at bases in the Northwest Territories; advantages, disadvantages of this suit as well as desired changes are discussed.

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30361. LAWRENCE, DONALD BUERMANN, 1911- . Glacier fluctuation in northwestern North America within the past six centuries. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, pub. 1952? t. 1, p. 161-66, sketch map, diagr.) 21 refs.

Contains a study of the recessional history of the Herbert Glacier which

proceeds from the Juneau Ice Field, Southeast Alaska. Field work was carried on in July 1950 as part of the American Geographical Society's Juneau Ice Field Research Project. Vegetation and periglacial terrain features were studied and a series of recessional moraines dated by botanical methods. Limitations of the technique used are discussed. Comparisons are made between behavior of Herbert Glacier and those of other parts of Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon, Norway, Iceland, and East Greenland. It is concluded that "a strong glacier advance attained its maximum in the first half of the eighteenth century and that this event constituted the maximum advance within the past six centuries." The "apparent correlation" between the formation of the recessional moraines and troughs of the sunspot cycle is discussed.

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30362. LAWRENCE, DONALD BUERMANN, 1911- , and J. A. ELSON. Periodicity of deglaciation in North America since the Late Wisconsin maximum. (Geografiska annaler, 1953. Årg. 35, häft. 2, p. 83-104, illus., 2 sketch maps, 2 tables) 66 refs.

Contains discussion of glacial recession primarily during the past 200-250 years. Part 1 concerns glaciers of southeastern Alaska (with particular emphasis on Herbert Glacier) where the study was part of the Juneau Ice Field Research Project. From sets of multiple moraines between the position of maximum advance in mid-18th century to the present ice front, it is seen that the horizontal recession rate has not been uniform. Relation is discussed (1) between rate of recession, length of period between moraines, and size of moraines, and (2) between glacier periodicity and changes in solar energy with observations on length of the "little ice age." Part 2 concerns recession over the prairie provinces of Canada. **Copy seen:** DGS.

LAWRENCE, DONALD BUERMANN, 1911- , see also Gilkey, A. K., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research project, 1952. 1953. No. 29267.

30363. LEARMONTH, Sir JAMES ROGNVALD, 1895- , and others. Discussion on immersion injuries and vasomotor disorders of the limbs in wartime. (Royal Society of Medicine. Proceedings, Aug. 1943. v. 36, no. 10, p. 515-22)

Other authors: C. C. Ungley, W. Blackwood, J. B. Gaylor, R. Greene, and T. Lewis.

Contains individual accounts of the authors, centering on the problem of vasomotor disturbances in trench-foot, and in a few cases of cold allergy and cold-precipitated syphilitic gangrene. The pathology, clinical aspects, classification, and therapy are discussed; results of experimental work and histological findings are also presented. Abstract by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Jan. 1944, v. 4, no. 5, p. 267-68.

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30364. LEARMONTH, Sir JAMES ROGNVALD, 1895- . Peripheral vascular disorders. (British medical bulletin, 1944. v. 2, no. 7, p. 136-38) 17 refs.

Contains a review of pathological conditions in which the possibility of ischemia is present. This includes syndromes due to local effects of cold: Raynaud's disease, trench foot and frostbite. Main advances in sympathetic surgery and some points in prevention and management, are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

LEASK, RONALD, see Garden, W. Seiner. 1953. No. 29186.

30365. LEBEDEV, D. M. Iz istorii khozâistvennogo raionirovaniâ Rossiî. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Izvestiâ. Seriâ geograficheskââ, 1952. no. 3, p. 69-74) **Title tr.:** From the history of the economic zoning of Russia.

Contains note on the first attempt to divide Siberia into economic geographical zones made by the governor-general (1757-63), F. I. Solmonov; it was published anonymously under the title *Drevniâ posloviâ, Sibir' zolotoe dno* (An ancient proverb, Siberia, a mine of gold) in 1761 by G. F. Müller in a collection of papers. Six zones are postulated, each characterized by its main natural resources and the feasibility of their utilization; the sixth zone, "Yakutsk district", covered all northeast Asia including Kamchatka and Commander Islands; its rich resources, especially furbearers, were particularly stressed by Solmonov. References, partly to unpublished materials, in footnotes.

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30366. LEBEDEV, D. M. Plavanie A. I. Chirikova na paketbote "Sv. Pavel" k poberezh'âm Ameriki; s prilozheniem

sudovogo zhurnala 1741 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1951. 429 p. illus. (36 figs., incl. 5 fold. maps and 12 sketch maps). (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut geografii) **Title tr.:** Voyage of A. I. Chirikov on the vessel *Sv. Pavel* to the shores of America; with the log book of 1741 in the supplement.

A critical study of the voyage of Capt. A. I. Chirikov, second-in-command of the so-called Second Kamchatka Expedition of Vitus Bering, in 1741 and 1742. This work will be summarized in vol. 6 of *Arctic Bibliography*, along with other reports of the so-called Great Northern Expedition.

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LEBEDEV, V. D., see Vladimirskaâ, M. I., and others. Noyve dannye po êkologii vydry. 1953. No. 32770.

30367. LEBEDEV, V. N. Itogi geologicheskoi êkspeditsionnoi raboty v 1933 g. (Razvedka nedr, 1934, no. 1, p. 21-23) **Title tr.:** Results of geological expeditions in 1933.

Includes some data on the Kamchatka expedition. A volcanological party investigated Uzon Volcano and did boron prospecting; 95 percent of mineral water samples taken near the volcano show boron presence; the caldera area is 110 sq. km. A stratigraphic party made a geological survey of the Nachiki (53°07' N. 157°52' E.) — Malki (53°25' N. 157°40' E.) region, the area covered being nearly 1000 sq. km. (scale 1:100,000).

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30368. LEBEDEV, LIDIÂ ALEK-SANDROVNA, 1871- . Opredelitel' shîâpochnykh gribov (Agaricales). Moskva-Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo sel'sk.-khov. lit., 1949. 548 p., 84 illus., 12 col. plates. 127 refs. **Title tr.:** A guide to pileate fungi (Agaricales).

Contains (in the general part, p. 5-29) a morphological sketch of the fungi of the order Agaricales, notes on condition favorable to the growth of fungi, and on the methods of their gathering and preservation. In the special part (p. 30-521) are the tables for the determination of the families (Agaricaceae, Cantharellaceae, Paxillaceae and Boletaceae), genera and species; followed by brief descriptions of all known Agaricales, with synonyms, references, and notes on the numerous illustrations, data on habitat, uses, and Russian and total

distribution. Many species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included. Index of Latin names is appended (p. 522-43).

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30369. LECLERCQ, JULES. La découverte de l'Amérique par les Islandais. (International Congress of Americanists. 21st, Part 1, *The Hague*, 1924. Proceedings, 1924. p. 418-22) **Title tr.:** The discovery of America by people from Iceland.

Contains notes on the discovery and colonization of Greenland by Norsemen and their voyages to Vinland (North America).

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30370. LEDEN, CHRISTIAN. Eine Schlittenfahrt mit den kanadischen Eskimos; aus dem Tagebuch eines Forschungsreisenden. (Erdball, 1926. Jahrg. 1, No. 5, p. 183-87, 5 illus. on plate 40) **Title tr.:** A sledge trip with the Canadian Eskimos; from the diary of an explorer.

Contains an account of traveling by dog sledge through Keewatin to Churchill in the company of Eskimos. Customs and beliefs of the Eskimo hunters are noted, and the way wolves and dogs hunt and kill wild reindeer (by breaking the neck) is described; the importance of driftwood in the life of Eskimos is stressed.

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30371. LEDEN, CHRISTIAN. Über Kiwatin's Eisfelder. Drei Jahre unter kanadischen Eskimos. Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1927. 285 p. 70 illus. in text and on plates, fold. map, music notes. **Title tr.:** Across Keewatin's ice fields. Three years among the Canadian Eskimos.

Narrative, with excerpts from his diary, of the author's stay during 1913-1916 with several Eskimo tribes west and northwest of Hudson Bay, studying their mode of life, customs and habits. Traveling with the natives by boat and dog-sledge, he visited and lived in the coast regions north of Churchill, between the Ferguson River and Chesterfield Inlet, and on the shores of Roes Welcome Sound; he made a trip to the northwestern part of Southampton Island and another to the Eskimos of the interior (see map). His travel experiences and adventures are recounted with many ethnographical notes on Eskimo hunting, food and famines, their traveling and camping habits and tech-

niques, their dwellings, family life, customs and beliefs, ethics and relations with the whites. Eskimo tools and utensils are sketched (16 text illus.). The chapter on hygiene (p. 250-54) mentions fresh-air baths, describes Eskimo clothing and its eminent suitability to the arctic environment. Primitive music is discussed with particular references to that of the Eskimos, and five melodies from the author's phonograph records are appended (p. 264-78).

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LEE, H. REX, *see* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

LEE, T. S., *see* Glaser, E. M., and T. S. Lee. Activity human sweat glands, cold. 1953. No. 29285.

30372. LEEM, KNUD, 1697-1774. Beskrivelse over Finnmarks Lapper, deres tungemaal, levemaade og forrige afgudsdyrkelse . . . med J. E. Gunneri . . . anmærkinger; og E. J. Jessen-S. . . afhandling om de norske Finners og Lappers hedenske religion. København, G. G. Salikath, 1767. 7 p. l., 15, [5], 544, 1 l., [4], 82, [2] p.; 100 plates. **Title tr.:** Description of the Finnmark Lapps, their language, mode of life and primitive religion; with notes by J. E. Gunner; and a treatise on the heathen religion of the Norwegian Finns and Lapps, by E. J. Jessen-Schardeboell. Text in Danish and Latin (parallel col.).

Classic study written by a professor of the Lappish language at a seminary in Trondhjem, formerly a missionary among the Lapps. The various aspects of life of the Lapps are treated in 23 chapters: their origin, language, character, clothing, dwellings, sleeping rooms and beds, food and beverages, household implements and utensils, reindeer management, means of transportation, seasonal wanderings, hunting and fishing, crafts, various customs, marriage, feasts and amusements, telling of stories, diseases and funerals, the Lapp gods, heathen sacrifices, magic practices by use of runic symbols or incantations (*juoigen*), various superstitions, and missionary activities in Lapland.

English translation with some additional inserts was published in: G. Aeerbi, *Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland*, London, 1802, v. 2, p. 135-322, col. plates. Abridged also in: John Pinkerton, *A general collection of the most*

interesting voyages and travels. London, 1808. v. 1, p. 376-490, plate. German translation "Allgemeine Beschreibung von Lappland" in: G. Acerbi, *Reise durch Schweden und Finnland*. Berlin, 1803, p. 433-500.

Two chapters, "Om Finmarkens politivasen", and "Om Finmarkens negotie", omitted in Leem's original edition of 1767, was found in the library of Norske videnskabers selskab, Trondhjem, and published with explanatory notes by L. K. Daa in: *Norske videnskabers selskab, Skrifter*, 1870. Bd. 6, p. 191-240, as *Bidrag til Finmarkens historie af Knud Leem*. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LEEPER, ROY W., see Edwards, E. A., and R. W. Leeper. Frostbite: analysis 71 cases. 1952. No. 28865.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI, see Barbeau, C. M. Tsimshian songs. 1951. No. 27981.

30373. LEGER, LUCIEN. Données récentes sur la physio-pathologie et le traitement des gelures. (Bulletin médical, Feb. 15, 1941. année 55, no. 7, p. 73-76) **Title tr.**: Recent data on the physio-pathology and treatment of frostbite.

Contains information on degrees of frostbite; its causes and physiology; pathology (changes in blood vessels and blood, effect on nerves, trophic effects); therapy by sympathetic intervention; various techniques of this treatment. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30374. LEGGET, ROBERT FERGUSON. Climate and building. Ottawa, 1951. 8 p. illus. (National Research Council of Canada. Division of Building Research; reprinted from *Engineering and contract record*, Toronto, Aug. 1951) 9 refs.

"Problems faced by Canadian architects and builders are mainly those which arise from extremes of cold or snow. Test huts were erected at Ottawa, Saskatoon, and Churchill [Manitoba] to study heat loss and humidity changes with various types of walls. . . . From the start, climate has been one of the major areas of research for the building industry in Canada. Problems of winter construction, spring break-up, snow loads, wind stresses, heating and ventilating, solar heating, heat loss in soil, weathering, wind chill, etc., are discussed. The close working relations of the Division of Building Research with the Meteorological Service of Can-

ada is stressed throughout. . . ."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 325.

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30375. LEGGET, ROBERT FERGUSON. Report on meetings of the International Commission on Snow and Ice of the International Association of Hydrology of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Ottawa, Nov. 1948. 10, 1, 4, 1 p. diagrs. (National Research Council of Canada. Division of Building Research. DBR report V3)

Contains a list, with comments, of technical papers and films presented at the 1948 Oslo meetings (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22823). Appendices include "Resolutions relating to snow and ice" approved by the Commission and "Notes on Scandinavian experience with engineering problems related to snow and ice." The latter includes a discussion of snow removal on railways in Norway and Sweden, a list of papers on Swedish snow fences, and discussion of ice pressure against dams. Other problems are noted. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

30376. LEGGET, ROBERT FERGUSON. Special foundation problems in Canada. (In: National Research Council of Canada. Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics. Technical memorandum no. 25, 1952. Soil mechanics papers presented at the Building Research Congress, 1951. p. 165-72). Also summary paper pub. as its Technical memorandum no. 19, Apr. 1951.

Contains discussion of the geology and climate of Canada with relation to foundation engineering. The properties, nature, and difficulties presented to engineering by muskeg and by glacial clays, silts, and till are described. Permafrost, frost penetration, and ice as a bearing medium are discussed. Future Canadian research projects in foundation engineering are outlined. **Copy seen:** CaMAI (summary).

LEHMAN, EUGENE H., Jr., see Alaska, University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

30377. LEHMANN-FILHÉS, MARGARETE. Die letzten Isländer in Grönland; eine isländische Sage. (Verein für Volkskunde. Zeitschrift, 1909. Bd.

19, p. 170-73) **Title tr.:** The last Icelandic colonists in Greenland; an Icelandic saga.

Contains translation and comments on a saga, found in the library at Reykjavik. Written around 1830-40, the saga recounts the strife between Norsemen and Eskimos, the defeat and extinction of the Norsemen. The Norwegians' pioneering of Greenland from 1885, is noted, their colonies still flourishing in 1530, but gone by the end of that century. The Eskimos' invention of the so-called "women's boat" is also mentioned in the saga. **Copy seen:** InU.

30378. LEHTISALO, TOIVO VILHO, 1887- . Eräästä ostjakkisamojedin refleksiivipronominista. (Virittäjä, 1939. v. 43, no. 1-2, p. 113-15) **Title tr.:** On an Ostyak-Samoyed reflexive pronoun.

Contains linguistic investigation of the word *pire*, *pir* which in the Ostyak-Samoyed language has two meanings, 'the self' and 'size (height) of a man'. The original meaning of this word probably was 'head' (cf. Mordvinian *pire*, 'head, summit, ear of grain'). Summary in German, p. 309. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30379. LEHTISALO, TOIVO VILHO, 1887- . Eräiden jurakkisamojedin sanojen historiaa. (Virittäjä, 1945. v. 49, no. 2, p. 218-19) **Title tr.:** The history of some Yurak Samoyed words.

Contains etymologies of four Yurak words with Ostyak and Vogulian parallels. Summary in German p. 303.

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30380. LEHTISALO, TOIVO VILHO, 1887- . Pari samojedilais-tunguusi-laista lainakosketusta. (Virittäjä, 1946. v. 50, no. 4, p. 392) **Title tr.:** Samoyed-Tungusian loanword relations.

Contains linguistic notes on two words (for 'sledge' and 'fishing hook'), common to both languages. Summary in German p. 510.

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30381. LEHTISALO, TOIVO VILHO, 1887- . Sananvertailija. (Virittäjä, 1950. v. 54, no. 1-2, p. 162-63) **Title tr.:** Comparison of words.

Contains explanation of two Ostyak-Samoyed words. Summary in German p. 214.

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30382. LEHTONEN, JORMA. *Schoenus ferrugineus* L. Pohjois-Karjalassa. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1949. v. 4, no. 2, p. 99-101, text map) **Title tr.:** *Schoenus ferrugineus* L. found in northern Karelia.

Reports the first find of this sedge species in northern Karelia in 1949, with data on habitat and geographic distribution in Finland, including 20 localities in the Kuusamo region. Summary in English.

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30383. LEICHER, GEORG. Petulak, der Eskimo, ein Lebenskampf in der Arktis. Leipzig, A. H. Payne, 1933. 193 [1] p., 1 l., plates, port. **Title tr.:** Petulak, the Eskimo. A struggle for survival in the Arctic.

A story of the life of an unidentified Eskimo community, evidently based on some first-hand knowledge on the author's part, and on some acquaintance with the Coronation Gulf region of Mackenzie District. Petulak's hunting, fishing, travel experiences as well as the day-to-day life and customs of his people are described and illustrated with photographs. The climax of the story is an attack by Indians on a group of the Eskimos, from which only Petulak and his son escape with their lives.

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30384. LEIMBACH, WERNER. Nordasien, Westturkistan und Innerasien, 1926-37. (Geographisches Jahrbuch, 1938. Bd. 52, pt. 2, p. 437-565) **Title tr.:** North Asia, West Turkestan and Inner Asia, 1926-37.

Contains a bibliography of 1307 publications grouped as: geography, travelers' accounts, soil, climate, rivers and lakes, vegetation, and human races; a summary review introduces each section. Among the areas covered are Siberia and its peoples: Paleo-Siberians, Tungus, Samoyeds, Yuraks, Ostyaks, etc., their economy, settlements, archeology and history. Russian works are included.

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LEINBACH, HAROLD, see Herman, L., and H. Leinbach. Photographie study green & infra-red emissions of the polar aurora. 1953. No. 29627.

30385. LEITCH, ADELAIDE. Flight-line north: a pictorial souvenir of the U. S. Northeast Command. St. John's, Newfoundland, Guardian, Ltd., 1953. 64 p. photographs, map.

Contains a popular and largely pictorial account of the U. S. Northeast Command, its administration, bases, and

the duties and recreation of its military and civilian employees and their families. The Command covers a territory from Newfoundland "through Greenland and the islands of the Canadian Arctic to the North Pole." **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

30386. LEIVISKÄ, I. Arktisesta ja alpiinisesta kasvillisuudesta. (Suomalainen släin- ja kasviatietellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum) 1946, pub. 1948. v. 1, p. 37) **Title tr.:** On arctic and alpine vegetation.

The more accurate definition of arctic and alpine species is dealt with: "Those species of plants should be called arctic, the main distribution of which is in the arctic areas or in those regions, where the average temperature of the warmest month is below 10° C., and where forests do not succeed even in the low lands. Alpine species would on the other hand, be those whose main areas of distribution are the mountain slopes and tops above the forest limit outside the tundra zone, irrespective of their possibility being found also in the forest zone". Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

LEMANT, J., see Vallery-Radot, P., and others. Étude système neuro-végétatif hypothermie du lapin. 1943. No. 32685.

30387. LEMPKE, ROBERT E., and H. B. SHUMACKER, Jr. Studies in experimental frostbite: 8, treatment with ACTH. (Angiology, Oct. 1951. v. 2, no. 5, p. 340-44, 4 tables)

Contains a report of an investigation on the efficacy of ACTH in the prevention of gangrene in experimentally frost-bitten mice and rats. Rather large doses of the drug did not reduce the incidence or extent of this kind of gangrene, and there is no basis to assume that it would reduce loss of tissue in human frostbite.

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LEMPKE, ROBERT E., see also Shumacker, H. B., and R. E. Lempke. Studies experimental frostbite 7, rapid thawing. 1951. No. 32036.

LENINGRAD. INSTITUT POLIARNOGO ZEMLEDELIĖ, ZHIVOTNO-VOĐSTVA I PROMYSLOVOGO KHOZĖIASTVA, see Tul'zhenskova, F. F. Sortoispytanie tomatov. 1950. No. 32555.

LENINGRAD. INSTITUT POLIARNOGO ZEMLEDELIĖ, ZHIVOTNO-

VOĐSTVA I PROMYSLOVOGO KHOZĖIASTVA, see also Tul'zhenskova, F. F. Tipy parnikov na Kraĭnem Sev. 1950. No. 32556.

LENINGRAD. POLIARNYĖ NAUCHNO - ISSLEDOVATELSKIĖ INSTITUT RYBNOGO KHOZĖIASTVA I OKEANOĞRAFIĖ, see Tambovsev, B. M. Promysel sel'di v Belom more. 1947. No. 32369.

LENINGRAD. VSESOUZNYĖ ARKTICHESKIĖ INSTITUT, see Ėakimov, V. L. Sessia Arkticheskogo instituta. 1937. No. 29754.

30388. LEONOV, A. K. O vodoobmene Severnogo Ledovitogo i Tikhogo okeanov cherez Beringov proliv. (In: VsesouŭznyĖ geograficheskiĖ s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 268-89, diagr., tables, map) 27 refs. **Title tr.:** Water exchange between the Arctic and Pacific Oceans through the Bering Strait.

Contains geomorphological characterization of Bering Strait and data on its two opposite currents, their seasonal variations and balance, based on former investigations (G. E. Ratmanov, I. V. Maksimov, the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Chelan* (cruise 1934), also on the author's observations aboard the *Smol'nyiĖ* in 1941. The mass of water brought into the Arctic Basin by the Gulf Stream and by the Kuroshio or Japan Current are compared and their influence on the temperature and salinity of the arctic seas thoroughly discussed.

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30389. LEOPOLD, ALDO STARKER, 1913- , and F. F. DARLING. Wildlife in Alaska; an ecological reconnaissance. New York, Ronald Press, 1953. 129 p. 16 plates, 6 text maps, 7 tables. 51 refs.

Contains results of a study of horned animals made during June-Sept. 1952 in Southeast and south Alaska (including Mt. McKinley National Park), Alaska Peninsula, Yukon - Kuskokwim region, Seward Peninsula, northwest Alaska (including the arctic coast to Pt. Barrow), and the Fairbanks area. Wildlife in general, other natural resources, and native peoples with relation to wildlife are briefly discussed. The status of the caribou, reindeer, and moose is dealt with in detail, with briefer discussion of black-tailed deer, Dall sheep and mountain

goat, muskox, bison, and elk. Importance of wildlife management is stressed and recommendations made.

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30390. LEPAGE, ERNEST, 1905- . Les *Betula* de la série humiles D. J. Koch, et description d'un nouvel hybride. (Naturaliste canadien, Mar. 1952. v. 79, no. 3, p. 121-26, illus.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** The *Betula* of the dwarf series D. J. Koch, and description of a new hybrid.

Contains a brief discussion of various arctic species of *Betula* in Canada and formal descriptions of a new form of *Betula glandulosa*, Michx. (forma *eucycla*) and a new hybrid, x *Betula dutillyi*. Localities in northern Quebec near Wakeham Bay on Hudson Strait, and near James Bay, also Frasier (sic) Island, Cape Jones Island, and Ile Longue in the Northwest Territories are given for the new form of *B. glandulosa*; and Richmond Gulf on Hudson Bay, northern Quebec, for the new hybrid. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30391. LEPAGE, ERNEST, 1905- . Entités nouvelles dans la flore du Québec. (Naturaliste canadien, Oct. 1951. v. 78, no. 10, p. 341-52, illus.) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** New entities in the flora of Quebec.

Contains an annotated list of new forms and varieties of several species found by the author, mainly in northern Quebec. Specimens described include forms and varieties of *Cornus canadensis* L., *Equisetum silvaticum* L., *Plantago major* L., *Vaccinium angustifolium* Ait., and *Pedicularis groenlandica* Retz. In each case the formal description and exact locality or localities of the specimens collected are given.

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30392. LEPAGE, ERNEST, 1905- . Études sur quelques plantes Américaines. (Naturaliste canadien, May 1952. v. 79, no. 5, p. 177-84, illus.) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies on some American plants.

Contains description of ten species of plants, for nine of which, localities are given in northern Quebec and the James Bay region of Ontario. Species described are forms or varieties of: *Eriophorum brachyantherum* Trautv. & Meyer; *Elymus canadensis* L.; *E. innovatus* Beal; *Potentilla pennsylvanica* L.; *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.; *Viola adunca* Sm.; *Eupatorium maculatum* and *Aster puniceus* L. var. *calderi* (two forms).

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30393. LEPAGE, ERNEST, 1905- . Études sur quelques plantes Américaines, II. Hybrides intergénériques. (Naturaliste canadien, Aug.-Sept. 1952. v. 79, no. 8-9, p. 241-66, illus., 9 tables) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies on some American plants, II.

Contains a discussion of forms and varieties of eight hybrids. Seven plants are described from northern Quebec and Ontario in the James Bay and Ungava Bay regions, and from northern and southern Alaska in the Colville River and Palmer regions. Hybrids include: x *Agroclymus unguavensis*; x *A. jamesensis* and a new variety; x *A. colvillensis*; x *A. ontariensis*; x *A. hodgsonii*; and x *A. palmerensis*.

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30394. LEPAGE, ERNEST, 1905- . Materials for a better knowledge of the hepatic flora of northern Quebec. (Bryologist, June 1953. v. 56, no. 2, p. 101-115) 19 refs.

Contains a list of liverworts comprising 75 taxa of which 70 species and two varieties are represented by the author's collections. The stations of collection are nearly all north of 50° N. lat. and include some points in Ontario and Northwest Territories. A review of earlier work precedes the account.

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LEPAGE, ERNEST, 1905- , see also Dutilly, A. A., and others. Contribution à la flore d'Ungava. 1953. No. 28848.

30395. LE PAGE, L. S., and A. L. P. MILWRIGHT. Radar and ice. (Institute of Navigation, London. Journal, Apr. 1953. v. 6, p. 113-27, illus., tables, graphs, maps; discussion, p. 128-30) 3 refs.

"Investigations on the detection of ice by radar from aboard an ice-breaker are presented. The object of the investigation was to assess the extent to which radar can assist navigation in areas with large amounts of ice, to examine and classify the radar identification characteristics of various types of ice, to determine the characteristics of a radar satisfactory for ice navigation, to take measurements of the echo strengths of ice formations, and simultaneously take physical measurements to relate echo strength to range, target size and shape. The work involved measuring the over-all physical dimensions of ice formations, photography, meteorological measurements, and observations of radar echoes

on the screen and the measurement of their strength. Ice formations of all types ranging from large bergs at a distance of 15-20 mi. to small growlers at two mi. can be detected when the sea is calm. It is unsafe to rely upon radar under conditions of rough sea and bad visibility when sea clutter extends to beyond one mi. Fields of tight pack ice can be detected under all sea conditions out to ranges of about three mi. and leads through the ice over one cable wide are identifiable for a distance just under three mi. on modern British marine radars. Suggestions for improving the detection of ice in sea clutter are made." —SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LE PAGE, L. S., see also National Research Council of Canada. Detection of ice by radar. 1953. No. 30939.

30396. LEPEKHIN, IVAN IVANOVICH. 1740-1802. Dnevnyĭ zapiski puteshestviĭ . . . po raznym provinĭsiĭam Rossiĭskago gosudarstva, 1768 i 1769 godu. Vtorym tischeniem. Sankt-peterburg, Imperatorskaĭa Akademiĭa Nauk, 1795-1814. 4 v.: 3, 537 p.; 2, 338 p., 11 fold. plates; 2, 376, 28 p., 8 fold. plates; 458 p., 2 fold. maps, fold. plan. **Title tr.:** Daily notes of a journey in the various provinces of the Russian state in 1768 and 1769. Second edition. The first edition was published in 1771-1780 in 3 v. (copy not located).

A detailed description of a journey, sponsored by the Russian Academy of Sciences, made in 1768-72, by the author, a naturalist, and his companions (N. Ozerĕskovskii and others). The party traveled from S. Petersburg via mouths of Volga and River Ural to Tyumen' in Siberia returning along a northern route via Arkhangel'sk. Its purpose was to make a many-sided scientific investigation of Russia. Includes description of Arkhangel'sk and an outline of its history (v. 3, p. 330-76), narrative of a trip to Solovetsk Island in 1772 with account of the monastery (v. 4, p. 59-82 and fold. plan at end of vol.) and description of animals, birds and fishes of the White Sea region. The text and supplements of v. 4, which was published after the death of the author, include a narrative of Ozerĕskovskii's trip to Cape Kanin Nos and Cape Svyatoy Nos (p. 83-122); second-hand descriptions of Novaya Zemlya and Kolguyev Island (p. 123-96). Extensive, second-hand notes partly in ques-

tionnaire form, are given on the Samoyeds in the Arkhangel'sk area in general and by districts (p. 196-247); the origin of their name, their connection with the Samoyeds of Siberia, their number, customs, trades, personal names and property (and identification marks), burials, religion, shamanism, rites, dwellings, diseases and medicine. Russian settlements in the Samoyed area are noted, and text of a Samoyed fairy-tale given. The marine life, fishes, birds, whales, and their hunting and fishing are described. Historical notes on Zyryans are included (p. 372-419). *Fold. map* shows the southern part of the White Sea. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30397. LEPEKHIN, IVAN IVANOVICH, 1740-1802. Zapiski puteshestviĭ akademika Lepekhina. Sanktpeterburg, 1821-1822. 3 v.: viii, 1 p. l., ii, 492 p.; viii, 540 p.; 436 p. (*In:* Akademiĭa nauk SSSR, Polnoe sobranie uchenykh puteshestvii po Rossii, *pub.* 1818-1825, v. 3-5) **Title tr.:** Narrative of a journey of the Academician Lepekhin.

A reprint of author's *Dnevnyĭ zapiski*, 4 v., 1795-1814, q. v., omitting the part of its v. 4 written by N. Ozerĕskovskii, and all its supplements. A separate atlas of plates and maps, announced at the beginning of the last vol. of the reprint is lacking (not published?). Introduction to its first vol. includes (p. v-viii) a short biography of I. Lepekhin. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30398. LEPESCHKIN, E. Distortion of electrocardiographic effects of intravenously injected solutions due to cooling of myocardium. (*American journal of physiology*, May 1952. v. 169, no. 2, p. 400-402, illus.) 8 refs.

Rapid injection of sufficient (2 ml. and more), cool solutions (17°-21° C.) in laboratory animals caused transient elevation and occasional inversion of the T wave and drop of heart rate. These changes result from cooling of the myocardium, and are avoided when the solutions injected are ca. 1° C. cooler than the rectal temperature.

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30399. LÉPINE, P., and others. Action de la congélation prolongée sur la vitalité des tumeurs spontanées de la souris. (*Institut Pasteur, Paris. Annales*, June 1951. t. 80, no. 6, p. 571-81, illus.) 49 refs. *Other authors:* G. Barski, and L. Reinié. **Title tr.:** Effect of prolonged

freezing on the vitality of spontaneous tumors of the mouse.

Contains an account of experiments with two types of mouse tumors frozen slowly or rapidly to -79°C . and subsequently thawed slowly or rapidly. In all cases the majority of tumorous and normal cells were destroyed. Such tissues were capable of giving rise to new growth.

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30400. LEPOTIER, Contre Amiral. Alaska, territoire stratégique. (Geographia, Dec. 1952. No. 15, p. 32-39, illus., text map) *Title tr.:* Alaska, strategie territory.

Contains a popular summary of the development of Alaska from the period of discovery and Russian ownership to the post-World War II period. The geographical position of the Territory, Russian and British activities prior to 1867, purchase by the U. S., the Gold Rush period, building of the Alaska Highway, and Alaska's part in World War II are described.

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30401. LEPOTIER, Contre Amiral. La légende du détroit d'Anian. (Geographia, Sept. 1953. No. 24, p. 22-29, 3 col. text maps) *Title tr.:* The legend of the Strait of Anian.

Contains a popular account of the search for the Northwest Passage from 1500—when Corte Real, discovering the mouth of the St. Lawrence and taking it to be the entrance to the Passage, named it the Strait of Anian—to the voyage of Amundsen in 1903-1906. The early expeditions in the 15th and 16th centuries from both Atlantic and Pacific sides are briefly noted, with particular emphasis upon the stories of Juan de Fuca in 1592 and Bartholemew de Fonte in 1640, and the controversy over de Fonte in the 18th century. Later expeditions in the 18th and 19th centuries are briefly discussed. Maps show the straits "discovered" by de Fuca and de Fonte.

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30402. LEPP, ERICA, and others. Effect of phenylindanedione and dicumarol in experimental frostbite. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, June 1953. v. 31, no. 3, p. 173-81, tables) 11 refs. *Other authors:* W. Chubaty, and L. B. Jacques.

The above anticoagulants, when administered to rats and rabbits with experimental local frostbite, did not pre-

vent the formation of gangrene, but did prolong its onset. In the rabbits, death from hemorrhage occurred after anticoagulant therapy. Frostbite alone did not alter the prothrombin-time in rabbits, but increased it significantly in rats. The rabbits showed a much greater increase in prothrombin-time with the anticoagulants after frostbite.

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30403. LERICHE, RENÉ, 1879- . À propos des gelures et de leur traitement immédiat par l'infiltration lombaire. (Presse médicale, Jan. 17-20, 1940. v. 48, no. 6-7, p. 75) *Title tr.:* On frostbite and its early treatment by lumbar infiltration.

Contains a note on vasospasm, vascular damage, thrombosis, etc. in frostbite; on stellar and lumbar infiltration; sympathectomy, and the benefits of these methods.

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30404. LERICHE, RENÉ, 1879- . De la vie tissulaire des artères d'après l'observation chirurgicale. Croissance et allongement pathologiques des artères. (Presse médicale, Sept. 26, 1942. v. 50, no. 43, p. 593-94, illus.) 7 refs. *Title tr.:* The tissue life of arteries according to surgical observation. Pathologic growth and elongation of arteries.

Contains description of histological changes in arteries, following various diseases, including frostbite and Raynaud's disease.

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30405. LERICHE, RENÉ, 1879- , and J. KUNLIN. Physiologie pathologique des gelures, maladie vaso-motrice, puis thrombosante. (Progrès médical, Mar. 2, 1940. v. 68, no. 9-10, p. 169-70, 73) *Title tr.:* Pathologic physiology of frostbite; first a vasomotor disease, then thrombotic.

Contains an account based on a study of 39 cases of frostbite of the extremities with sections on: the successive physiological and pathological changes during exposure to cold; vascular blockade and gangrene; urine and blood picture; prognosis; therapy (sympathetic infiltration).

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30406. LERICHE, RENÉ, 1879- . Sur un état paradoxal des vaso-constricteurs de la face caractérisé par des crises de vaso-dilatation active sous l'influence du froid de l'inversion des réactions au froid. (Presse médicale, June 7, 1947. v. 55, no. 34, p. 389)

Title tr.: Paradoxical condition of vasoconstrictors of the face characterized by active vasodilatation under influence of cold with inversion of cold reactions.

Contains a case report of a man, aged 32, who showed active hyperemia of the face whenever he moved, during winter and fall, from warm, confined surroundings into open air. Some similar cases are quoted. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30407. LERICHE, RENÉ, 1879- . Sur les relations étiologiques de l'exposition au froid des gelures et des privations avec les artérites oblitérantes des jeunes sujets; importance médico-légale. (Progress médical, Aug. 10, 1944. v. 72, no. 15, p. 283) **Title tr.:** On etiologic relations of cold exposure, frostbite and privation with arteritis obliterans in young subjects; medico-legal importance.

Contains a note on 12 cases of arteritis treated in the course of two years in young prisoners-of-war exposed to cold, etc. Cold is insisted to be the causative factor and the victims should be entitled to rehabilitation by the authorities ("Commission de reform"). Abstracted in *Revue du Corps de Santé militaire*, 1945, t. 1, no. 1, p. 138-39.

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LERNER, DAVID, *see* Abramson, D. I., and others. Clinical picture & treatment trench foot. 1946. No. 27638.

30408. LEROI - GOURHAN, ANDRÉ, 1911- . Archéologie du Pacifique-Nord. Matériaux pour l'étude des relations entre les peuples riverains d'Asie et d'Amérique. Paris, 1946. xviii, 542 p., 1148 fig., 42 maps. (Paris. Université. Institut d'ethnologie. Travaux et mémoires, t. 47) 250 refs. **Title tr.:** Archeology of the Pacific North. Materials for the study of relations between the riparian peoples of Asia and America.

Contains a well-documented archeological study on migration of peoples and their cultures between Asia and North America. The archeological objects found in northeastern Asia, especially on the Chukotsk and Kamchatka Peninsulas, and on the Aleutian Islands are compared with those found in Alaska and arctic Canada, and two principal routes of migration are established: via Bering Strait, and via the Aleutian Islands. The archeological and recent tools and implements (hatchets and hoes, knives and daggers, harpoons, pottery and lamps, spoons, combs, etc.)

of Ainu, Kamchadals, Chukchis, Asiatic Eskimos and Aleuts are compared with those of North American Eskimos and Indians, and possible migration routes indicated (maps 16-40, and tables on p. 518-27). Nine archeological regions with several subdivisions or zones are constructed (map 41).

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30409. LEROI-GOURHAN, ANDRÉ, 1911- . Documents pour l'art comparé de l'Eurasie septentrionale. Paris, Editions d'Art et d'Histoire, 1943. 97 p., 366 illus. **Title tr.:** Documents for the comparative art of the Eurasian North.

Contains a comparative survey of themes and forms in northern popular art: Lapp carvings from reindeer bone (ornamented spoons; knife sheaths, engraved motifs of reindeer and tents); the two-horse motif in Finnish embroideries; geometric decoration in embroideries of the eastern Finns; the alternating motifs of the Finns in the Eurasiatic community; the hunt, hybrid animals and acts of adoration; etc. 366 designs are illustrated as drawn by the author from the originals which include many of Lappish and Finnish (or Karelian) specimens, as well as a few from Eskimos, Ostyaks, and Voguls. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30410. LEROI-GOURHAN, ANDRÉ, 1911- . Esquisse d'une classification craniologique des Eskimo. International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes, 1948. p. 19-42, 15 figs., 3 maps) **Title tr.:** An outline of a craniological classification of the Eskimos.

Contains a study of 1,792 Eskimo skulls from 23 geographical groups in Alaska and Greenland, and also 1,034 Indian skulls. The measurements suggest the existence of three racial types among the Eskimos: (1) the classical type of Alaska which seems to have spread as far as Greenland; (2) the large-faced Eskimo-Indian apparently linked with the Indians of the eastern United States and those of eastern and central Canada; and (3) the western Eskimo-Indian. Some support from archeological and cultural sources is presented in favor of this division.

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30411. LEROI-GOURHAN, ANDRÉ, 1911- , *Editor*. Les explorateurs célèbres. Geneva, Éditions d'art Lucien Mazenod, 1947. 367 p. 70 plates (incl. 61 ports.), 10 text maps. (La galerie

des hommes célèbres, v. 2) **Title tr.:** Famous explorers.

Includes accounts of the explorations of the Vikings, by A. W. Brøgger (p. 23-26); Bering, by K. Birket-Smith (p. 76-79); Cook, by J. N. L. Baker (p. 82-85); La Perouse, by A. Reussner (p. 90-93); des Groseilliers and Radisson, by G. L. Nute (p. 142-43); Hearne, by M. Giraud (p. 152-53); Mackenzie by H. A. Innis (p. 154-55); Thompson, by H. A. Innis (p. 158-59); Frobisher, by A. Leroi-Gourhan (p. 236-37); Hudson, by J. B. Brebner (p. 238-41); Franklin, by R. Gessain (p. 242-45); N. A. E. Nordenskiöld, by H. Wassen (p. 246-49); Peary, by R. Gessain (p. 250-51); Charcot, by J. Rouch (p. 252-53); Amundsen, by A. Leroi-Gourhan (p. 254-57); Rasmussen, by K. Birket-Smith (p. 258-60); J. C. Ross, by R. Gouzy (p. 268-69); and Byrd, by A. H. Broderick (p. 278-80). An introductory summary of arctic exploration is given (p. 232-35). Chronological summaries following the text include brief notes on the Vikings (p. 299-302); and on explorers (not treated in the text) of the Northwest Passage search (p. 307), Canada (p. 326), Alaska (p. 327), Siberia (p. 338); and on the Arctic subdivided into subjects and areas (p. 342-50). Maps show routes taken by explorers. Index lists some 1800 explorers cited in the text. Editor's introduction deals with the psychology of explorers, and a final paper by L. Laming with explorers of the future. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30412. LEROI-GOURHAN, ANDRÉ, 1911- . Le mammoth dans la zoologie des Eskimos. (La terre et la vie, July 1935. année 5, 2e sem., no. 1, p. 3-12, 9 illus.) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** The mammoth in the zoology of the Eskimos.

Contains a discussion of the Alaskan and Bering Strait Eskimos' conception of the mammoth, according to their narratives and representation of it on walrus ivory carvings. In the Eskimo imagination, the mammoth belongs to the same category of mythical animals as the mythical whale and reindeer; it was a gigantic marine mammal which occasionally came ashore and could walk on land. The Eskimo conception is closer to reality than that of the Tungus, Yakuts, Kamchadals and Ostyaks who think of the mammoth as a giant underground rodent which caused earthquakes. Five Eskimo carvings are described.

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30413. LESKINEN, EINO. Zur Geschichte der Forschung über die karelische Sprache und der karelisch geschriebenen Literatur. (Studia fennica, 1938. t. 3, p. 137-89, 18 facsim., 5 ports, 25 refs. **Title tr.:** On the history of investigation of the Karelian language and Karelian written literature.

Contains a linguistic and bibliographical survey from olden times to the present; review of the most important books in the Karelian language. **Copy seen:** InU.

30414. LESKOV, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, 1902-1942. O *Gagea granulosa* Turcz. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1928, ser. A, no. 16-17, p. 333-37, sketch map) **Title tr.:** On *Gagea granulosa* Turcz.

*Contains data on the systematics and geographic distribution of this herb, a comparison with a related species, *G. lutea*, and a list of herbarium specimens, including some from Arkhangel'sk province (Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra and Kanin Peninsula).* **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30415. LESNAÏA PROMYSH-LENNOST'. Soveshchanie rukovoditelei potochnykh brigad Arkhangel'skoï oblasti. Lesnaïa promyshlennost', July 1949. t. 9, no. 7, p. 23-24) **Title tr.:** A conference of leaders of production-line teams in the Arkhangel'sk Province.

The number of teams working on the production-line principle increased considerably in 1948-49, but not enough. The conference of their leaders, held in Arkhangel'sk, pointed out that the managers of the forest industry establishments try to combine modern technical equipment with out-of-date organization of the work, while the utilization of new equipment calls for introduction of the production-line. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30416. LESSER, ALBERT. Report on immersion foot casualties from the battle of Attu. (Annals of surgery, 1945. v. 121, no. 3, p. 257-71, 18 fig.)

Contains a report on observations and treatment of two groups of immersion foot cases: (1) 25 patients with sepsis and gangrene, arriving in the hospital about three weeks after being removed from combat duty; and (2) 27 patients with complaints of delayed or latent disturbances of the feet, appearing six months or more after exposure. The account on the first group includes also information on the circumstances in which the affliction was contracted,

earlier treatment and surgery. Abstracted by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Aug. 1945, v. 5, no. 12, p. 748. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LESSER, ERNST, JOSEF, 1879-, see Nozikov, N. N. Russian voyages round world. 194-. No. 31035.

LESSER, MIRA, see Nozikov, N. N. Russian voyages round world. 194-. No. 31035.

30417. LESTRANGE, MONIQUE de. À propos d'empreintes d'Eskimo; contribution à l'étude des plis palmaires. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes, 1948. p. 43-53, 5 fig., 3 tables). 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Eskimo imprints; a contribution to the study of palmar lines.

Contains a dermatoglyphic study and analysis of 64 Eskimo palm imprints compared with 396 such imprints of Frenchmen. Both groups included women. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30418. LETARD, ÉTIENNE. Zootechnie climatologique. (In: Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 532-38) **Title tr.:** Climatological zootechny.

Contains an account of the effect of climate on the distribution and breeding of domestic animals (dog, horse, cattle, pig, etc.) and the role of climate in formation of races, including the effects of cold climate on size, color, yield (of milk, wool), and the resistance to diseases.

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30419. LETHBRIDGE, THOMAS CHARLES. Archaeological data from the Canadian Arctic. (Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *Journal*, 1939. v. 69, p. 187-233, 27 text illus., 4 plates) 14 refs.

Contains report on excavations made by the Wordie Expedition to North West Greenland and the Canadian Arctic in 1937. The excavations were made at eight places on the Cary Islands, Buchanan Bay, North Devon Island, and in the Baffin Island fjords. The work at each is outlined, the artifacts described, culture of the place briefly characterized. Artifacts of bone, antler, ivory, flint, and wood were found, belonging to the Eskimo cultures of Thule and Cape Dorset type.

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30420. LEVIN, LOUIS, 1908-. Effects of several varieties of stress on the cholesterol content of the adrenal gland, and the serum of rats. (Endocrinology, July 1945. v. 37, no. 1, p. 34-43, diagr., table) 14 refs.

Contains an account on experiments with rats exposed to various types of stress, with the cholesterol of the adrenals and of the blood serum subsequently determined by specific, quantitative methods. Animals exposed to cold (0° to 5° C.) for 16-22 hrs. showed a small loss of adrenal cholesterol, with that in the serum normal; after exposure for 72 hrs. the cholesterol content of the adrenals was normal. This suggests an early depletion of adrenal cholesterol followed by later restoration.

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30421. LEVIN, MAKSIM GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904-. Antropologicheskie tipy Okhotskogo poberezh'ia. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. *Trudy. novaia seriia*, 1947. t. 2, p. 84-102, 12 tables) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** The anthropological types of the Okhotsk coast.

Presentation and evaluation of the anthropological material collected in 1930-32 by the collaborators of the Nogaev cultural base committee of the North with participation of the author. The groups of people (male only) investigated were: the Lamuts or Orochs in the region of Ol'sk (83 individuals), a group of Lamuts called Eveni in the region of Okhotsk (51), a group of reindeer Tungus or Evenki from the Afano-Malsk District (54), a group of Lamuts from the Arman' village, Ol'sk District (25), a group of the so-called Kamchadals in the villages of Iamsk and Tuman, Ol'sk District (35 individuals, a mixed population, mostly Russified, settled Koryaks), and a group of the old Russian settlers from the village of Inya in Okhotsk District (38). The following anthropological measurements and observations were made: size (stature), color of hair and eyes, growth of beard and mustache, head measures, form of forehead and eyebrows, horizontal profile of face, face measures, nose, epicanthus, and form of lips. The author compared the physical types of Lamuts and Tungus, and found among them seven different points (p. 91). The anthropological types of the Okhotsk Tungus and Lamuts were compared with

the Tungus from the northern Baykal District investigated by Roginskii in 1927, and it was found that the Baykal Tungus are more akin to the Lamuts-Orochels than to the Tungus-Evenki of the Okhotsk District (p. 95-96). The author found among the inhabitants of the Amur and Okhotsk seacoast, five different anthropological types (p. 96-97): the Amurian type (Mongoloid, close to northern Chinese), the Far Eastern branch of the Central Asiatic type (also Mongoloid), the seashore (*primorskii*) type of Orochi, the Sakhalinian type (cf. Ainu and Gilyaks), and the Paleo-Siberian type (obvious among the Tungus of Pribaykal'ye).

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30422. LEVIN, MAKSIM GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904- . Dmitrii Nikolaevich Anuchin, 1843-1923. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. Trudy, novaiia seriia, 1947. t. 1, p. 3-17, port.)

Contains an account of the life and publications of this outstanding Russian anthropologist and ethnologist (see under his name in vols. 1, 4, 5 of *Arctic Bibliography*). It is followed by two other, short articles (also in Russian) on Anuchin as an ethnographer, by S. P. Tolstov (p. 18-21); and Anuchin as an archeologist, by S. V. Kiselev (p. 22-24). This volume of the Institute's proceedings is dedicated to Anuchin's memory.

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30423. LEVIN, MAKSIM GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904- . Drevnie pereseleniia cheloveka v severnoi Azii po dannym antropologii. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. Trudy, 1951. n. s., t. 16, p. 469-96) 80 refs. *Title tr.:* Early settlement of man in northern Asia, according to anthropological data.

Study deals with: early and late Paleolithic, Neolithic and bronze age of the forest region and of southern Siberia; the iron age; early settlement of the Far East; anthropological data on the present population: Tungus and Yukaghirs, Eskimos and Paleo-Asiatics; and several southern Asiatic peoples. The anthropological types of these peoples are characterized, following the works of I. A. Roginskii, G. F. Debets, I. I. Maifov, and A. I. Arkho with critical remarks. The Tungus and Yukaghirs are attributed by M. Levin to the "Baikalian" type, a term suggested to replace "Paleo-Siberian". The northern Tungus anthropologically belong to the Baikalian type,

and the southern Tungus to A. Arkho's Central Asiatic type. Northern Tungus culture was considerably influenced by the Yukaghirs. The racial affinities of Asiatic Eskimos are discussed; they are close to the coast and reindeer Chukchis, also to Koryaks, and in part to Kamchadals. M. Levin is opposed to the theory of their being close to the Amerindian type, and agrees with G. Debets who invented the term "Kamchatka type" to cover the Asiatic Eskimos, coast Chukchis, Koryaks and Kamchadals.

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30424. LEVIN, MAKSIM GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904- . Étnograficheskiĭ atlas Sibiri. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1952. t. 15, p. 3-7) *Title tr.:* Ethnographic atlas of Siberia.

Contains description of a projected publication of the Siberian section of Institut étnografii: a cartographic presentation of the ethnic origins of the Siberian peoples and their historical and cultural relations, also the origin and dissemination of certain cultural elements, etc. The maps, prepared under supervision of L. P. Potapov and M. G. Levin, deal with the ethnographic composition of the Siberian population at different periods; the dwellings, clothing, means of transportation of various ethnic groups, dog breeding, reindeer breeding, skis and boats, etc. The data are drawn from museum collections in Leningrad. Considerable work has been done but the atlas is not yet published.

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30425. LEVIN, MAKSIM GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904- . Kraniologicheskiĭ tip khande i mansi. (Moskva. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut i muzei antropologii. Kratkie soobshcheniia o nauchnykh rabotakh, 1938-39, pub. 1941. p. 27, table 9) *Title tr.:* The cranio-logical type of the Ostyaks and Voguls.

Contains a note on the author's work on skulls excavated by D. T. Anovich in 1909 in the Ob' valley, mostly at Obdorsk (Salekhard), and preserved at the Anthropological Museum of Moscow University. The skulls are recent (18-20th centuries) and belong to Ostyaks with a very small Samoyedic admixture. Ostyaks may be considered as an intermediate race between Mongoloids and Europoids, and very likely they originated from an ancient mixture of these races. Table 9 gives measurements of

Ostyak skulls in comparison with those of Voguls from the Severnaya Sos'va and Sygva (Gondatti's collection).

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30426. LEVIN. MAKSIM GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904- . Materialy po kranologii severovostochnoi Azii. (Moskva. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut i muzei antropologii. Kratkie soobshcheniia o nauchnykh rabotakh, 1938-39, pub. 1941. p. 28, table 11) **Title tr.:** Materials on the craniology of northeastern Asia.

Contains a short account of the author's investigation of skulls from the Chukotsk Peninsula, mostly brought home by N. L. Gondatti and now preserved at the Anthropological Museum of Moscow University, and at the Anthropological and Ethnographical Museum of Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. Skulls were investigated of settled Chukchis (11), reindeer Chukchis (47), Asiatic Eskimos (22), and 21 of unidentified origin. The entire group of skulls shows very little variation and is, on the whole, very close to the western Eskimo type (table 11). The author stresses the anthropological unity of Chukchi and Eskimo.

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LEVIN. MAKSIM GRIGOR'EVICH, 1904- . see also Tsentral'nyi muzei narodovedeniia, Moskva. Religioznye verovaniia narodov SSSR. 1931. No. 32550.

30427. LEVINE, NORMAN D. A review of the coccidia from the avian orders Galliformes, Anseriformes and Charadriiformes, with descriptions of three new species. (American midland naturalist, May 1953. v. 49, no. 3, p. 696-719, 3 illus.) 73 refs.

Contains an account of coccidia found in six out of 49 wild birds collected by Harold C. Hanson in the summer 1949 in the Perry River (approx. 68° N. 109° W.) area, Northwest Territories. Five or six forms are described; three of them new species: *Eimeria brantae* n. sp., *Eimeria brinkmanni* n. sp., and *Eimeria anthami* n. sp. Tables listing coccidia reported from various avian orders, and tables on cross infection experiments are attached.

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LEVINSON, N., see Ferguson, I. D., and N. Levinson. Responses temp. isolated rabbit ear. 1952. No. 28999.

LEVINSON, N., see also Ferguson, I. D., and N. Levinson. Vascular responses isolated ear rabbit. 1952. No. 29000.

LEVINSON, N., see also Ferguson, I. D., and N. Levinson. Vascular responses to temp. denervated isolated rabbit ear. 1953. No. 29001.

30428. LEVINSON - LESSING, FEDOR IUL'EVICH, 1861-1939. Zametka o khimizme bazaltov s r. Khatangi v Sibiri. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1935. v. 5, p. 53-56) **Title tr.:** A note on the chemical characteristics of basalts from the Khatanga River in Siberia.

Contains four chemical analyses of basaltic rocks brought home by I. P. Tolmachev from the Khatanga basin (tables 1-3, 5); close relation to arctic traps and other plateau basalts is discussed. Summary in French.

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30429. LEVIT, V. S., Lechenie otmorozhenii. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1941, no. 10, p. 12-16) **Title tr.:** Treatment of frostbite.

Contains information on some war losses from frostbite; most affected parts of the body (first and second toe; third and fourth finger, etc.); degrees of frostbite; pathogenesis; prophylaxis; therapy and surgery. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30430. LE VOCI, ITALO DOMINGOS. Pressão arterial: sua reatividade vasomotora ante o "test" do frio (cold pressor test). (Anais paulistas de medicina e cirurgia, Aug 1941. v. 42, no. 2, p. 105-116, table, graph) **Title tr.:** Arterial pressure: its vasomotor reactivity to the cold pressor test.

The authorship of the cold pressor test, its technique, interpretation, mechanism of reaction and clinical application are described, then follows a report on 50 individuals tested, 30 of them with normal arterial pressure. The findings are discussed and summarized.

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30431. LEWIN, JOSEPH D. Dams in permafrost. (Public works, May-July, 1948. v. 79, no. 5, p. 22-23, 32, diags.; no. 6, p. 33-34, diags.; no. 7, p. 57-58) 8 refs.

"A discussion of the elements of dam design and construction in permafrost areas is presented. Computations for ice thicknesses that may be expected to cover the reservoir are indicated. The

thermal equilibrium between the reservoir water and underlying permafrost is analyzed. It is estimated that under normal conditions defrosting can be expected under the reservoir water to a depth of 25 percent of the water depth. Dams resting on permafrost must possess unique characteristics of flexibility, internal and external stability, and insulation. When masonry dams are constructed, many expansion joints must be present to allow for inevitable deformations. Data on construction methods applicable to timber, rockfill, and earth-fill dams are given. It is often desirable to retain the reservoir ice rather than sluice it downstream in order to maintain the permafrost underlying the reservoir. Ground subsidence under a dam is minimized by defrosting all ice inclusions in the foundation and filling with some type of grout; consolidating the thawed ground by vibration, or incorporating construction features that preserve the permafrost."—SIPRE.

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LEWIN, JOSEPH D., *see also* Carlson, H. Stability foundations perm. frozen ground. 1948. No. 28456.

30432. LEWIS, ROBERT B., and P. W. MOEN. Further investigations on the use of heparin in the treatment of experimental frostbite. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, July 1953. v. 97, no. 1, p. 59-66, tables) 23 refs.

Contains a study on rabbits, aimed to determine whether heparin therapy would decrease the incidence or extent of gangrene in frozen legs, when the blood coagulation time was continuously increased to 30 minutes or more. There was no less necrosis in the experimental animals, and their death rate was significantly higher, than in controls.

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30433. LEWIS, ROBERT B., and P. W. MOEN. Further studies on the pathogenesis of cold-induced necrosis. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, Nov. 1952. v. 95, no. 5, p. 543-51, illus.) 16 refs.

Contains a study of muscle necrosis induced by cold and compared with that produced by heat or ischemia. Three degrees are distinguished in all the above injuries: (1) coagulation necrosis; (2) slow necrosis, and (3) atrophy. Similarities and differences in macro- and

microscopic appearance are analyzed and possible underlying physiology discussed.

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30434. LEWIS, ROBERT B. Local cold injury, frostbite. (Military surgeon, Jan. 1952. v. 110, p. 25-41, 20 fig., 7 tables) 34 refs.

Contains a review of the frostbite problem; its military significance; pathology, especially microscopic pathology and therapy. Author supports the view that cold injury acts primarily on the cells, vascular changes being of secondary importance, hence probably, therapeutic means attacking the vascular system have given inconsistent results. The only treatment which has been universally successful is rapid rewarming. Factors affecting the severity of frost injury are also discussed. This paper is the Wellcome prize essay for 1951.

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30435. LEWIS, ROBERT B. Microwave diathermy treatment of frostbite. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Oct. 1951. v. 78, no. 1, p. 163-65, table) 9 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with rabbits having legs exposed to standard cold injuries. Immediate treatment with short wave diathermy reduced the extent of muscle and skin necrosis in comparison to control animals thawed at room temperature.

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30436. LEWIS, ROBERT B., and R. M. THOMPSON. Nephrosis following experimental local cold injury. (Military surgeon, Oct. 1951. v. 109, no. 4, p. 518-30, illus.) 25 refs.

Contains a gross- and histo-pathological study of the kidney in 423 rabbits with experimental frostbite of the hind leg, examined at various intervals after injury. The degree of renal pathological changes showed no direct correlation with the degree of injury or with the survival time of the frostbitten animal and the degenerative changes were not necessarily confined to the lower section of the nephron.

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30437. LEWIS, ROBERT B. Pathogenesis of muscle necrosis due to experimental local cold injury. (American journal of the medical sciences, Sept. 1951. v. 222, no. 3, p. 300-307, 18 illus. on 2 plates) 29 refs.

Contains a histo-pathological study of

muscle of frostbitten rabbits' leg examined at intervals of 15 minutes to eight days after injury. Microscopic signs of muscle cell degeneration were already observed 15 minutes after frostbite and are described in detail. Pathological processes advanced to complete necrosis of muscle (and connective tissue) grossly visible three days after injury. The progress of exudation, fibroblastic proliferation and of thrombosis are also described. **Copy seen:** DLC; DSG.

30438. LEWIS, ROBERT B., and E. FREYTAG. Use of cortisone in treatment of experimental frostbite. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Aug. 1951. v. 77, no. 4, p. 816-17, table) 6 refs.

Contains a report of experiments on 65 rabbits with induced local cold injuries of two degrees of intensity. Cortisone used from the day of exposure, was not effective in reducing skin or muscle necrosis, in the doses applied.

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LEWIS, ROBERT B., *see also* Pichotka, J., and R. B. Lewis. Effect rapid re-warming local cold injury. 1951. No. 31297.

LEWIS, ROBERT B., *see also* Pichotka, J., and others. Influence hypoxia cold injury. 1951. No. 31298.

LEWIS, ROBERT B., *see also* Pichotka, J., and others. Sequence increasing cold injury. 1951. No. 31299.

30439. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Clinical observations and experiments relating to burning pain in the extremities, and to so-called "erythromelalgia" in particular. (Clinical science, 1933. v. 1, no. 2, p. 175-211, chart) 19 refs.

Contains a study of a condition ("erythromelalgia") of painful redness of the skin common to a number of diseases, including chilblains, erythrocyanosis, Raynaud's disease. The common symptoms are described and case histories presented and discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30440. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Effects of supercooling skin. (Clinical science, Aug. 1944. v. 5, no. 1-2, p. 9-15) 3 refs.

Contains description of a method for supercooling human skin to -20° or -25° C. for short periods. The effects and after-effects of such supercooling

in living and dead skin are studied and presented. The difference from freezing effects are stressed and discussed.

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30441. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Experiments relating to the peripheral mechanism involved in spasmodic arrest of the circulation in the fingers, a variety of Raynaud's disease. (Clinical science, 1929. v. 15, no. 1, p. 7-101, 17 fig., 20 tables) 54 refs.

Contains a clinical and experimental study (with nine case histories) of a variety of Raynaud's disease, in which, mainly under the influence of cold, the digits become pale and cyanotic, and after several or many attacks may be lost to dry gangrene. The immediate cause is shown to be spasm of the digital arteries due to a local condition of the vessel walls, vessels of smaller caliber and those on the venous side not being primarily involved. The generally held idea that the syndrome is of nervous (vasomotor) origin, is rejected.

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30442. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945, and E. M. LANDIS. Further observations upon a variety of Raynaud's disease; with special reference to arteriolar defects and to scleroderma. (Clinical science, 1931. v. 15, no. 4, p. 329-50, 4 fig., 6 tables) 25 refs.

Contains a study of cases of diffuse scleroderma with sclerodactyly and discoloration of the fingers upon exposure to cold. The vascular defect underlying the discoloration of the fingers was found to be of the same nature as that in Raynaud's disease of the usual type. Cases of Raynaud's disease with scleroderma, observed by other investigators are briefly reviewed and the pathological differences in severe and mild forms of Raynaud's disease discussed.

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30443. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Observations on some normal and injurious effects of cold upon the skin and underlying tissues; 1, reactions to cold, and injury of normal skin. (British medical journal, Dec. 6, 1941. p. 795-97) 10 refs.

Contains text of the first Holme lecture, dealing with the rate of cooling of various parts of the body; the effect of cold on blood flow; the skin's response to, and defense, of cold; experimental evidence of injury to skin by direct effect of cold

(without freezing). Previously listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10,001. Abstracted by T. Bedford in *Bulletin of war medicine*, May 1942, v. 2, no. 5, p. 403-405.

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30444. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Observations on some normal and injurious effects of cold upon the skin and underlying tissues; 2, chilblains and allied conditions. (*British medical journal*, Dec. 13, 1941. p. 837-39) 13 refs.

Contains text of the second Holme lecture presenting the main features of chilblains, erythrocyanosis and trench foot; their common etiology and characteristics; pathogenesis of chilblains; predisposing factors; role of clothing, etc.

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30445. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Observations on some normal and injurious effects of cold upon the skin and underlying tissues; 3, frost-bite. (*British medical journal*, Dec. 20, 1941. p. 869-71) 14 refs.

Contains text of the third (last) Holme lecture with information on the symptoms of freezing; the freezing point of skin; supercooling; natural frostbite; physiology and pathology of freezing; treatment of frostbite.

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30446. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Observations upon the reactions of the vessels of the human skin to cold. (*Clinical science*, 1930. v. 15, no. 2, pp. 177-208, 18 fig., 2 tables) 7 refs.

Contains a fundamental study on the vascular reaction to cold and its underlying mechanism. Within five to ten minutes upon immersion in water of 18°-15° C. or below, a vasodilatation in the skin of the immersed finger occurs, which lasts during immersion. On withdrawing the finger its temperature rises above that of neighboring, uncooled fingers. Vasodilatation and rise in temperature upon withdrawal, were also observed in toes, ears and other parts of the face. Evidence is presented that vasodilatation is due to a sensory axon nerve reflex, and that a H-substance released by strong cold, awakens this reflex. Degeneration of relevant sensory nerves causes loss of normal blood supply which may result in trophic lesions. The significance of the mechanism in protecting exposed parts of the body from excessive cooling and injury, is discussed.

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30447. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945, and E. M. LANDIS. Some physiological effects of sympathetic ganglionectomy in the human being and its effect in a case of Raynaud's malady. (*Clinical science*, 1930. v. 15, no. 2, p. 151-76, 12 fig.) 19 refs.

Contains a study on the effects of cervical sympathectomy, based on two cases, one of them with Raynaud's disease. Changes in the pilomotor mechanism, sweating, vascular and temperature manifestations due to cold or heat, etc., are recorded and discussed, as well as the effect of the intervention on the spasm of digital vessels in Raynaud's disease.

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30448. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Supplementary notes upon the reactions of the vessels of the human skin to cold. (*Clinical science*, July 27, 1931. v. 15, no. 4, p. 351-58, 6 fig., 2 tables) 2 refs.

Contains a report on some observations on healthy, well-wrapped persons exposed to temperatures of 2° to 10° C. Their fingers were found to cool most, with ear, nose and cheek following in this order. In the same order, in general, these parts became affected in diseases where cold is a recognized causative factor. The relation of skin color to the degree of cooling and the mechanism of vasodilatation during cold exposure, are also discussed.

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30449. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Swelling of the human limbs in response to immersion in cold water. (*Clinical science*, Dec. 15, 1942. v. 4, no. 4, p. 349-60, 4 fig.) 8 refs.

Contains an account of experiments on the effects of mild cold on the hand. A swelling of both skin and subcutaneous tissue was observed, rising within three hours, and at 5° C., to 15 percent of their original volume. The swelling is due to inflammatory edema and only very little due to imbibed water. The injurious effect was found to begin at temperatures of 15°-18° C. and increases with decrease of temperature.

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30450. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945. Vascular disorders of the limbs; described for practitioners and students. London, MacMillan & Co., 1936. 111 p. 5 diags.

Concise account having direct and indirect reference to injuries caused by low

temperature. Includes sections on circulation in the limb and its testing; effects of circulatory arrest; embolism and thrombosis of main arteries; post ischaemic contracture; intermittent claudication; arteriosclerosis; thrombo-angitis obliterans (p. 45-52); vasoconstriction including that caused by cold (p. 58); arterial spasms; Raynaud's disease (p. 61-75); gangrene, including that from cold (p. 79-80); vasodilatation; flushing; vascular disorders in nervous diseases.

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30451. LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945, and W. S. LOVE. Vascular reactions of the skin to injury, pt. 3, some effects of freezing, or cooling and of warming. (Clinical science, 1926. v. 13, no. 1, p. 27-60, 8 fig., 5 tables) 10 refs.

Contains account of an investigation on the conditions, effects and after-effects of freezing or supercooling human skin and the ensuing vascular reactions, supplemented and compared with observations on phenomena produced by heat. Temperatures at which freezing or supercooling occurs are determined; the differences of the two processes in their physiology, effects and after-effects on the skin are studied; the injurious effects of freezing, release of a histamine-like substance, fluid transudation, etc. are discussed, and conclusions with regard to frostbite therapy drawn. Pt. 1-2 of this study dealt with effects of burns.

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LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945, see also Harris, K. E., and others. Haemoglobinuria and urticaria from cold. 1929. No. 29566.

LEWIS, Sir THOMAS, 1882-1945, see also, Learmonth, J. R., and others. Discussion immersion injuries . . . in wartime. 1948. No. 30363.

30452. LEWY, ERNST, 1881- . Arisch - Finno-ugrisches. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1926. Bd. 6, Heft 1-2, p. 90-93) **Title tr.:** Aryan [and] Finno-Ugrian.

Contains etymologies of some six Vogulian and Ostyak words supposedly of Aryan (Old Iranian) origin.

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30453. LEWY, ERNST, 1881- . Wogulische Vorstudien. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1930. Bd. 10, Heft 4, p. 377-86) **Title tr.:** Preliminary studies on Vogulian.

Contains German translation of three Vogulian epic songs on the origin of constellations (Ursa Major and Pleiades) taken from Munkácsi's collection. Linguistic notes indicating some relationships between the Finno-Ugric and Indo-European languages are added.

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30454. LEWY, ERNST, 1881- . Zum Jenissei-Ostjakischen. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1933. Bd. 13, Heft 3-4, p. 291-309) **Title tr.:** On the Yenisey-Ostyak language.

Contains a linguistic study, investigating certain words and grammatical forms of the Yeniseian language, based on material collected by Castrén in the 1840's and published in his *Versuch einer jenisseiostjakischen und kottischen Sprachlehre*, 1858.

Copy seen: DLC.

30455. LIĀPUNOV, B. Iz glubiny vse-lennof. (Znanie-sila, Oct. 1950. t. 20, no. 10, p. 4-7, illus., map) **Title tr.:** From the depths of the universe.

The hypothesis of a space ship which exploded approaching the surface of our planet, is offered in explanation of the so-called Tungus meteorite observed June 30, 1908 in the taiga region in the Podkamennaya Tunguska basin. The phenomenon itself is described briefly and E. L. Kulik's explorations of the site noted. Author's hypothesis which is based on some unexplained peculiarities of the phenomenon and on failure to find any fragment of the meteorite, met with severe criticism by V. G. Fesenko, and others in their *O Tungusskom meteorite*, q. v.

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30456. LIĀSHENKO, A. Sopostavlenie devonskikh otlozhenii Russkoĭ platformy i Urala. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriia, t. 78, no. 1, p. 117-19) **Title tr.:** Comparison of Devonian deposits of the Russian platform and Ural.

On the basis of recent investigations of the author in the southern Timan and work of some other Soviet geologists, a comparative study is made of the Devonian deposits of the Ural Mts., and Timan Ridge, which is a part of the Russian platform so-called. The subdivisions of Devonian deposits are given, with lists of typical species of brachiopods.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

30457. LIBBY, WILLARD FRANK, 1908- . Radiocarbon dating. Chicago.

Univ. of Chicago Press, 1952. vii, 124 p. illus., text map, tables, diagrs., graphs. Approx. 100 refs.

Contains a detailed discussion of the principles, methods, and application of radiocarbon dating. The presence of radioactive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and its assimilation in the sea and by plants and animals is explained. In living things a balance exists between the rate of disintegration of radiocarbon atoms and the rate of assimilation of new ones; when death occurs only disintegration takes place. The rate of disintegration is unchangeable and independent of its environment; a formula is given. Samples were taken in various parts of the world for measurement of radioactivity. The calculation of the amount of carbon in sea water, living things, and the atmosphere, and the production rate of radiocarbon are discussed. Methods of determination of the half life of radiocarbon, materials from which samples are taken, and steps in the preparation and measurement of the samples are presented, with detailed descriptions of the apparatus and chemicals used. A detailed outline is given of dates obtained from samples throughout the world, including one sample from Yukon Territory, Canada and nine from Alaska. "The significance of the dates for archeology and geology" and the problems involved are discussed in a chapter by F. Johnson, with particular reference to early man in North America. Appendices include lists and sources of equipment and chemicals. **Copied seen: DLC.**

LIBBY, WILLARD FRANK, 1908-, see also Arnold, J. R., and W. F. Libby. Radiocarbon dates. 1951. No. 27873.

30458. LIBMAN, ÉD. P. Redkie zemli v promyshlennosti. (Redkie metally, 1936. god 5, no. 6, p. 32-35, 2 tables) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Rare earths in industry.

Includes (p. 34-35) some data on lovorhrite and loparite minerals. Lovchorrite occurs on Yukspor Mt. near the town of Kirovsk in Kola Peninsula. It contains 14-18 percent of thorium dioxide. Loparite occurs all along the Khibiny Range in various percentage; it is a complex ore and contains niobium, tantalum, titanium and rare earth metals. Chlorination of concentrated loparite ore with temperature 600°-700° C. enable extraction of 86-98 percent of niobium pentoxide. **Copied seen: DLC.**

30459. LICHTENBERG, MOGENS. Santa Claus bor i Grønland. (Grønländske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951, p. 9-15, illus.) **Title tr.:** Santa Claus lives in Greenland.

The Danish Tourist Association undertakes (with 300 voluntary workers) to answer letters from English children to Santa Claus in Greenland. From a few letters in 1935, the correspondence has grown to some 120,000 a season. Pictures of Greenland, and a H. C. Andersen fairy tale (in English) are enclosed in the answers. Cultural relations between England and Denmark are said to benefit greatly from this unusual activity.

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30460. LID, NILS. On the dual division of North American tribes. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th. Paris, 1947. Actes. Paris, 1948. p. 277-82)

Contains discussion of a "dual organization into 'winter people' and 'summer people' which is found in a belt across the continent northward from the region where winter begins to play a role." Description is given (after Boas and J. Mutch) of certain rites performed in winter by the Eskimos of Baffin Island (Frobisher Bay) and Labrador, and probably also once practiced by the Algonkian Indians towards Hudson Bay. The purpose of the rites (mock fighting, rope-pulling, wearing of amulets and masks, pronouncing of names, etc.) is to vanquish winter and the cold. The population of a tribe is divided into two groups: those born in winter, and those born in summer. The "summerfolk" try to subdue the "winterfolk", and thus stop the cold. Otherwise there is no moiety-organization among the Eskimos. Among the Lapps, winter rites could only be performed by those born in winter. Parallels among other, more southerly Indian tribes and Scandinavians are given. **Copied seen: DLC.**

30461. LIEB, JOEL R., and others. Hematological studies on Alaskan fish. (American Microscopical Society. Transactions, Jan. 1953. v. 72, no. 1, p. 37-47, tables) 19 refs. *Other authors:* G. M. Slane, and C. G. Wilber.

Contains a study of blood elements of the American grayling and lake trout. Differential leucocyte counts and cell size are dealt with; stages of erythro-

genesis and red cell degeneration in the grayling were observed.

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30462. LIEBESNY, PAUL. Physiopathology, treatment, and prevention of frost injuries; with special reference to frost injuries in warfare. (New York State journal of medicine, Oct. 1944. v. 44, no. 19, p. 2118-23, 2 illus.) 23 refs.

Contains an account of frostbite casualties in recent wars; the physiology and pathology of frostbite; therapy: first aid, refrigeration therapy, short waves, sympathetic interference, plasma transfusion; prevention: protective clothing for flying personnel; predisposition to frostbite and its diagnosis.

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LIEBRECHT, FELIX, 1812-1890, see Postion, J. C. Lappländische Märchen. 1886. No. 31343.

30463. LIED, JONAS, 1881- . Return to happiness. London, Macmillan & co. ltd., 1943. xi, 317 [1] p. 1 l. front., plates, ports., maps (1 fold.) Also pub. as *Prospector in Siberia, the autobiography of Jonas Lied*, N. Y. 1945. (317 p., plates, maps, incl. 1 fold.) Translated into French as *Pionner en Sibérie et dans la mer de Kara; histoire d'une vie*. Paris, Payot, 1951. (294 p. 2 sketch maps, 8 plates)

Contains account of author's family and early life in Norway; from 1910 his activities and adventures on commercial trips for British and Norwegian traders, to Kara Sea ports and up the Yenisey; his assumption of Russian citizenship in 1914. The interests of the Siberian Steamship Manufacturing and Trading Co., formed at Oslo 1912, and served by the author as agent in Russia till Feb. 1918, are noted throughout. The voyage of the *Korrekt* in 1913 with Nansen aboard is described (p. 111-25). Chapters on: business interests in, and status of Spitsbergen 1915, the Russian Revolution, the Kara Sea trade in early years of the Soviet régime, wolf hunting, oil and bauxite prospecting in U. S. S. R., return to Norway 1931. **Copy seen:** DLC (Fr. ed.); NN (Eng. and Am.); NNA (Fr. ed.)

LIEN, H. De. See De Lien, Horace, 1903-

30464. LIESE, W. Behandlung von Frostschäden mit Ultraschall. (Medizi-

nische, Feb. 2, 1952. Jahrg. 1, Nr. 5, p. 153-54) **Title tr.:** Treatment of frost injuries by high frequency sound.

Contains a report on 20 cases of first and second degree frostbite, all except one successfully treated by this method. Apparatus, dosage, etc., are described as well as some case histories quoted.

Copy seen: DSG.

30465. LIFE. Back home to the Arctic. (Life, Aug. 31, 1953. v. 35, no. 9, p. 59-64, illus.)

Colored photographs and brief text on home and life of Harmon and Constance Helmericks and two-year-old daughter in Alaska.

Copy seen: DLC.

30466. LIFE. Birth of a base; now U. S. can be told of the huge effort to build 'Blue Jay' in northern Greenland. (Life (International ed.), Oct. 6, 1952. v. 13, no. 7, p. 56-63, 17 illus., map) Also pub. in regular edition of Life, Sept. 22, 1952. v. 33, p. 130-40, +; with discussion in issue of Oct. 13, 1952, p. 12, +.

Well-illustrated popular account of Operation Blue Jay, the erection of an Air Force year-round big bomber base at Thule, a joint U. S.-Danish weather station on North Star Bay in northwestern Greenland, 900 miles from the North Pole and only 1300 miles from Russian soil. Development began in March 1951, with the arrival of an airborne task force of 600 men, and continued with a shipborne force of 7,500 from July 9 till early Sept. The base is located close to sea level in a shallow rock-strewn valley only a few miles west of Greenland's high (10,000 ft. elevation) icecap. It consists of piers, a 10,000-foot airstrip, 480 acres of barracks, fuel tanks, warehouses, and hangars. Constructional difficulties due to cold, ice, darkness, and permafrost are described briefly. Following this "photographic essay" is an account of living conditions at Thule, by Bill Brinkley, i. e. C. W. Winders, q. v.

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30467. LIHOLA, MATTI E. Artturi Kanniston elämäntyö. (Virittäjä, 1943. v. 47, no. 2, p. 139-45) **Title tr.:** The works of Artturi Kannisto.

Contains a short biography and evaluation of the work of this outstanding Finnish linguist and ethnographer (1874-1943) who spent five years (1901-1906) among the Voguls and published (in German) several important works based

on the new material which he had collected. Summary in French, p. 242-43.

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30468. LIIMOLA, MATTI E. *Pari sananselitystä.* (Virittäjä, 1936. v. 40, no. 3, p. 311-14) **Title tr.:** Explanation of words.

Contains an etymological investigation of the Vogulian word poar, ('bark'), and Ostyakian kebel, ('fur from paw') with parallels in other Finno-Ugric languages. Summary in German, p. 383-84.

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30469. LIIMOLA, MATTI E. *Sananselityksiä.* (Virittäjä, 1945. v. 49, no. 2, p. 214-17) **Title tr.:** Etymologies.

Contains investigation of two Vogulian words: xant - 'edge, closeness', and kamtul - 'peel, husk.' Summary in German p. 302-303.

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30470. LIIMOLA, MATTI E. *Sananselityksiä.* (Virittäjä, 1950. v. 54, no. 1-2, p. 151-56) **Title tr.:** Etymologies.

Contains etymological investigation of four Vogulian words for household objects in comparison with other Finno-Ugric languages. Summary in German, p. 212-13.

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30471. LILJEQUIST, GÖSTA H. *Patrullfartyget "St. Rocks" två resor genom nordvästpassagen 1940-42 och 1944.* (Ymer, 1946. Årg. 66, häft. 3, p. 221-23) **Title tr.:** The patrol vessel *St. Roch's* two voyages through the Northwest Passage 1940-42 and 1944.

Contains summary based on official reports (Arctic Bibliography No. 14926, 18988) of the historic navigation of the Passage from west to east, June 1940-Sept. 1942, via Dease, Rae, and Bellot Straits, Prince Regent Inlet and Lancaster Sound, wintering en route on Victoria Island and Boothia Peninsula; and the trip from east to west July-Oct. 1944 via Lancaster and Melville Sounds, Prince of Wales Strait.

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LILL, GORDON GRIGSBY, 1918-, see Bates, C. C., and G. G. Lill. Current naval research in land and sea ice. 1950. No. 28009.

30472. LIMBERG-RUBAN, E. L. *Količestvo bakterij v vode i grunte v severo-zapadnoj chasti Tikhogo okeana.* (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoolog-

icheskiy institut. Issledovaniia dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR., 1952, vyp. 3, p. 138-41) **Title tr.:** Bacteria content in the water and sea-floor of the northwestern section of the Pacific Ocean.

Contains the results of a microbiological study of the samples of sea-water taken in 1946, at the following levels: 0.1, 5, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 3000 and 3500 m., and of bottom samples at the surface and at 30 and 70 m. depth of the sea-floor off southeast Kamchatka. Four tables of quantitative analyses of bacteria are presented with discussion of the results.

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LINCOLN, FREDERICK CHARLES, 1892-, see Gabrielson, I. N., and F. C. Lincoln. Races song sparrow Alaska. 1951. No. 29162.

LINCOLN, FREDERICK CHARLES, 1892-, see also Gabrielson, I. N., and F. C. Lincoln. Status lesser common loon. 1953. No. 29163.

30473. LINDBERG, G. U. *O prichine bednosti sostava fauny tipichno-presnovodnykh ryb basseina Tikhogo okeana.* (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskiy s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 211-213, sketch maps) **Title tr.:** Causes of the scarcity of fauna of the typical fresh-water fishes of the Pacific basin.

The scarcity of ichthyological fauna in rivers of Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Chukotka and Alaska is explained by the last but one transgression in this area having inundated with sea water all the river basins except their upper parts.

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30474. LINDBERG, HARALD, 1871-. *Koleopterologiska meddelanden.* (Notulae entomologicae, 1953. Årg. 33, häft. 3-4, p. 114-18) **Title tr.:** Notes on Coleoptera.

Contains critical notes on four species of beetles, including Helophorus erichsoni native to the northern region of Norway (Finnmark), Sweden and Finland.

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30475. LINDBERG, K. *La sous-famille de Cyclopininae Kiefers (Crustacées copépodes).* (Arkiv för zoologi, 1953. Ser. 2, Bd. 4, no. 16, p. 311-25, illus.) **Title tr.:** Subfamily Cyclopininae Kiefer (Crustacea Copepoda).

Contains a general review of the crustacean subfamily Cyclopininae, brief

diagnoses of 11 genera, of which three are described as new, and tables for the determination of genera and species, including *Cyclopinoidea longicornis* from arctic waters of the U.S.S.R. and Canada, *Cyclopina schneideri*, *C. norvegica* and *C. gracilis* native to arctic seas.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

LINDEGAARD, PER, see Weis Bentson, A., and others. Juridiske eksped. 1948-49. 1950. No. 32869.

30476. LINDEMANN, HANS. Erkrankungen der Arterien durch Kälteeinwirkung. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, 1943. Jahrg. 69, no. 7, p. 154-56) **Title tr.:** Arterial diseases due to cold effect.

Contains description of a syndrome consisting of pains of the tibia, increasing much at night; occasional slight fever; increase of erythrocyte sedimentation rate; inflammation of the kidneys, etc. The disease is attributed to cold injury of the arteries and sympathetic nerve fibres. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Dec. 1943, v. 4, no. 4, p. 200.

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LINDENAU, JAKOB, ca 1699-1790, see Zolotarev, A. M. Novye dannye o tungusakh, 18 v. 1938. No. 33104.

30477. LINDERHOLM, HÅKAN. On the influence of stress by cold on dermal spread. (Acta physiologica scandinavica, Dec. 12, 1951. v. 24, fasc. 2-3, p. 163-73, illus., tables) 32 refs.

Spread of hemoglobin solution was inhibited in the skin of living rabbits exposed to cold for 15-16 hours, but no inhibition occurred when the animals were killed soon before the spreading test. In mice exposed to cold for 11 days, spreading occurred in dead animals too. The mechanism underlying the spreading phenomenon in chilled animals is discussed.

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30478. LINDGREN, ETHEL JOHN. Shamans and the community in North Manchuria. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 1st, London, 1934. Compte rendu, p. 283-84)

Contains consideration of shamanism from the social point of view: the shaman as an individual, his relations with the community where he lives, and the shamanistic performance as a recreational

occasion for the community. Based on author's study of eight Mongol and Tungus shamans in Manchuria.

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30479. LINDGREN, ETHEL JOHN. Tungus reindeer-breeding in Manchuria. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 299-300)

Contains résumé of a sketch of the life of a small group of reindeer-breeding Tungus, living near the northwestern border of Manchuria, who have persisted in their traditional mode of life.

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30480. LINDGREN, ROBERT. Flodsystemet Mackenzie. (Terra, 1908. v. 20, p. 233-258; 1909, v. 21, p. 41-59, 185-91, 353-61; 1910, v. 22, p. 71-75, 169-79, 259-64) **Title tr.:** The Mackenzie River system.

A list of the rivers and lakes that form the Mackenzie River system in the Northwest Territories of Canada is presented, followed by an historical account of discovery in the region. Information is given on the course, rapids, geological formations, and tributaries of one of the major headstreams of the Mackenzie, Athabaska River, which flows through a delta into Lake Athabaska. Separate sections are devoted to descriptions of this lake as well as of Great Slave Lake and of Slave River, which connects the two. Of the other major headstreams, the Peace River, which flows to the Slave, and the Liard River, receive full treatment. No information is presented on the Hay River. The course of the Mackenzie from Great Slave Lake to its delta and the arctic sea is traced.

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30481. LINDHOLM, FERDINAND. 1883-. Ergebnisse der Pilotvisierungen im nördlichsten Schweden. (Beiträge zur Physik der freien Atmosphäre, 1919. v. 8, p. 200-212) **Title tr.:** Results of pilot balloon observations in northernmost Sweden.

"Observational data for Abisko (68°21' N. 18°49' E.), 1913-15, analyzed. Summer and winter mean speeds of NE, SE, SW, and NW winds given for levels to 7 km., and change in speed indicated for adjacent layers. Wind directions at various levels and changes in direction between neighboring layers also given. Mean wind speeds and directions com-

pared with values at other European stations."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 617. See also *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 23, No. 5435; also R. Carlstedt, *Pilotballongobservationer i Abisko 1914 och 1915*. **Copy seen:** DWB.

30482. LINDHOLM, FERDINAND, 1883- . Sur la climatologie des rayonnements avec un aperçu de d'enseillement en Suède. Dec. 1951. [7] p. 3 text maps, graph, table. (reprinted from *Sémiologie et thérapeutique*, Dec. 1951) **Title tr.:** On radiation climatology with a summary of insolation in Sweden.

Includes mention of northernmost Sweden and Norway in text. Table shows relative and total duration of insolation at Abisko (68°20' N. 19° E.) and Riksgränsen (68°26' N. 18°08' E.); maps show hours of insolation Apr.-Sept., Oct.-Mar., and for the year, for all of Sweden. **Copy seen:** DWB.

30483. LINDOW, HARALD. Labrador och dess Eskimåer. (Terra, 1923. v. 35, no. 1, p. 4-19, 7 illus.) **Title tr.:** Labrador and its Eskimos.

The Labrador Eskimos are divided into three groups: Sorkinermiut, Tarrarmiut, and Itivermiut, all of which live north of Hamilton Inlet, the Indians having driven the Eskimos out of the southern parts of Labrador. In Greenland the mingling of the white and Eskimo races has had good results, but this has not been the case in Labrador, where the "open-door" policy has had a detrimental effect on the Eskimo's economy. Venereal diseases, tuberculosis and the bubonic plague have decimated the Eskimo population. The author, Inspector for North Greenland, describes his visit to the completely deserted town of Okak. The work done by the missionaries in Labrador is praised, although it is not likely to save the Eskimo population from dying out.

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30484. LINDQUIST, RUNE A. A survey of recent ionospheric measurements at the Ionospheric and Radio Wave Propagation Observatory at Kiruna. (Archiv für Geophysik, 1951. v. 1, no. 2-4, p. 247-66, illus.) 10 refs.

"Ionospheric research started at the Ionospheric and Radio Wave Propagation Observatory at Kiruna (67°51' N. 20°13' E., Sweden) on Oct. 1, 1948. This report gives some preliminary results obtained

from the recordings during the period Oct. 1948-Aug. 1949. Different types of sporadic E echoes are classified and the diurnal and seasonal behaviour of E's is shown and discussed. The relation between E's and magnetic disturbances is further discussed. A few typical polar blackouts are described and studied. The diurnal and seasonal behaviour of the ordinary layers is also shown as a final bi-product."—*Meteorological abstracts of bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 296. **Copy seen:** MH-BH.

30485. LINDQVIST, EITEL. Eine ergiebige Zucht von Blattenwespenlarven aus Lappland. (Notulae entomologicae, 1953. v. 33, no. 1-2, p. 20-23) **Title tr.:** A productive breeding of saw flies larvae from Lapland.

Contains a report of a successful breeding of 115 saw flies (in 17 species) from larvae collected in the summer of 1950 in Kilpisjärvi parish. The larvae were kept all winter in the basement of a house in southern Finland at 0° C., and were fed on willow leaves. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30486. LINDQVIST, EITEL. Über *Pristiphora staudingeri* Ruthe und nahverwandte Arten (Hym., Tenthred.). (Opuscula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, häft. 2-3, p. 220-24, illus.) **Title tr.:** On *Pristiphora staudingeri* Ruthe and related species.

Contains a critical study of *Pristiphora staudingeri* and four related tenthredinids, of which two are new to science; *P. thomsoni* n. sp. from Norrbotten and *P. puncticeps* and *P. pusilla*, both native to Swedish Lapland, are included.

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30487. LINDROTH, CARL HILDEBRAND, 1905- . Entomologiska forskningar på Newfoundland. Stockholm, 1952. p. 134-42, illus., 5 text maps. Reprint from Sverige Statens naturvetenskapliga forskningsråds årsbok (Sweden. National Research Council Yearbook) 1951-52. **Title tr.:** Entomological investigations in Newfoundland.

Contains results of two summers' field work under the auspices of the Arctic Institute of North America and the National Research Council of Sweden. The beetle family Carabidae was studied and 20,000 specimens collected. Of the 164 species found in Newfoundland, 28 are circumpolar in distribution. Of the 28, many of those on opposite sides of the Atlantic show "clear subspecific differ-

ences" while those in Alaska and eastern Siberia are usually very similar. "The sharpest faunistic limit within the northern circumpolar area runs between Greenland and Baffin Land . . ." Summary in English. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

30488. LINDROTH, CARL HILDEBRAND, 1905- . Fennoskandians Carabider; ett litet supplement. (Opuscula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, häft .1, p. 17-21) **Title tr.:** Fennoscandian Carabidae; a small supplement.

Contains a list of ten species of ground beetles (Carabidae) added to the fauna of Sweden since the publication of the author's *Die fennoskandischen Carabidae*, I, III, Göteborg, 1945-1949, including *Bembidion tinctum*, occurring in Swedish Lapland; the total numbers of carabids in Sweden: 336 species; in Fennoscandia: 368 species. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30489. LINEĬKIN, P. S. O nekotorykh voprosakh teoreticheskoi okeanografii. (Voprosy geografii, 1951. Sbornik 26, Gidrologiia, p. 220-34) 52 refs. **Title tr.:** On certain problems of theoretical oceanography.

Summary of the recent development of theoretical oceanography, due chiefly author states, to work of V. V. Shuleikin, N. N. Zubov and other Soviet scientists. This development is illustrated by 23 oceanographic problems, solution of which is made possible by use of physico-mathematical methods. Includes (p. 228-30) "Dinamika ledianogo pokrova" (Dynamics of the ice cover), dealing with problems of drift and ice conditions of ice fields in relation to wind and temperature. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30490. LINGONBLAD, BIRGER. Neue Schmetterlingsformen aus Lappland. (Notulae entomologicae, 1946, pub. 1947. v. 26, no. 3-4, p. 69-71) **Title tr.:** New butterflies from Lapland.

Contains diagnoses of four new local forms of butterflies native to Finnish Lapland: *Clossiana selene hyperborea* (Enontekis and Petsamo Lappmark), *Hesperia centaureae grisea* n. f. loc., *Notodonta ziczac* f. loc. *tristis nigra* n. ab., and *Anomogyna gelida obscura* n. ab., all occurring in the Muonio region.

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30491. LINK, THEODORE AUGUST, 1897- . The western Canada sedimentary basin area. (World oil, Dec.

1949. v. 129, no. 9, p. 230-31, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 17 illus. incl. graphs, diagrs.)

Describes the stratigraphy and structure and the oil-bearing possibilities of the great sedimentary basin of Western Canada, which lies between the Precambrian shield on the east and the Cordilleran mountain area on the west, and which extends northward through the subarctic and arctic portions of Western Canada. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30492. LINK, THEODORE AUGUST, 1897- . Western Canada's oil and gas potentialities. (World petroleum, July 1950. v. 21, p. 40-43, 9 illus. incl. graph, diagrs., maps)

Calls attention to the coral reef conditions and petroliferous character of the Devonian in western Canada, especially in the Fort Norman area, in the Mackenzie River district, and in the recently discovered Leduc and other pools in Alberta. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LINKENHEIMER, WAYNE, see Beck, L. V., and W. Linkenheimer. Effects shock and cold mouse liver sulphydryl. 1952. No. 28027.

30493. LINKO, ALEKSANDR KEL'SIEVICH, d. 1912. Gidroidy (Hydroidea), t. 1. Haleciidae, Lafœidae, Bonnevilliidae i Campanulariidae; t. 2, v. 1, Plumulariidae, Campanulinidae i Sertulariidae. S.-Peterburg, Izd-vo Akad. nauk, 1911-12. 2 v. v. 1: I, III, xlviii, 250 p. illus., 2 plates; v. 2: 138 p., illus., plate. (In: Fauna SSSR. Hydroidea, t. 1-2, vyp. 1) 70 refs. **Title tr.:** Hydroids (Hydroidea).

Contains in v. 1, an historical review of the study of the hydroid fauna of the Russian seas (p. i-xlix), including Barents, White, Kara, Nordenskiöld [now called Laptev], Bering and Okhotsk Seas; a bibliography (70 items); and a monographic treatment of 57 hydroids (including three new species) of the families Haleciidae, Lafœidae, Bonnevilliidae and Campanulariidae, with keys, synonymy, citations of the specimens of the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences, Latin and Russian descriptions, also critical notes and data on geographic distribution. An index of scientific names is appended.

Vol. 2 contains systematic treatment of 33 species (two new) of the families Plumulariidae, Campanulinidae and Sertulariidae. This study, left uncompleted

by the death of the author in 1912, was continued by N. V. Kudelin, 1914, q. v.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

LINKO, ALEKSANDR KEL'SIEVICH, d. 1912, see also Bretfus, L. L. Trudy Murmanskoi éksped. 1905. 1912. No. 28290.

LINKO, ALEKSANDR KEL'SIEVICH, d. 1912, see also Stechow, E. Einige neue Hydroiden. 1929. No. 32245.

30494. LINSKAÏA, A. B. Novye vidy nizhneperskikh *Trepstomata* severnogo Urala. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Trudy, otдел geol. 1951. t. 1, p. 145-51, illus.) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** New species of lower Permian *Trepstomata* of the Severnyy Ural.

Contains full descriptions of seven new species and varieties of *Trepstomata* from lower Permian deposits of the Kozhim River, northern Ural region.

Copy seen: DLC.

LINSLEY, RAY KEYES, Jr., 1917- editor, see American Geophysical Union. Annotated bibliog. hydrol. 1941-50. 1952. No. 27775.

LINTON, ROBERT R., see Buchanan, J. L., and others. Observ. effect cold blood vessels. 1952. No. 28357.

30495. LION, A. Baustoff Eis. (Umschau, Mar. 5, 1932. Bd. 36, p. 195) **Title tr.:** Ice as a building material.

"Ice produced and shaped by refrigeration coils placed in the ocean is suggested as a building material. Experiments were made in a lake using liquid air as the refrigerant. An ice dam formed after three hours which slowly melted after six days at water temperatures of 6°-8° C. It is proposed that the ice be used for dams to protect shorelines, islands, or port installations which are endangered by ocean waves. Dikes provided with refrigeration coils at the time of erection to prevent flooding are suggested."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LIPETS, R. S., see Tsentralfnyl muzei narodovedeniâ, Moskva. Religioznye verovaniâ narodov SSSR. 1931. No. 32550.

30496. LIPIN, A. N. O rasovom sostave Kaninskoi treski ulova 1923 g. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozâistva. Trudy, 1927. t. 2, vyp. 4, p. 31-44, fig., 9 diagrs., 26 tables) **Title tr.:** On the

composition of the Kanin cod species taken in 1923.

Contains a detailed biometrical analyses of heads of cod taken on the Kanin sandbank in Barents Sea by S. V. Averintsev's expedition on the trawler T38, July-Aug. 1923. Some standard biometrical characteristics of the cod are given in tables and graphs. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30497. LIPPERT, T. W. Cerro Bolivar; saga of an iron ore crisis averted. (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Transactions, 1950. v. 187, p. 178-92, illus. incl. col. maps, pub. in Mining engineering, Jan. 1950. v. 2, no. 1)

Includes (p. 185-86, 191-192) description of the Quebec-Labrador iron ore deposits, concessions granted, analyses of ores, and future market outlook. Map (p. 182) shows relationship to other Western Hemisphere deposits and U. S. consuming centers. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30498. LIPPMANN, HEINZ I. Intrarterial priscoline therapy for peripheral vascular disturbances. (Angiology, Apr. 1952. v. 3, no. 2, p. 69-91, illus., tables) 18 refs.

Contains a report on priscoline therapy in 80 cases including four with intractable Raynaud's syndrome. The results were "remarkable" in three of the cases; the non-injected arm was used as control. Technique and dosage are presented; the value of priscoline in diagnosis is also discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30499. LIPS, JULIUS ERNST, 1895- Naskapi trade; a study in legal acculturation. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1939. nouv. sér., t. 31, p. 129-95, text tables)

Study of the customary laws, economic life and process of acculturation of the Montagnais-Naskapi Indian hunters of Labrador. It is based on the author's field work in 1935, and on archival studies in London in 1936-1937, where the diaries of Hudson's Bay Co. factors, ("Mistassini reports") covering the years 1820-1840, were used extensively. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30500. LIPSHITS, SERGEÏ UL'EVICH, 1905- Russkie botaniki; biografiâ bibliograficheskii slovar'. Otvetsvennyi redaktor V. N. Sukachev. Moskva, Izd-vo Moskovskogo ob-va ispytatelei prirody, 1947-1952. v. 1-4 (335, 336,

488, 644 p.) **Title tr.:** Russian botanists: a biographical-bibliographical dictionary. Under the editorship of V. N. Sukachev.

Contains accounts of Russian botanists (including some plant breeders, geneticists, microbiologists, etc.), with the emphasis on their original contributions to science, discoveries, expeditions and itineraries, theories, etc. Included are scholars active between 1725, the year of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the present. Each entry gives an account of the life, schooling, career and activities of the subject, followed by a list of his publications. Living scientists are included and their papers appearing currently are cited. About 8,000 botanists with some 50,000 publications are to be covered in this work, of which v. 1-4 pub. 1947-1952 deal with A-Kūz. Many botanists noted for their work in the North are represented (e. g. B. N. Gorodkov with 95 publications cited.) **Copy seen:** DLC.

30501. LIRO, JOHAN IVAR, 1872-1943, and H. ROIVAINEN. Äkamäpunkt. Helsinki, Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö, 1951. 281 p., 145 illus. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Suomen eläimet, 6) 76 refs. **Title tr.:** Gall-mites (Eriophyidae).

Contains a morphological sketch of gall-mites, data on their life habit, and a list of about 200 host plants (trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, etc.) with the names of arachnids causing galls on them (p. 35-75). In the special part (p. 76-262) are keys to the genera and species of the family Eriophyidae, description of about 300 species and forms, and data on their host plants and geographic distribution in Finland. Indexes (Latin names) of gall-mites and host plants are appended. Many of the species are native to northern regions of Finland. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30502. LISICKÝ, Š. O akutných ehladových poruchách. (Vojenské zdravotnické listy, July-Aug. 1951. v. 20, no. 4, p. 183-86). **Title tr.:** Acute disorders due to cold.

Contains an account of external and internal causes of frostbite; diagnosis; pathogenesis and clinical aspects; prognosis; therapy; first aid; prevention. Text in Czech. Summaries in Russian, English, and French. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30503. LISITSYN, A. P., and G. B. UDINTSEV. O drevnikh beregovkh

liniâkh na dne morâ. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Izvestiâ. Seriâ geograficheskâ, 1953. no. 1, p. 23-31) 23 refs. **Title tr.:** Ancient coast lines on the sea bottom.

Critical survey of investigations (chiefly Russian) in this field since 1895 and of methods used. Scientists are cautioned against hasty and exaggerated conclusions made without regard to possible errors of observation or to action of other factors, e. g. ice drift, in creation of features resembling the coast line. The bottom investigations of Barents Sea (M. V. Klenova, 1939, 1949), White Sea (T. I. Gorshkova, 1937) and Okhotsk Sea (Lindberg, 1948) are mentioned and critically evaluated.

Copy seen: DLC.

30504. LISITSYN, A. P. Petrograficheskie provintsii grubooblochnogo materiala v sovremennykh morskikh otlozheniâkh. (Moskovskoe obschestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1953. nov. seriâ, t. 58, vyp. 2 (otdel geol., t. 28, vyp. 2) p. 84-86) **Title tr.:** Petrographic provinces of coarsely-fragmental material in contemporary marine sediments.

The presence of the coarsely-fragmental material, such as gravel, boulders, pebbles, etc., on the Okhotsk Sea bottom in the coastal region is stated to be explained by the activity of such agents as marine ice, landslides and land and submerged volcanoes. The coastal petrographic provinces which are the sources of this bottom material are discussed, and compared with underlying sedimentary formations.

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30505. LISITSYN, A. P., and V. P. PETELIN. Sovremennye karbonatnye osadki kholodnovodnykh morei. (Moskovskoe obschestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1953, nov. seriâ, t. 58, vyp. 2, (otdel geol., t. 28, vyp. 2), p. 82-83) **Title tr.:** Contemporary carbonate sediments of the cold-water seas.

Deals with the contemporary marine sediments, containing calcium carbonate, recording seven marine animals with calcareous skeleton and calcareous red algae (*Lithotamnion*) which take part in the formation of carbonate sediments of the northern seas of the U.S.S.R.

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30506. LITOVCHENKO, G. R. Novye porodny sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivot-

nykh. (Nauka i zhizn', Apr. 1951. t. 18, p. 15-16, illus., plate) **Title tr.:** New breeds of domestic animals.

In the course of the last 15-20 years, the Soviet breeders, applying the methods of the Soviet scientists (academician M. F. Ivanov and others) have succeeded in developing over 20 new breeds. The main ones, among them a new breed of pig for northern Siberia, are briefly described. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30507. LITTLE, ELBERT L. A natural hybrid spruce in Alaska. (Journal of forestry, Oct. 1953. v. 51, no. 10, p. 745-47) 16 refs.

Contains a formal description and a discussion of *Picea x lutzii* Little, a new hybrid, not listed in floras and tree publications of Alaska. Specimens of this species, a cross between white spruce (*Picea glauca*) and Sitka spruce (*P. sitchensis*) were collected in the summers of 1950 and 1951, by H. J. Lutz of Yale University School of Forestry, on Kenai Peninsula in Chugach National Forest. Publications on this hybrid, found in northern Europe in tree plantations but not in the wild state, are discussed. Location, date, and description are given for the specimens collected by Lutz, and probable distribution of the hybrid in southern Alaska is noted.

Copy seen: DGS.

30508. LIUBIMOV, L. N. Stroitel'stvo zheleznykh dorog v oblasti vechnoi merzloty. (Sotsialisticheskii transport, 1935, no. 1, p. 34-46, illus., tables, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Construction of railroads in permafrost.

"Railroad construction in permafrost regions is discussed. Some of the items included are heaving and settling of structures, seepage of underground waters into poorly insulated warm structures, freezing and destruction of water conduits, solifluction of scarps, and surface ice along the railroad line. Passive and active measures designed to control permafrost forces are outlined."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

30509. LIUBINA, N. I., and V. V. MITIN. Opyt fizioterapii otmorozhenii v usloviakh tylovogo hospitala. (Kazanskii meditsinskii zhurnal, Nov.-Dec. 1940. god 36, no. 6, p. 18-22) ref. **Title tr.:** Experiences in physiotherapy of frostbite under rear hospital conditions.

Contains introductory notes on frostbite in war, its pathology and therapy,

followed by an account of the material treated (second and third degree cases) and methods: irradiation with Solux lamps combined with ultraviolet light. Acceleration of healing, and of mummification, was observed. The application of the method in rear and front hospitals is discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG

LIUVINSKAIA, P. F., see Milišyn, V. A., and P. F. Liuvinskaiā. Opyt lecheniia UVCH (UKV) otmorozhenii. 1940. No. 30803.

30510. LIUTKEVICH, E. M. K tektonike Uralo-Timanskogo styka. (Akade miia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriia, t. 61, no. 3, p. 501-503) **Title tr.:** On the tectonics of the Ural-Timan contact zone.

"An account of the tectonics of the zone of contact between the Ural foreland and the Timan Range, U.S.S.R., with special reference to Caledonian and Hercynian (Paleozoic) structures."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1951, v. 16, p. 193.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

30511. LIVANOV, NIKOLAI ALEK-SANDROVICH. O mezhdunarodnom relse po Kol'skomu meridianu v avguste 1922 g. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov. I, Petrograd, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 61-62) **Title tr.:** On the international expedition along the Kola meridian in August of 1922.

Notes on the hydrology of Barents Sea along the 33°30' E. meridian, especially on temperature and sea currents; and a few remarks on marine fauna (74°30'-75° N.) based on the investigations of 1921 and 1922. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30512. LIVEROVSKIĬ, IURĬ ALEK-SEEVICH, 1905- O moroznom vyvetrivanii i pochvoobrazovanii v tundre. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Problemy sovetskogo pochvovedeniia, 1939. t. 7. p. 43-49) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Frost weathering and soil formation in the tundra.

"Frost weathering produces changes in relief or micro-relief, and influences the distribution of the vegetative cover, soil processes, and constructions. Soil solutions in the Arctic act as electrolytes. The soil colloids coagulate by increasing the salt concentration in the spring and summer. An increase of salt concentration conditions the migration of dissolved salts from the freezing part of the soil to the unfrozen part. Swelling of colloids

occurs in spring and is one of the main factors causing the formation of structural soil in the tundra."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

LIZENKOV, P. P., see Gorbunova, P. I., and others. *Chto my videli na Murm. komb. 1950.* No. 29335.

30513. LIZNAR, J. Die 26tägige Periode des Nordlichtes. (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien. Math.-naturw. Klasse, Sitzungsberichte, Oct. 1888. Bd. 97, Abt. 2a, p. 1101-1116, 3 tables) refs.

"The number of hours each day that auroras were observed at Bossekop [Northern Norway], Jan Mayen and Fort Rae [Mackenzie Dist., Canada] during Sept. 1882 to April 1883 (Polar Year) are presented in tables, corrected for lunar period and analyzed to show the strong 26-day periodicity which corresponds to the 26-day geomagnetic period. A common solar origin is presumed."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1171.

Copy seen: DLC.

30514. LIZUNOV, A. A. 25-letie otechestvennoi kanifol'no-terpentinnoi promyshlennosti. (Lesnaya promyshlennost', July 1950. t. 10, no. 7, p. 26-27, illus.) **Title tr.:** 25 years of the Soviet rosin-turpentine industry.

The production of colophony (rosin) and turpentine in Russia had been suggested by D. I. Mendeleev and other Russian scientists, but only in 1926 was the first 413 tons of raw material (pine resin) collected. In 1935, after operations had been extended to the forests of the Ural and Siberia, 82,000 tons were obtained. New methods developed in the U.S.S.R. for collecting the natural resin are described, and the work of stakhanovites in this field is noted.

Copy seen: DLC.

30515. LLOYD, TREVOR, 1906- . Canadas eskimoer lytter til Grønlands radio. (Grønlandsposten, 1945. Aarg. 4, nr. 8, p. 90-91) **Title tr.:** Canada's Eskimos listen to Greenland's radio.

Contains a report of an investigation as to range of radio reception and understanding of the radio programs in the Greenlandic language transmitted from the Greenland Broadcasting Station and heard by the Eskimos in the Canadian East Arctic. The report covers 23 Canadian stations, up to 2600 km. distance from the Godthaab transmitter.

About 75 percent of the Greenlandic language broadcast is said to be understood by the Canadian Eskimos.

Copy seen: DLC.

30516. LLOYD, TREVOR, 1906- . Touring arctic Scandinavia. (Lincoln-Mercury times, Mar.-Apr., 1951, p. 28-31, illus.)

Contains an account (with color photographs by the author) of a trip by car from Oslo to the arctic coast and back through Lapland, Finland and Sweden; includes information on car, equipment, roads; descriptions of Tromsø, Kirkenes, Rovaniemi, Lapp farming communities, the lumber and paper industries, etc.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

30517. LOBANOV, S. P. O merakh bor'by s promerzaniem torfiānoi zalezhi i sposobakh udalenīā merzlogo sloīa na uchastkakh dobychi gidrotorfa. (Torfiānaya promyshlennost', 1952. t. 29, vyp. 10, p. 10-12, tables, graphs) 1 ref. **Title tr.:** Combative measures against the freezing of peat deposits and methods of removal of the frozen layer in the hydropeat mining areas.

"Average frost penetration ranged from 18-45 cm. and snow cover thickness from 22-98 cm. during the five-year period in the Kirovsk peat-mining region in central Kola Peninsula. Manual and mechanical working of the ground increased the porosity and lowered the frost penetration by 10-20 percent and more. The costs of removing frozen ground, 15-45 cm. thick, by TE-2 excavators and other machines are tabulated. The best measures against frost penetration are careful autumn uprooting operations to a depth of 30-40 cm., loosening the ground to a depth of 20-25 cm., covering the ground with tree branches, and better utilization of spring heat for thawing out ground by removing the frozen ground with bulldozers or special ground milling machines."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30518. LOBOTSKII, N. B. Blasting operations. Vzyvnye raboty. Wilmette, Ill., Oct. 1953. 3 p. 7 diagrs. (U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment. Translation 23) Translated by J. J. Peel, from original Russian paper pub. in 'Stroitel'naya promyshlennost', 1943, v. 21, no. 9.

Deals with large-scale loosening of frozen ground for foundations. Proper distribution of blast holes and size of

charges are discussed. Holes 15-30 cm. deep were bored with charges of 2-4 kg., the number of charges averaging 0.7-0.8 per sq. meter. "The charge must be placed 20-30 cm. above the frozen boundary for a[n] effective blast." Electric drilling machines and drill bits, blasting small pits, and reducing danger of flying pieces of frozen ground are also discussed.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

30519. LOBZA, P. G. Khimiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika shel'fovykh morei Severnogo Ledovitogo okeana v svyazi s dinamikoikh vod. (In: Vsesoyuznyy geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 339-40)

Title tr.: Chemico-geographical characteristics of the shelf seas of the Arctic Ocean in relation to their hydrodynamics.

Summary of a paper (delivered to the Second All-Union Geographical Congress, Leningrad, 1947) discussing the chemical properties of the waters of the Soviet arctic seas and the influence exercised upon these properties by discharge of rivers, by formation, thawing and drift of ice, and by water exchange with the northern part of Atlantic Ocean.

Copy seen: DLC.

LOCALIO, S. ARTHUR, 1911-, see Chassin, J. L., and others. Effect stress healing wounds. 1953. No. 28487.

30520. LOCKETT, M. C., and B. J. LUYET. Survival of frozen seeds of various water contents. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1951. v. 7, no. 134, p. 67-76, table) 6 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with wheat seeds. When air-dry (water content of embryos 10 percent), seeds were not affected by freezing in liquid nitrogen (-195° C.). When soaked till the embryos contained 50 percent water and frozen, the seeds were killed by this treatment. When the water content increased from 28 percent to 42 percent, a gradually increasing damage by freezing was observed, the regions of the embryo absorbing water fastest, being injured first and most.

Copy seen: DLC.

30521. LOCKHART, ERNEST EARL, 1912-. Antarctic trail diet. (American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, 1945. v. 89, p. 235-48, 5 tables) 9 refs.

Contains a report on the development and use of a ration (for antarctic sledging parties), meeting up-to-date standards of nutrition, physiology, and climatic

requirements. The ration weight about 2 lb., provided more than adequate amounts of protein, and contained calorie-yielding foods to supply 5,000 calories per day; it had variety; was easy to prepare even at low temperatures, and caused very few gastrointestinal complaints. Only the pemmican was not entirely satisfactory in taste.

Copy seen: DLC.

30522. LOEBLICH, ALFRED R., and H. TAPPAN. Studies of arctic Foraminifera. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1953. 142 p. illus., tables, 24 plates. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 121, no. 7. Its pub. 4105) 82 refs.

Contains a study of Foraminifera dredged in the summer 1950 from the ocean bottom off Point Barrow, northern Alaska, supplemented by material collected by the *Albatross* in the Arctic and sub-Arctic, and by Capt. R. A. Bartlett in Greenland and Canadian arctic areas. Introductory part (p. 1-10) deals with previous work; collecting stations; character of the Barrow fauna, and factors limiting its distribution. This is followed by systematic descriptions and illus. of 110 species belonging to 20 families and 56 genera; six genera and 21 species are new.

Copy seen: DLC.

LOEBLICH, HELEN NINA (TAPPAN), 1917-, see Loeblich, A. R., and H. Tappan. Studies arctic Foraminifera. 1953. No. 30522.

30523. LÖHE, H. Die Erfrierung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Beobachtungen im Winterfeldzug 1941/42. (Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis, Jan. 15, 1943. Bd. 184, p. 45-58)

Title tr.: Frostbite, with special consideration of observations during the winter campaign of 1941-42.

Contains an account of the causes of general hypothermia and local hypothermia (frostbite) especially in the field; symptoms; physiology and pathology; degrees of frostbite and their frequency; body regions affected; gangrene; complications and sequels; therapy of frostbite in field hospitals; prophylaxis (winter clothing, proper foot-wear and care, warm and vitamin-rich food, etc.).

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30524. LÖHE, H. Die Erfrierung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Beob-

bachtungen im Winterfeldzug 1941/42. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Dec. 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 50, p. 1231-32) **Title tr.:** Frostbite with special consideration of observations during the winter campaign 1941-42.

Deals with causes and predisposition of hypothermia and hypothermic death; causes and degrees of frostbite and body regions affected; therapy (slow rewarming, spasmolytic drugs, warm air, local application of ointments and powders, sympathetic intervention, etc.); prophylaxis. This is a summary of a lecture delivered at the Oct. 27-30, 1942 meeting of Deutsche Dermatologische Gesellschaft, reported more fully in the item above. **Copy seen:** DSG.

LÖNNBOHM, OSCAR, see Hällstén, K. Crânes d'Uléåborg. 1885. No. 29496.

LÖNROTH, ARVO, see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

30525. LOESER, ARNOLD. Frostschäden und Tabakgenuss. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Jan. 7, 1944. Jahrg. 70, no. 1-2, p. 9-10, 2 tables) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Frostbite and smoking.

Contains a comparative study of two hundred frostbitten, and a thousand wounded soldiers as to their quantitative and qualitative tobacco consumption. The results suggest that forbidding smoking indiscriminately is not necessary, though probably required in certain exceptional cases. **Copy seen:** NNN.

LOEWE, LEO, see Lange, K., and L. Loewe. Subcutaneous heparin treatment human frostbite. 1943. No. 30327.

30526. LOGHEM, JOHANNES JACOBUS van, Jr., and others. Serologisch onderzoek bij twee patiënten met koudehaemoglobinurie. (Nederlandsch tijdschrift voor geneeskunde, May 24, 1952. v. 96, nr. 21, p. 1294-96) **Other authors:** D. E. Mendes de Leon, and M. van der Hart. **Title tr.:** Serological investigation in two cases of cold hemoglobinuria.

Contains a description of two types of serological reaction in cold hemoglobinuria in two patients, men, 28 and 67 years old, with luetic infections. Symptoms, some clinical aspects and laboratory findings are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

LOGINOVSKIĬ, K. D., see Shmits, P. Language Negidals. 1923. No. 31976.

30527. LOMAKINA, N. B. Novyye vidy kumovykh rakov (Cumacea) iz dal'nevostochnykh morei. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 155-70, illus.) **Title tr.:** New species of Cumacea from the Far Eastern seas.

Contains descriptions of nine new species and one subspecies of crustaceans of the order Cumacea native to Okhotsk and Japanese seas, including *Campylapsis clavata* and *C. papillata* n. spp. from the northern part of the Okhotsk Sea.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30528. LONG, FRANK W. Some Alaska jade trails. (Mineralogist, June-July-Aug. 1953. v. 21, no. 6-8, p. 243-49, 258-70, illus., sketch map)

Contains a popular account of a trip to the Kobuk jade region in the Cosmos and Jade Hills along the Kobuk River, northwestern Alaska. The region is described, and the history of exploration for minerals and the occurrence and quality of the jade discussed. Trips were made up the Shungnak and Kobuk Rivers and to Dahl Creek. The jade-cutting project for the Eskimos at Shungnak (supervised by the writer) and the work of the Alaska Native Service are briefly discussed.

Copy seen: DGS.

LONGHI, L., see Calati, A., and L. Longhi. Esiti anatomici e funzionali piede congelamento. 1942. No. 28422.

30529. LONGLEY, R. W. Thunderstorm data for Canada. Ottawa, Sept. 1952. 8 p. 17 charts, table. Mimeographed. (Canada. Meteorological Service. Circular 2159)

Contains summaries and charts on thunderstorm data derived from weather reports from all first-order Canadian stations for 1941-1950, or portions of that period. The table shows monthly and annual totals of days with thunderstorms, with stations grouped by provinces and territories. Many arctic stations are included. Charts show monthly, seasonal, and annual number of days with thunderstorms for all of Canada.

Copy seen: DWB.

LONGWELL, BERNARD BARNES, 1904-, see Shepherd, S. J., and others. Effect alloxan diabetes cold stress. 1952. No. 31936.

30530. LOOS, H. O. Erkennung und Behandlung der Erfrierungen. (Zentral-

blatt für Chirurgie, Mar. 8, 1941. Jahrg. 68, Nr. 10, p. 449-56, 3 fig., table) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Recognition and treatment of frostbite.

Contains text of a lecture delivered at the conference on "Sport damages and sport injuries" in Innsbruck. Includes information on the frequency of frostbite during sport and other activities; internal and external factors favoring frostbite; its degrees; death due to hypothermia; physiology and pathology of frostbite; gangrene; therapy; prophylactic measures; location of frost injuries in sportsmen; etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30531. LOOS, H. O. Zur Klinik und Therapie örtlicher Erfrierungen. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Feb. 26, 1943. Jahrg. 90, Nr. 9, p. 155-58, 3 tables). 12 refs. **Title tr.:** On the clinical aspects and treatment of local frostbite.

Contains information and data on the occurrence of frostbite in war and peace; its etiology; clinical course; pathogenesis and pathology; complications; treatment including that of sequelae; prophylaxis; transportation of patients; etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30532. LORAIN, S. H. Government assistance to mining in Alaska. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 173-78)

Contains a discussion on the necessity, type, and adequacy of government assistance to lode mining. High operating and transport costs makes government aid imperative at present. Seven government agencies are discussed with emphasis on the work of the Defense Minerals Administration, initiated in 1951, which offers exploration and production loans and access road construction. Six types of government aid are listed. Existing programs meet basic requirements, but would be inadequate for a rapid expansion of mining activity. The future of the industry, preferably under private enterprise, is considered.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

30533. LORANT, A., and others. Storage of blood below 0° C. in liquid state. (Journal of clinical investigation, Oct. 1953. v. 32, no. 10, p. 1005-1012, illus., table) 11 refs. *Other authors:* G. J. Lorant, A. Angrist, and R. Korpman.

Preservation of blood at temperatures below freezing, kept liquid by use of pressure and ethyl alcohol was studied.

Considerable hemolysis was caused by the high pressure applied. The presence of 21 percent alcohol in the blood permitted storage in the liquid state at -12° C.; at this temperature the alcohol did not hemolyze the red cells, when isotonicity was maintained. The spontaneous hemolysis of blood kept from freezing by alcohol and dextrose after four months at -12° C. was less or equal than in blood stored at 4° C. in A-C-D solution. **Copy seen:** DSG.

LORANT, G. J., see Lorant, A., and others. Storage of blood below 0° C. in liquid state. 1953. No. 30533.

30534. LORD, CLIFFORD SYMINGTON, 1908- . Geological notes on southern District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories. Ottawa, 1953. 11 p. 3 fold. maps. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 53-22) 9 refs.

Contains results of a 57,000 sq. mi. geological reconnaissance by helicopter, summer 1952, covering Keewatin south of approx. 63° N., and including the Chesterfield Inlet region. Pleistocene and post-glacial features are briefly noted. Bedrock geology is discussed in some detail, prospecting and development efforts from 1928-29 are outlined, and mineral resources noted. About 14,000 sq. mi. of the area should be carefully investigated for commercial deposits of gold, nickel, copper, pitchblende, and other minerals. Two geologic maps (scale: 1 in: 8 mi. = 1:506,880) are included. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30535. LORD, CLIFFORD SYMINGTON, 1908- . Operation Keewatin, 1952: a geological reconnaissance by helicopter. (Canadian mining and metallurgical bulletin, Apr. 1953. v. 46, no. 492, p. 224-33, illus., 2 text maps, 2 tables) 8 refs.

Contains a description of mapping done by a 16-man party led by the writer, May 12 to Sept. 1, 1952, over 57,000 sq. mi. of southern Keewatin District, south of approx. 63° N. (except for the Hudson Bay coast where the Chesterfield Inlet region was included). The project was to assess the value of geology and mineral resources. Radio, aircraft, and camping equipment, operational data, and mapping procedure are described. Routine geological observations were made from two helicopters and checked by landings. Logistical support was provided by a Norseman

aircraft on skis and floats. A summary of the geology of the area is followed by a discussion of costs of the survey and an evaluation of the aerial technique as compared with conventional mapping by ground parties. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30536. LORENZ, ALBERT. Operative Therapie der Kriegserfrierungen im Bereiche des Fusses. (Zeitschrift für Orthopädie und ihre Grenzgebiete, 1944. Bd. 75, no. 2, p. 118-26) **Title tr.:** Surgical therapy of the foot following frostbite in war.

Contains a critical discussion and examination of the functional value of stumps resulting from frostbite interventions; techniques, from the toes up to the Chopart amputation level are considered; special consideration is given to plastic surgery and a modified Pirogof amputation. Abstracted by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Aug. 1945, v. 5, no. 12, p. 749. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30537. LORENZ, ANTHONY JOSEPH, 1892- Scurvy in the Parry expedition of 1819. (Science, Jan. 12, 1945. v. 101, p. 36-37)

Contains a note on what are probably the first records regarding difficulties of wound healing in scorbutic individuals. The records, Nov. 18, 1819, Feb. 7, 1820, and appendix 9 in Parry's *Journal 1821 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 13145)* indicate that difficulties in healing were observed in minor sores, in frost injuries, etc.; a fatality caused by combined lung and scurvy involvement is also registered. **Copy seen:** DLC.

39538. LOUCH, C., and others. Effects of stress on diurnal fluctuations in eosinophils of the laboratory mouse. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Apr. 1953. v. 82, no. 4, p. 668-71, illus., table) 7 refs. **Other authors:** R. K. Meyer, and J. T. Emlen.

Contains an account of observations on mice kept at a temperature of 3° C. for nine weeks. The basic diurnal fluctuation in the number of eosinophils in the blood was maintained, like in controls kept at room temperature. **Copy seen:** DSG.

LOVE, LOIS, see also Bazett, H. C., and others. Temp. changes blood flowing in man. 1948. No. 28019.

LOVE, W. S., see Lewis, Sir T., and W. S. Love. Vascular reactions of the

skin to injury, pt. 3, freezing. 1926. No. 30451.

30539. LOVELL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Jr., and M. HERRIN. Review of certain properties and problems of frozen ground, including permafrost. Wilmette, Ill., 1953. 124 p. illus., tables, graphs, diagrs. (U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. SIPRE report 9) 250 refs.

"The intrinsic factors and a limited coverage of the environmental factors influencing freezing and thawing actions are presented. The topics reviewed include: the theory of frost action in saturated and non-saturated soils and the disturbances produced by the freezing and thawing cycle; the effects of frost action as manifested by frost heave on freezing in seasonally and perennially frozen ground; reduction in load-carrying capacity on thawing and soil movements along slopes. Material on ground properties and conditions affecting or affected by frost action include reports on the composition and thermal properties of soils, structure of unfrozen and frozen ground, density and degree of compaction, degree of saturation and the theory of f. p. depression. Surface icing and its control conclude the review. A summary of research recommendations is included."—SIPRE.

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LOVELL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Jr., see also Johnson, A. W., and C. W. Lovell, Jr. Frost-action research needs. 1953. No. 29900.

LOVÉN, CHR., see Retzius, G., and others. Matériaux caractères ethniques races finnoises. 1876. No. 31601.

30540. LOVTSOV, N. G. Zimnîââ éksploatatsiâ aërodromov v severnykh raïonakh. (U.S.S.R. Armîâ. Upravleniye voenno-vozdushnykh sil. Sbornik materialov po stroitel'stvu i éksploatatsii aërodromov, 1943. t. 8, p. 49-50) **Title tr.:** Winter operations of airfields in the northern regions.

"Winter experiences of 1942-43 showed the great importance of snow removal from runways. Runways compacted for winter use became inoperative for extended periods only during thaw-weather periods in winter and in the spring. Better results were obtained by using two types of runways, one type for the snow-melting period and the other for summer use. The snow on spring runways must

be compacted up to a thickness of 15 cm., and the snow on summer runways is completely removed before melting. Deeper soil freezing under the snow-free surface necessitates good ground drainage."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LOWE, JOSIAH LINCOLN, 1905-, see Overholts, L. O. Polyporaceae. 1953. No. 31137.

30541. LOWIE, ROBERT HARRY, 1883-. The heterogeneity of marginal cultures. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*, Chicago, 1952, p. 1-7)

Contains discussion of marginal American economies, those of hunters and gatherers as "early man's extraordinary achievement." References are made (among others) to the arctic zone, the Eskimo hunt of sea-mammals and caribou, their travel in kayaks and in sledges, burning of blubber in lamps, the wearing of snow goggles, etc. Conclusion is offered that the ecological adaptations of marginal peoples reveal an astonishing inventiveness, and the religious, magical, and social aspects of their cultures exhibit comparable heterogeneity.

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30542. LOWIE, ROBERT HARRY, 1883-. A note on Lapp culture history. (Southwestern journal of anthropology, 1945. v. 1, no. 4, p. 447-54) 9 refs.

Contains discussion on the Lapp economy and on their social organization depending upon the forms of production. A question is raised as to how old reindeer breeding might be among the Lapps, and how numerous were their herds, on the evidence of historical sources and Swedish tax lists. It is concluded that into the 18th century the Lapps were for the most part hunters and fishermen. Their social arrangements in the pre-pastoral period, the communal and personal property, the status of hired workers and women are sketched. Changes involved in their transformation into large-scale stock-breeders are briefly touched upon.

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LOWREY, ROBERT D., see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. Aug. 1951. No. 27694.

LOWRY, OLIVER HOWE, 1910-, see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

30543. LOZANOVA, A. N. Fol'klornaia rabota v Institute narodov Severa, Leningrad. (Sovetskii fol'klor, 1936, no. 4-5, p. 434) **Title tr.:** The folkloristic work at the Institute of the Northern Peoples in Leningrad.

Contains short notes on teaching and research activities, under leadership of Prof. N. P. Andreev, dealing with folklore of the Tungus, Koryaks, Samoyeds, and Ostyaks. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LUCAS, DANIEL S., see Cardon, P. V., and D. S. Lukas. Changes cardiac output. 1953. No. 28450.

30544. LUCIER, CHARLES. Some aspects of animal ceremonialism among the Buckland Eskimo. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 227-28)

Contains notes on the game increase ceremony using carved animal figures, as it was practiced in the 19th century by the Kungyikmyut of the Buckland River and by other Eskimo tribes about Kotzebue Sound. Suggestion is made that it "has considerable historical depth in the Kotzebue—Point Hope area".

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30545. LUCKNER, HERBERT, and others. Über die Abhängigkeit körperlicher Höchstleistungen von geringen Unterschieden des Atmosphärischen Druckes. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1951. v. 253, no. 4-5, p. 371-79, illus., table) 3 refs. *Other authors:* Rudolf Mond and Anton Rauch. **Title tr.:** The dependence of body top-performances on small differences in atmospheric pressure.

Contains an examination of an idea held in racing circles that the performance of horses in Munich is considerably lower than in Berlin or Hamburg. A mathematical evaluation of considerable racing material showed a clear-cut, linear dependence of racing performance on barometric pressure.

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30546. LUDVIGSEN, KAI. Dansk Røde Kors' arbejde i Grønland. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951, p. 96-103, illus.) **Title tr.:** Activities of the Danish Red Cross in Greenland.

Medical doctor's account of public information, social work, distribution of clothing and amenities (rather than cash) etc., undertaken by the Red Cross. The main problems are dealt with by construction of two homes for orphans,

courses in first aid, and possible vaccination against tuberculosis. Construction of state homes for old people is planned.

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30547. LUDWIN, ISADORE. Survival of tumor material after freezing at -79° C. (*Biodynamica*, June 1951. v. 7, no. 131, p. 53-55) 4 refs.

Contains a preliminary report on experiments with mashed mouse adenocarcinomas Marsh and drbB, frozen for several hours at -79° C. After thawing the material was diluted and injected into the yolk sacks of embryonated hens' eggs; seven cases of egg-grown mouse tumors resulted.

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30548. LUETKENS, ULRICH. Über Erfrierungen. (*Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift*, Feb. 25, 1944. Jahrg. 91, no. 7-8, p. 87-88) 5 refs. *Title tr.*: On frostbite.

Contains an account of the degrees and symptoms of frostbite, and a discussion and evaluation of three therapeutic procedures: (1) local application of sulfonamide; (2) method of multiple incisions; (3) copper sulphate baths, the third employed by author. The value and limitations of the last are discussed.

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30549. LUETKENS, ULRICH. Zur konservativen Behandlung der Erfrierungen 2. und 3. Grades. (*Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie*, Sept. 1943. Bd. 258, no. 3-5, p. 293-300) 2 refs. *Title tr.*: On conservative treatment of 2nd and 3rd degree frostbite.

Contains a report on the beneficial effects of warm baths of copper sulphate solution in chilblains and some cases of second and third degree frostbite. In the latter, hastening of demarcation and granulation were observed. The biological and pharmacological role of copper is also discussed. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Oct. 1944, v. 5, p. 91.

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30550. LUFT, ULRICH C. Kälte und Kälteschutz im Hochgebirge. Die Erfahrungen der Himalaja-Expeditionen. (*Zentralblatt für Chirurgie*, 1942. Jahrg. 69, nr. 4-5, p. 1775-79, fig.) 9 refs. *Title tr.*: Cold and protection against cold in high mountains. Experiences of the Himalaya Expedition.

Deals with the conditions in high mountains favoring heat loss; general hypothermia, its causes, symptoms and

victims among mountaineers; frostbite, its causes and victims; therapy and prevention of cold injuries.

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LUFT, ULRICH C., see also Pichotka, J., and others. Influence hypoxia cold injury. 1951. No. 31298.

30551. LUGEON, JEAN, 1898- L'éclipse de soleil du 31 août 1932 et le sondage par les parasites atmosphériques. (*Académie des Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus*, Nov. 7, 1932. v. 195, p. 817-19, illus.) *Title tr.*: The solar eclipse of Aug. 31, 1932, and soundings by means of atmospheric parasites.

"By comparing records from sferics recorders installed by the author during the Polar Year at Jablonna (near Warsaw), at Tromsø, Norway and on Bear Island [Svalbard] during the eclipse of Aug. 31, 1932, it is established in both a positive and a negative manner that the grazing rays of the sun just striking the ionosphere mark the time of ending or beginning of strong sferics reception from sources thousands of miles distant. The sources in this case were from the U. S. A. and they were clearly received during eclipse only at Jablonna which lay in right geometric path for the eclipse influence to be felt, but not at the Norwegian or Bear Island stations. The eclipse effect is similar to sunset effect."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1324.

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30552. LUGEON, JEAN, 1898- Les parasites atmosphériques polaires. (*Académie des Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus*, May 7, 1934. v. 198, p. 1712-14)

Title tr.: Polar atmospheric parasites.

"Comparison of diurnal and seasonal frequencies of sferics received at Bear Island [Svalbard], Tromsø [Norway] and Jablonna (near Warsaw) during the polar day, twilight, or night substantiates the author's theory of the twilight effect on the ionosphere and hence on its reflecting power for sferics sources from a great distance during the ordinary day and night. In summer, however, an unexplained high frequency of sferics was recorded in the polar region."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1326.

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30553. LUGEON, JEAN, 1898- Sur la nécessité d'une station polaire

permanente d'observations radiométéorologiques pour les services de prévision du temps, suivi d'un appendice donnant la description sommaire des atmoradiographes et radiogoniographes. Warsaw, 1935. 96 p. 65 illus. incl. 2 fold. plates. refs. **Title tr.:** The necessity of a permanent polar station for radiometeorological observations for weather forecasting, with an appendix giving a general description of atmoradiographs and radiogoniographs.

"This carefully prepared review is a principal source of information on sferics research as applied to weather forecasting. The appearance and regime of 'atmospheric parasites' in relation to fronts and thunderstorm regions is described for the North Atlantic and Europe, emphasizing observations in the Arctic. The author's network reached from 30° N. to 75° N. (Bear Island [Svalbard]). The effect of auroras is shown and the detection of polar and subpolar atmospherics discussed. A 'terminatogram' is proposed, giving the time of sunrise and sunset for all points of the ionosphere on the whole earth. A program for a polar radiometeorological station is outlined. The appendix presents circuit diagrams, photos, a detailed description of the necessary equipment and a list of 37 papers by the author between 1920 and 1934."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Nov. 1953, v. 4, no. 11, p. 1327. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LUKANOV, A. F., see Kaz, B. L., and A. F. Lukanov. K voprosy lechebnoi pomoshehi ot morozheniia kh. 1942. No. 29996.

LUKICHEVA, A. N., see Sochava, V. N., and others. Obshchie cherty geog. lesnoi rastitel'nosti. 1953. No. 32149.

30554. LUND, SØREN JENSEN, 1905- Marine algae from Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord in eastern North Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1951. 26 p. illus., text map, table. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 128, nr. 4) 25 refs.

Contains full descriptions of 21 species and one non-determinable species collected during the Danish Peary Land Expedition, 1947-50, from an arm of Independence Fjord. Table gives occurrence, approx. northern limit in East Greenland, and other arctic areas where the Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord algae are found. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30555. LUNDBERG, ANDERS. On the effect of temperature on the depolarization of frog nerve fibres. (Acta physiologica Scandinavica, June 15, 1951, v. 22, fasc. 4, p. 348-64, illus.) 11 refs.

Contains a comparative study on the depolarizing effects, at room and at low temperature, of: potassium, rubidium, ammonium, lithium, iodoacetamide, and veratrine, carbon dioxide and anoxia.

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30556. LUNDBORG, HERMAN BERNHARD, 1868-1943. Racial structure of the Finns of the northernmost part of Sweden; a short analysis and a preliminary survey. (Hereditas, 1923. Bd. 4, häft. 1, p. 125-32, diagrs., sketch map)

Contains a study of the population of Norrbotten, the most variable of all provinces of Sweden. Tabular data are given on (1) population increase during 1870-1920, and the numbers of Swedish, Finnish and Lappish inhabitants; (2) color of eyes (male); (3) cephalic index (male); (4) morphological facial index (male). The Nordic and Lappic races together form about 60 percent of the population. The pure Finnish component is somewhat greater than either of the other two: it amounts to about 40 percent. **Copy seen:** MH-BL.

30557. LUNDBORG, HERMAN BERNHARD, 1868-1943, and S. G. W. WAHLUND. Rassenverhältnisse im nördlichsten Sverige (Schweden); kurze Übersicht. (Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie, 1934. Bd. 34, p. 232-43, 3 tables, map on plate) **Title tr.:** The racial situation in the northernmost Sweden; a short review.

Contains anthropological sketch of Sweden's northern province, Norrbottens Län, inhabited by Lapps (4,000 in 1920), Finns (29,000), and Swedes (115,600). The racial characteristic of the Lapps, their origin and migration in Scandinavia is outlined. The racial influence of Lapps upon the settled population of Lapland, i. e. Swedes and Finns, is considerable. The Finns mostly belong to the East European race, and the Swedes to the Nordic. An investigation was carried out on 10,173 school children (6,936 Swedish, 2,631 Finnish, and 606 Lappish) 7-14 years of age. Their pigmentation of eyes, and length-breadth index of head are evaluated. One-third of the Lappish children have fair eyes, indicating the influence of the Nordic or East Baltic

race. The percentage of dark-eyed Swedish and Finnish children is 21.7 and 26.8 respectively, indicating the possible Lappish influence.

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LUNDQUIST, GEORGE A., *see* Dichtel, W. J., and G. A. Lundquist. An investigation into the physical and electrical characteristics of sea ice. Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

LUNDQVIST, GÖSTA. 1894- , *see* Berg, G., and others. Finds skis Swedish bogs. 1950. No. 28079.

30558. LUNDSTEEN, P. H. Kong Frederiks og Dronning Ingrid's møde med Grønland. (Grønland, 1952?, hefte 1, p. 4-7, illus.) *Title tr.*: King Frederik's and Queen Ingrid's meeting with Greenland.

Contains a popular description of their Majesties' visit to Greenland in summer 1952. Their democratic attitude, interest in social welfare and in improved living conditions confirmed Greenlanders' in a feeling solidarity with Denmark.

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30559. LUPANOVA, N. P. Bazal'ticheskaia rogovalia obmanka i avgit, iz monchikita Khibin. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy. 1934, v. 6, p. 53-64, plate 1) *Title tr.*: Basaltic hornblende and augite from the monchikite of Khibiny.

Contains the results of quantitative mineralogical and chemical analyses of hornblende and augite in monchikite outcrops in the northwestern section of Khibiny Mts. in Kola Peninsula, found by a geological party of the Arctic Institute U.S.S.R. in the summer of 1930. Summary in English.

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30560. LUSENA, C. V., and W. H. COOK. Ice propagation in systems of biological interest, I. Effect of membranes and solutes in a model cell system. (Archives of biochemistry and biophysics, Sept. 1953. v. 46, no. 1, p. 232-40, illus., tables) 6 refs.

Membranes permeable to liquids were found to be either permeable, partly permeable or impermeable to growing ice crystals. These differences are not related to the moisture content of the membranes but depend on porosity and composition of the membrane, rate of cooling,

and the properties and concentration of the solute in the aqueous phase.

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LUTZ, HAROLD JOHN, 1900- . Ecological effects of forest fires in the interior of Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

LUTZ, HAROLD JOHN, 1900- , *see also* Taylor, R. F. Forest research Alaska interior. 1953. No. 32394.

LUTZ, HAROLD JOHN, 1900- , *see also* U. S. Forest Service. Alaska Forest Research Center. Technical notes, 1-22. 1949-53. No. 32621.

30561. LUTZ, WOLFGANG. Die Bedeutung der künstlichen Atmung für die Wiederbelebung nach tiefer Auskühlung. (Wiener Zeitschrift für Innere Medizin und ihre Grenzgebiete, Jan. 1951. Jahrg. 32, Heft 1, p. 36-41, 2 tables) 8 refs.

Title tr.: The significance of artificial respiration for resuscitation following extreme hypothermia.

Contains a brief review of recent studies with animals of the causes of death in hypothermia, and the physiology and effects of quick rewarming. On the basis of this material, the author recommends, in all cases, early and quick rewarming, preferably in a bath; if body temperature fell below 30° C. or respiratory disturbances occurred—artificial respiration; in cases of stoppage of heartbeat, or deterioration after resuscitation had already occurred—anti-shock treatment.

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30562. LUTZ, WOLFGANG. Elektrokardiographische Beobachtungen bei Auskühlung des Warmblüters. (Zeitschrift für Kreislaufforschung, Dec. 1944. Jahrg. 36, Heft 22-24, p. 625-40, 6 illus., table) 30 refs. *Title tr.*: Electrocardiographic observations in a hypothermic warm-blooded animal.

Contains an electrocardiographic study of guinea pigs made hypothermic in cold water, with some simultaneously exposed to high oxygen pressure; rectal temperatures were also registered. Electrocardiographic changes and the factors causing them are closely analyzed. It is concluded that damage to the organism is caused during rewarming after the heart stopped, and is due to oxygen deficiency. Cold *per se* is not considered an inade-

quate condition for the cells of the animal.

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30563. LUTZ, WOLFGANG. Die experimentelle Verkaltblüterung des Warmblüters; ein Beitrag zum Mechanismus des Kältetodes. (Klinische Wochenschrift, 1943. Bd. 22, No. 48-51, p. 727-33, 7 fig., 3 tables) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Experimental transformation of the warm-blooded into cold-blooded animal; mechanism of death due to cold.

Contains a study on the role of oxygen deficiency in death due to hypothermia, made largely on rabbits; It was found that with drop of temperature, the behavior of mammalian hemoglobin changes fundamentally from that of cold-blooded animals, so that not enough oxygen is available at low temperatures for cellular respiration. Thus death due to cold is fundamentally a death due to lack of oxygen in the organism. Abstracted by F. C. MacIntosh in Bulletin of war medicine, Nov. 1944, v. 5, p. 166-67.

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30564. LUTZ, WOLFGANG. Neue Wege bei der Wiederbelebung Erfrorener. (Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift, June 1949. Jahrg. 99, nr. 25-26, p. 287-89) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** New methods for resuscitation of victims of hypothermia.

Contains a review of research on the physiology of hypothermia, revival, and immediate therapy; followed by a summary of methods to be applied, viz.: (1) rapid rewarming of the body, preferably in a bath with a temperature rising from 40° to 45° C.; (2) artificial respiration, when necessary; (3) in cases of actual or impending stoppage of heartbeat, injections of antihistamine, and plasma infusions.

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30565. LUTZ, WOLFGANG. Über Wesen und Ursache des Herzstillstandes bei Auskühlung. (Zeitschrift für Kreislauf-forschung, June 1948. Bd. 37, Heft 11-12, p. 314-21, 3 illus., table) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Nature and cause of cardiac arrest in hypothermia.

Contains a further study on the causes of heart stoppage in laboratory animals, especially at temperatures below 15° C. In addition to oxygen deficiency observed above this temperature and caused by lowered oxygen tension of Hb, a disturbance in the oxygen supply of the cells takes place at temperatures below 15° C. The latter is considered to be

produced by solidification of the lipids in the cell membrane. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30566. LUTZ, WOLFGANG. Die Überwindung des Kältetodes. (Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin, 1950. Bd. 115, (Schluss-) Heft 6, p. 615-37, 6 illus., 3 tables) 38 refs. **Title tr.:** Surmounting death from cold.

Contains a review and further studies (with guinea pigs) on the causes of mammalian death at low temperatures; types of "death" (apparent death, early death, late death); and experiments of revival from the various degrees of death (by antishock therapy, artificial respiration, etc.). About 9 percent of animals whose heart stopped for as long as 72 minutes and their core temperature sank to 0°-1° C., were permanently revived and did not show any injury.

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30567. LUTZ, WOLFGANG. Zur Temperaturabhängigkeit des Erregungsvorganges im Herzen. (Zeitschrift für Kreislaufforschung 1948. Bd. 37 Heft 9-10, p. 266-72 8 fig.) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** The temperature-dependence of the cardiac excitation process.

Contains a report on measurements on frequency of heartbeat, transmission and excitation time in the heart of rabbits made hypothermic in water of 0° C. The rectal temperature, and in some animals, heart temperatures were recorded during observations. The findings are mathematically evaluated.

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30568. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **J. F. KEANE.** Comparative efficiency of ethylene glycol, glucose and sodium chloride in protecting tissues against freezing injury. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1952. v. 7, no. 139, p. 119-21, 3 tables) 4 refs.

Contains a study on the protective action of these substances on pieces of chicken embryo hearts frozen in liquid nitrogen. As judged from subsequent growth, ethylene glycol gave better protection than the two other media which were also injurious in rapid dehydration. When treated with ethylene glycol tissues were equally immune against the effects of rapid and of slow freezing and rewarming.

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30569. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. C. HARTUNG.** Death by divitrification in the nematode *An-*

guillula aceti. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1941. v. 3, no. 76, p. 363-67, table)

Contains a report on experiments with "vinegar eels" vitrified in liquid air and subsequently exposed to temperatures of -5° to -50° C. Exposure to cold of -5° to -39° C. for one minute was always fatal, whilst that of -43° C. to -50° C. for as long as 30 minutes resulted in revival. Mortality increased rapidly at the temperature range of -39° to -43° C. and is believed to be due to devitrification of some essential constituent of the body at these temperatures.

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30570. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. P. GEHENIO**. The double freezing point of living tissues. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1937. No. 30, p. 1-23, 11 fig.) 7 refs.

Contains a study on the freezing of living and dead potato tissue, in soaked or dried condition, with various cooling velocities and with various thermal gradients through the material. The double freezing point was obtained only with living material. Freezing to a temperature immediately below the first freezing point did not kill the tissue. Soaking induced the double freezing point, drying suppressed it. Other characteristics of living and dead, soaked and dried tissue during freezing, were observed and the conclusion drawn that water exists in living matter in four states, and four theories on the double freezing are discussed.

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30571. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. P. GEHENIO**. Effect of glycerol in limiting ice formation in tissues subjected to low temperatures. (Biodynamica, Dec. 1952. v. 7, no. 138, p. 107-118, 3 fig., table) 8 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with small pieces of chick embryo heart bathed in 30 percent glycerol prior to being frozen to -30° C. When thawed these produced good growth in tissue culture. Supplementary experiments with large pieces of muscle tissue, treated with 30 percent, 60 percent and pure glycerol prior to being frozen, suggested that the protective action of glycerol results from a combination of easy penetration into the tissues, low toxicity, efficient binding of water and low eutectic temperature.

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30572. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **G. GALOS**. The effect

of the rate of cooling on the freezing point of living tissues. (Biodynamica, Oct. 1940. v. 3, no. 65, p. 157-69, 5 fig.) 9 refs.

Contains an account on experiments with potato tissue over a wide range of cooling velocities, aiming to elucidate whether it is possible to obtain with living tissue freezing points comparable with those of dead tissue. The results suggest that this may be possible by using very low cooling velocities (five degrees per hour, or less).

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30573. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-. Effects of ultra-rapid and of slow freezing and thawing on mammalian erythrocytes. (Biodynamica, May 1949. v. 6, no. 121, p. 217-23, fig.)

Contains a report on experiments with smears of oxalated ox blood. When rapidly cooled and rewarmed, about 72 percent of the cells remained intact; slow cooling and/or rewarming left only about four percent of the corpuscles intact. Leaving smears for two hours in liquid nitrogen had the same effect as leaving them for ten seconds. The experiments indicate that it is the formation of ice crystals within the erythrocytes which produces the damage to the cells.

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30574. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **L. J. MENZ**. Hemolytic effect of freezing at near-zero temperatures. (Biodynamica, May 1951. v. 7, no. 129, p. 25-39, 3 fig., table) 11 refs.

Contains a study on the effect of freezing on oxalated ox blood. There is practically no hemolysis when the blood stays at or near the freezing point, and very little when the temperature is lowered to -3° C. Hemolysis increases gradually as the temperature drops from -3° to -8° C. and an increasing amount of ice is formed. Hemolysis does not take place until more than 75 percent of the water of the blood has changed into ice; it becomes intense when 85 percent to 92 percent of it freezes. The way in which the ice may cause damage to the red cells is discussed.

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30575. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. P. GEHENIO**. Life and death at low temperatures. Normandy, Mo., Biodynamica, 1940. 341 p. illus., diags. (A Series of monographs on general physiology, ed. by B. J. Luyet. No. 1)

Contains a study "of the preservation of life and of the mechanism of death at low temperature." The consecutive parts deal with: (1) The lower limit of vital temperatures in intracellulars (vitamins, enzymes, viruses, etc.); monocellulars; germ cells, spores and seeds; isolated cells and tissues, and in higher plants and animals. (2) Physical states of protoplasm at low temperatures: freezing, the frozen state and melting; supercooling and the supercooled state; the vitreous state, vitrification, devitrification and vitromelting. (3) The mechanism of injury and death by low temperature: action of cold without ice formation and with ice formation. References follow each part, and a general bibliography chronologically arranged (1736-1939), is appended (p. 296-328). The text without this bibliography was published in *Biodynamica*, no. 33, 1938; no. 48, 1939; and no. 60, 1940.

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30576. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. P. GEHENIO.** The lower limit of vital temperatures; a review. (*Biodynamica*, Apr. 1938. No. 33, p. 1-92) about 168 refs.

Contains an extensive review of the literature, and the problem of survival of organisms (including their components and products) at low temperatures. The following are considered: vitamins, enzymes, hormones; venom; toxins; serum components; viruses, etc.; numerous protophyta and protozoa; germ cells, spores, seeds; isolated cells and tissues of plants and animals; multicellular plants and animals. According to their resistance to cold the organisms are classified into three groups and a general conclusion tentatively proposed, viz., that, with a few exceptions of organisms which are affected by above-zero temperatures "all the plants, animals, tissues or cells either die in the neighborhood of their freezing point or are not killed at all by any low temperature."

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30577. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. P. GEHENIO.** The mechanism of injury and death by low temperature; a review. (*Biodynamica*, 1940. v. 3, no. 60, p. 31-99, 2 fig., 4 tables) about 135 refs.

Contains a review of the ideas on the causes of death by low temperature, specifically protoplasmic and cellular death. Among the physical and chemical

changes which may cause death by freezing, the most important mentioned in the literature are: precipitation, denaturation or coagulation of proteins; ionic dissociation; loss of water-binding properties; synergetic release of water; destruction of some protein-calcium complex; mechanical injury by the ice crystals; lack of vital energy due to low temperature, etc. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30578. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. C. GIBBS.** On the mechanism of congelation and of death in the rapid freezing of epidermal plant cells. (*Biodynamica*, Aug. 1937. No. 25, p. 1-18, 7 fig., plate)

Contains a microscopic study of the mechanism of formation and melting of the ice in cells of onion epidermis, the cytoplasmic changes induced by freezing and the stages in the destruction of semi-permeability during death. The cytoplasm of rapid frozen cells is coagulated but its pattern and consistency after coagulation differ from heat-coagulated cytoplasm. Slow thawing did not save the frozen cells. Various characteristics of the thawed cells are also discussed as well as the causes of death in the frozen cells. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30579. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **F. GONZALES.** Protective action of glycerol against freezing injury in embryonic tissues of chick. (*Biodynamica*, Dec. 1952. v. 7, no. 137, p. 101-106, 2 fig.) 8 refs.

Contains an account on experiments with pieces of embryo chicken heart of about 1mm.³. When bathed for one minute in 60 percent glycerol, frozen in liquid nitrogen and rewarmed in Ringer's at room temperature, they produced abundant growth in tissue culture. Omission of the glycerol bath before freezing produced no growth. The treatment with glycerol apparently reduced the amount of ice formed in the frozen tissue. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30580. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **A. GOMEZ.** Solutions of high devitrification point and their relation to the "dangerous" low-temperature range. (*Biodynamica*, Dec. 1947. v. 6, no. 115, p. 151-57, fig.) 6 refs.

Contains a report on observations with solutions of starch and of high molecular weight amyloextrin. When vitrified at -77° C. and then rewarmed, they were

found to crystallize at a temperature of about -6°C . This behavior may explain the fact that some organisms escape injury more readily than others when passing the "dangerous" range of temperature on being rewarmed.

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30581. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **S. M. GRELL**. A study with the ultracentrifuge of the mechanism of death in frozen cells. (*Biodynamica*, Dec. 1936. No. 23, p. 1-16, 4 fig., 4 plates) 6 refs.

Contains a microscopic study of onion root tips centrifuged at about 23,000 g. in the living state, or after being heated or frozen and then fixed, sectioned and stained. Cells killed by heating were coagulated and showed no displacement of their contents. In frozen cells the constituents are more readily stratified than in vivo, suggesting a more fluid condition; nuclei and the vacuole also assume characteristic aspects. The process of cellular death by freezing is discussed on the basis of these findings.

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30582. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. C. HARTUNG**. Survival of *Anguilla aceti* after solidification in liquid air. (*Biodynamica*, Dec. 1941. v. 3, no. 75, p. 353-62) 7 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with the nematode usually called "vinegar eel" rapidly frozen in liquid air (-190°C). When partially dehydrated in 30 percent ethylene glycol prior to freezing, about 80 percent remained alive after rapid rewarming; slow rewarming resulted in 100 percent dead; when partial dehydration was omitted only about 10 percent survived. The revived worms, were in all cases injured and lived only five-six hours.

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30583. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **F. GONZALES**. Survival of cells in embryonic heart of chick after freezing. (*Biodynamica*, Dec. 1951. v. 7, no. 133, p. 61-66) 6 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with pieces of chick embryo heart, of about 0.3 mm. diameter, partly dehydrated in a 30 percent solution of ethylene glycol and rapidly frozen by immersion in liquid nitrogen. When quickly rewarmed in Ringer's at room temperature, the pieces produced abundant cell growth in plasma-embryo extract - Earle's solution.

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30584. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, and **M. P. GEHENIO**. Thermo-electric recording of vitrification and crystallization in ultra-rapid cooling of protoplasm. (*Biodynamica*, May 1947. v. 6, no. 110, p. 93-100, 2 fig.)

*Contains observations on small pieces of the slime mold *Physarium polycephalum* with and without full water content, cooled at a rate of 500°C . per second. A marked crystallization plateau in cooling curves, in material with full water content was recorded, and retardation of cooling curves with material of lower water contents observed. Comparisons with graphs from 50 percent sucrose solutions suggest that the amount of crystallizing water drops to very small values when the water content in the slime mold decreases from 85 percent to 50 percent.*

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30585. LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-. The vitrification of organic colloids and of protoplasm. (*Biodynamica*, Dec. 1937. No. 29, p. 1-14, fig.) 6 refs.

Contains a study of vitrification and vitrified gelatin gels, fresh albumen, and protoplasm (privet leaves). The vitreous state was obtained by immersion in liquid air. An approximation determination of the zone of crystallization temperatures showed that it does not extend below -15°C . Increasing water content in gelatin gels made their vitrification more difficult. The significance, theoretical and practical, of vitrification of living matter is also discussed.

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LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, see also Gehenio, M. P., and B. J. Luyet. Effect light reproductive processes mycetozoon. 1951. No. 29213.

LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, see also Gehenio, M. P., and B. J. Luyet. Effect prelim. dehydration survival vinegar eels. 1951. No. 29212.

LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, see also Gehenio, M. P., and B. J. Luyet. Improved method survival vinegar eels low temp. 1947. No. 29215.

LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, see also Gonzales, F., and B. J. Luyet. Resumption of heart-beat in chick embryo frozen. 1950. No. 29326.

LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, see also Grand, N. G., and others. Trans-

plantability mouse adenocarcinoma frozen. 1952. No. 29363.

LUYET, BASILE JOSEPH, 1897-, see also Lockett, M. C., and B. J. Luyet. Survival frozen seeds, water content. 1951. No. 30520.

30586. LUZANSKI, N. Hvordan Wegener målte innlandsisen på Grønland. (Teknisk ukeblad, 1932. v. 79, p. 388-89, diagr.) *Title tr.*: How Wegener measured the icecap in Greenland.

"Seismological means of measuring the thickness of inland ice are described. Explosions are set off, causing vibrations which penetrate the ice at a certain velocity. The direct and reflected waves are recorded on a seismograph. The depth of the icecap may be calculated from the time between observations of the direct and reflected waves, and the distance from the explosion location to the seismograph."—SIPRE. This work was carried out at Eismitte, the icecap station of the expedition of 1929 and 1930-31, organized and directed till his death by Alfred Wegener.

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30587. L'VOV, A. K. Kul'turnye bazy na Severe. (Sovetskaiā Aziā, 1926, v. 2, no. 3, p. 28-37) *Title tr.*: Cultural bases in the North.

Description of the main features of organization of five cultural bases planned in 1925 for the far North, to provide economic, technical, medical and veterinary aid, to promote adaptation to modern ways and education among the aborigines, and for scientific research. Geographical distribution and trades of Samoyeds, Tungus, Koryaks and Chukchis are mentioned in footnotes.

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LYMAN, P., see Chatfield, P. O., and others. Physiol. adaptation to cold, peripheral nerve. 1953. No. 28489.

LYNCH, JAMES ERIC, 1892-, see Van Cleave, H. J., and J. E. Lynch. Circumpolar distrib. *Neoechinorhinus rutili*. 1950. No. 32688.

30588. LYNGE, AVGO. Rypeår i Grønland. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951, p. 137-40, illus.) *Title tr.*: Ptarmigan years in Greenland.

The unusual number of ptarmigan in Greenland 1948/49-1950/51 is attributed to improved climatic conditions.

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LYNGE, BERNT, 1884-1942, see Thomson, J. W. Lichens 1, W. Hudson's B. 1953. No. 32451.

LYNGE, BERNT, 1884-1942, see also Thor, T. S. T. Neue Beitr. z. invertierten Fauna. 1934. No. 32454.

30589. LYNGE, CLAUD. Traek af erhvers forholdene i Julianehaab-distriktet omkring 1950. (Grønlands Årsskrift, 1952. p. 25-30, port.) *Title tr.*: Features of the state of trade in the Julianehaab Distrikt about 1950.

Contains account of the indigenous trades of the district: seal hunting, somewhat reduced by climatic change, is the preferred work of the people, and sealing equipment (listed) shows considerable improvement over that of 1920. Fishing could be improved by more systematic effort. Sheep-farming started in 1915 with 235 animals, increased to 21,120 by 1948, but was reduced by 50 percent during the severe winter of 1948/49. Data on livestock for 1948-50 are given, and improvement in agriculture noted. The majority of the District's 4,500 inhabitants are said to be dependent now on a monetary economy.

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30590. LYON, P. A. New highway to Alaska. (Pacific builder and engineer, Jan. 1952. v. 58, p. 70-72, illus., map)

Contains outline of the proposal of Donald McDonald, the "father" of the Alaska Highway, for construction of a 550-mile road from the end of the Caribou Highway at Fort St. James to Atlin in British Columbia. This would link Fairbanks, Alaska, through Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and Prince George, B. C., to Seattle; and reduce the present distance (Fairbanks-Seattle) from 3400 mi. to 1900 mi. Other advantages, costs and some details of the scheme are discussed. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30591. LYON, THOBURN C. Transpolar celestial for high speed navigation. (International hydrographic review, Nov. 1952. v. 29, no. 2, p. 142-43)

Contains a discussion of a celestial computer for the polar regions, adaptable to any star or to sun, moon, or planets. "Its chief limitations as to accuracy are (1) the limitation imposed by the scale selected for the work; and (2) the mechanical accuracy with which the various parts are assembled." It consists of a stereographic projection of the polar

region to which are fitted two or more templates, one for each of the astronomical bodies observed. The templates and method of use are described. Advantages of the method are speed and the fact that no computation or plotting is required. A similar method is described by C. Chavanier *Diagrams* . . . 1952, q. v. **Copy seen:** DLC.

LYONS, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, 1916-, see Gault, H. R., and others. Reconnaissance radioactive deposits Seward Pen., Alaska. 1953. No. 29205.

30592. M., V. Kola. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 1, p. 10-12) **Title tr.:** Kola. Contains a popular description of the results of geological exploration on Kola Peninsula in spring 1932. Iron ore was found and its resources estimated at 500 million tons. Copper, rare earths (molybdenum, vanadium, thorium and others), highly refractory minerals as kainite and sillimanite, abrasive minerals and building materials were also discovered. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MÄRTENSSON, OLLE, see Hedberg, O., and others. Botanical investigations of the Pältsa region of northernmost Sweden. 1952. No. 29586.

30593. MacBRIDE, WILLIAM D. Yukon stage line. (Beaver, June 1953. Outfit 284, no. 1, p. 43-54, illus., sketch map)

Contains a popular account of the old "Overland Trail" in Yukon Territory between Whitehorse and Dawson, opened in 1902, with special mention of the Royal Mail stages that used it.

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McCALL, STORRS, 1932?-, see Kennedy, C. Cannibal cod arctic lake. 1953. No. 30015.

McCANCE, R. A., see Cort, J. H., and R. A. McCance. Neural control shivering. 1953. No. 28624.

MacCARTHY, GERALD RALEIGH, 1897-. Geothermal studies in Northern Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30594. MacCARTHY, GERALD RALEIGH, 1897-. Recent changes in the shoreline near Point Barrow, Alaska. (Arctic, Mar. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 44-51, illus. table, map)

Contains a study of the shoreline, its

erosion and factors causing it along a stretch of some 30 miles southwest and southeast of Point Barrow. The rapid changes in shoreline configuration, especially at "Nuwuk" the triangulation station at the tip of Point Barrow, and along the south shore of Elson Lagoon were found to be not the result of vigorous action of waves or currents, but due to the presence of ground ice along the shores, which when thawing during the brief summer is easily removed even by feeble sea action. Author's observations were made while at Arctic Research Laboratory at Barrow, engaged in a geothermal project. Bibliographical footnotes. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

30595. McCARTHY, KEITH R. The steward of "Sewards Folly." (American forest, Apr. 1953. v. 59, no. 4, p. 8-9, 41-45, illus.)

Contains a biographical sketch of B. Frank Heintzleman, a career forester appointed Governor of Alaska, 1953; also information on the new pulp mill near Ketchikan, projected industries, water power plants; oil prospecting; resorts, etc. **Copy seen:** DA.

30596. McCLELLAN, CATHARINE, 1921-. The inland Tlingit. (In: *Asia and North America, trans-Pacific contacts*, pub. as: Society for American archaeology. Memoirs, no. 9; supplement to American antiquity, Jan. 1953, v. 18, no. 3, pt. 2, p. 47-52, map)

Contains description of mode of life and social organization of three less-known Tlingit-speaking bands at Carcross, Lake Atlin and Lake Teslin in the interior of northern British Columbia and of southern Yukon Territory (see map). The author did field work among these people in 1948, 1949 and 1951. She discusses distinctions made between them and the coastal Tlingits.

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30597. McCLELLAND, W. R. Notes on antimony deposits and occurrences in Canada. Ottawa, Apr. 1950. 20 p. Mimeographed. (Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys. Mines Branch. Memorandum series, no. 108) 28 refs.

Includes note (p. 16-18) on deposits of stibnite in the Wheaton River, Mayo, and Dawson regions, Yukon, and on Clan Lake north of Yellowknife, Mackenzie District. Percentages of antimony are given. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30598. McCLELLAND, W. R. Survey of the copper resources of Canada. Ottawa, Apr. 1951. 88 p. 2 text maps, 3 graphs, 5 tables. Mimeographed. (Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys. Mines Branch. Memorandum series, no. 113) 121 refs.

Includes note (p. 79-81) on occurrence and development (if any) of copper deposits in the Whitehorse region, Yukon; Outpost Islands and Taltheilei Narrows, Great Slave Lake; and Rankin Inlet, northwest coast of Hudson Bay. Percentages of copper and other metals in deposits are given. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30599. McCLELLAND, W. R. Tin in Canada: occurrences and uses. Ottawa, 1952. 18 p. text map, 3 tables. Mimeographed. (Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys. Mines Branch. Memorandum series, no. 125) 9 refs.

Includes note (p. 12-13) on tin occurrences in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Cassiterite has been reported in placer gravels of creeks of the Klondike River and Mayo districts, Yukon Territory, and from pegmatite deposits in the Thompson, Sproul, and Blatchford Lakes areas of the Yellowknife region, Mackenzie District. **Copy seen:** DGS.

McCOLLUM, ERNEST L. The Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory at Fairbanks. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

McCOLLUM, ERNEST L. The psychological aspects of arctic and subarctic living. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30600. McCREA, F., and others. Case of frostbite; loss of all toes. (Indiana University Medical Center. Quarterly bulletin, Jan. 1947. v. 9, p. 16-18) *Other authors:* W. Woods and F. Taylor.

Contains presentation of a case, male, white, aged 40, with ulcerative complications following amputation due to frostbite. Sympathectomy produced good results. The case, this and other therapies are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

MacCURDY, GEORGE GRANT, 1863-, *see* International Symposium on Early Man. Early man. 1937. No. 29791.

30601. McDEVITT, ELLEN, and others. Vitamin status of the population of the west coast of Newfoundland with emphasis on vitamin C. (Annals of internal

medicine, Jan. 1944. v. 20, p. 1-11, 2 fig., 7 tables) 10 refs. *Other authors:* M. A. Dove, R. F. Dove, and I. S. Wright.

Contains a report on a survey conducted during a period of one year (1942-43) on the effects of "prolonged deprivation of normal dietary intake of vitamins." The subjects comprised some 600 families (about 3600 individuals) in a sixty-mile coastal area near Bonne Bay, Newfoundland. The social, economic, occupational and dietary background is given; the vitamin C status was studied chemically and clinically and showed a seasonal variation, paralleled by the availability of this vitamin in the diet; capillary fragility and hemoglobin levels are also discussed; vitamin B studies showed a high percentage of deficiencies of a multiple character.

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30601A. MACDONALD, ARTHUR. Aircraft versus Arctic. (Canadian aviation, May 1950. v. 23, p. 16-17, 66, 68, illus.)

Describes the work of the Winter Experimental Establishment (WEE) of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) at Edmonton, Alberta, in the investigation of the operation and maintenance of aircraft under conditions of the extreme cold of arctic and subarctic regions. Problems discussed include cold starting, engine operation, cabin heating, air frames, and jet engines. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30602. McDONALD, D. C. Mining at Giant Yellowknife. (Canadian mining and metallurgical bulletin, Apr. 1953. v. 46, no. 492, p. 199-209, illus., map, diags., sections). Also pub. as: Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Transactions, 1953. v. 56, p. 77-87.

Contains a discussion of the underground development and mining of the complex system of orebodies of Giant Yellowknife Mine, west side of Yellowknife Bay, Great Slave Lake. Shafts, drifts, cross-cuts, and raises, position of the orebodies and types of stoping used are described. Fill, haulage, ventilation, electric power, and the organization of the mine staff are also discussed. Detailed diagrams and sections clarify discussion of mine layout and mining methods. **Copy seen:** DGS.

MacDONALD, D. K. C., *see* Wyndham, C. H., and D. K. C. MacDonald. Human immersion and survival cold water. 1951. No. 33002.

30603. MacDONALD, S. D. The effects of a seal bite at Mould Bay. (Arctic circular, Mar.-May, 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 34-35) ref.

Contains a description of a serious infection (cellulitis?) following a minor lesion on the wrist from a seal bite. Though iodine was applied, followed by sulfadiazine and aureomycin, the infection spread over the arm and hospitalization was required. Bacitracin dressing and terramycin brought prompt improvement. Author was engaged in wildlife studies at Mould Bay. Prince Patrick Island, Apr.-Sept. 1952.

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30604. MacDONALD, S. D. Report on biological investigations at Alert, N. W. T. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, 1953. No. 128, p. 241-56, diagr.)

Contains results of a study made Apr. 14-Sept. 30, 1951, in the Alert region of northern Ellesmere Island. Collections were made of mammals, birds, plants, and marine and fresh-water invertebrates and fish, and detailed notes taken on wildlife. Systematic lists of nine mammals, 21 species of birds, and five fishes, and simple lists of invertebrates and plants are given.

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MacDONALD, S. D., see also Godfrey, W. E. Notes Ellesmere I. birds. 1953. No. 29302.

MacDONALD, TORRENCE H. Measurement of solar radiation in the Arctic. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

McDOUGALL, HECTOR ALEXANDER, 1917-, see Chassin, J. L., and others. Effect stress healing wounds. 1953. No. 28487.

30605. McDOWALL, ROBERT JOHN STEWART. Body temperature and its control. (Practitioner, London, June 1952. v. 168, no. 1008, p. 570-82) 8 refs.

Contains an account dealing with heat production and loss; the heat regulating center; the effects of environmental temperature, including cold. The vascular reaction to the latter, the role of the endocrine glands, and the condition of metabolism are outlined.

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30606. McDUNNOUGH, JAMES HAL-LIDAY, 1877- . The Canadian species of the genus *Anomogyna* (Lepid.) (Can-

adian entomologist, 1922, pub. 1921. v. 53, no. 8, p. 176-80, illus.)

Contains descriptions of six species and varieties of lepidopterous genus *Anomogyna*, two species and one variety are new). *A. sincera* and *A. laetabilis*, native to Labrador, and *Pteroscia atrata yukona* n. var. collected at Upper Ram-parts, Yukon Territory (June 8, 1917) are included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30607. McDUNNOUGH, JAMES HAL-LIDAY, 1877- . A new arctic baetid (Ephemeroptera). (Canadian entomologist, Feb. 1936. v. 68, p. 33-34, plate)

Contains a description of a new ephemerid fly *Baetis foemina*, n. sp. collected at Lake Harbour, south coast of Baffin Island by W. J. Brown on the *Nascopie*. Only females, both nymph and adults, were encountered (Aug. 1935) and are described.

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30608. McDUNNOUGH, JAMES HAL-LIDAY, 1877- . Species of *Euxoa* of eastern North America, with particular reference to genitalic characters, Lepidoptera, Phalaenidae. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. Bulletin, 1950. v. 95, art. 6, p. 355-408, illus. 1-11)

Contains morphological notes, a key to species of moths of the genus *Euxoa*, based on female genitalia (p. 365-66); a systematic description (p. 367-97) of 32 species and subspecies (one subspecies new), with synonyms, references, critical notes, descriptions of genitalia (male and female), and data on distribution. *E. westermanni* (type: Greenland) native to Labrador and arctic regions of Canada as well as some species occurring in Labrador (Hopedale) and northern Ontario (Sudbury, Smoky Falls) are included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30609. MACFIE, HARRY, 1879- . Alaskakust. Stockholm, Bonnier [1951]. 240 p. illus., fold. map. **Title tr.:** The coast of Alaska.

A popular, anecdotal account of a former gold prospector of sailings off and sledge trips near the northern coast of Alaska, between Fish River and Golovnin Bay (Norton Bay region) in the south, and Wainwright and Smith Bay in the north. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MACFIE, JAMES MacMASTER, see Arnett, W. M., and J. M. Macfie.

Effect ulnar nerve block blood flow. 1948. No. 27874.

McGOWAN, ANNA JACKSON, see Kellgren, J. H., and others. On deep hyperalgesia and cold pain. 1948. No. 30005.

MacGREGOR, ROBERT (BOB), see Douglas, G., and R. MacGregor. Diamond rush. 1952. No. 28803.

30610. MACHINSKIĬ, A. V. Drevniââ êskimosskaâ kul'tura na Chukotskom poluostrove. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniâ, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 80-89, 3 illus.) 25 refs. *Title tr.*: The old Eskimo culture on the Chukotsk Peninsula.

Contains description and illustrations of two collections made by Bettan and Borisov among the Eskimos of the Chukotsk Peninsula and preserved at the State Ethnographical Museum in Leningrad. The artifacts are made of dark bone and consist mostly of harpoon heads, utensils and implements, all richly ornamented. The Borisov collection contains also a few polished axes and very small knives (?) of nephrite (these objects are not described or pictured). The author thinks that the bone artifacts from the Chukotsk Peninsula are very similar to those found on the islands of Bering Strait, and on the western coast of Alaska, and belong to the Old Bering Sea Culture. The Eskimo culture on both shores of Bering Strait were thus of the same character. The author states that the archeological data contradict the hypothesis supported by Boas and others, that the Paleo-Siberian peoples were of American origin. The thesis that Alaska in olden times was populated by Eskimos originating from the regions of central Canada is also rejected. The author knows the western literature on this question, and frequently cites works of H. B. Collins, Th. Mathiassen, and others.

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30611. McHURON, CLARK E. Engineering geology in Alaska. (*In*: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 133-36)

Contains a discussion of engineering geology as practiced by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. The duties of the engineering geologist, from the stage of planning and reconnaissance geology, through detailed geologic mapping and resulting

actual construction work, are briefly outlined, and comments made upon the relation of geology and engineering. No specific references to projects or problems in Alaska are made.

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MacKAY, MALCOLM, see Chassin, J. L., and others. Effect stress healing wounds. 1953. No. 28487.

McKEEVER, PORTER, see Ofcigsson, O. J. Small country health and hospital care. 1944. No. 31062.

30612. McKERN, WILL CARLETON, 1892- . An hypothesis for the Asiatic origin of the Woodland Culture Pattern. (*American antiquity*, 1937. v. 3, no. 2, p. 138-43)

Author advances hypothesis "that a culture closely related and directly parent to the Woodland Pattern, with pottery but without agriculture, originated in Asia, came into America and inland by way of the Yukon and Mackenzie valleys, had a special development in a locale centering just south of Lake Superior to become what is now classified as the Woodland Pattern, and diffused from that center west, south and east . . ." As supporting data, author offers that: material collected in eastern Siberia and published by von Richthofen is strikingly similar to Woodland ware (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 14522); the distribution of Woodland traits lies along a possible migratory route from Asia to the Great Lakes area, including the Yukon and Mackenzie valleys; reports from scattered areas north of Minnesota, and in Alaska and Asia indicate the occurrence of Woodland-like pottery, associated with Woodland-like mounds in Manitoba, along a logical migratory route from Asia.

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30613. MACKINTOSH, N. A. The marking of whales. (*Nature*, Mar. 15, 1952. v. 169, no. 4298, p. 435-37) 2 refs.

Contains an account of the marking activities of the National Institute of Oceanography in Antarctic and African waters, and of the Japanese in the North Pacific. The importance of marking for study of distribution, migration, abundance and age of animals, for the whaling industry and regulation, is discussed, and the results hitherto obtained are summarized. Fin, blue, and humpback whales were the main species studied.

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McKNEW, T. W., see Grosvenor, G. H., and T. W. McKnew. We followed Peary to Pole. 1953. No. 29435.

30614. MACKWORTH, NORMAN HUMPHREY. Finger numbness in very cold winds. (Journal of applied physiology, Mar. 1953. v. 5, no. 9, p. 533-43, illus., table) 14 refs.

Contains description of an apparatus and method for assessing finger numbing effects of cold winds, followed by an account of tests made with this method on 35 volunteers at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay. Raising the wind speed from stillness to only a few miles per hour had the effect of lowering the air temperature by 5° C., thus raising the numbing effect of the low winter temperatures. In resting men, the stronger the winds the lower were the skin temperatures.

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30615. McLACHLAN, D. W. The development of the Hudson Bay Project. (Engineering Journal, Apr. 1933. v. 16, p. 155-66, illus., tables, graphs, maps, diagrs.)

"The development work at Port Nelson and at Churchill are discussed. Data on air, water, and soil temperatures are given. The effects of ice formation on the length of the open season at Port Churchill are reported. The mean air temperature is about 17.7° F. at Churchill. The permafrost blanket under the usual moss covering is about 140 ft. thick and has a temperature of about 25° F. The temperature of Hudson Bay water averages about 29° F. below the effects of wave action. The northern half of Hudson Bay usually becomes free of ice in July. The surface water heats rapidly after the ice clears and reaches a maximum temperature of approximately 48° F. about Aug. 25. Rapid cooling then occurs until Nov. 10, which marks the end of the open season on Hudson Bay. Shallow water in Churchill harbor freezes earlier and navigation terminates around Oct. 16."—SIPRE.

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MacLACHLAN, ROBERT, 1837-1904, see Selys-Longchamps, M. E., and R. MacLachlan. Matériaux pour faune neuropterologique. 1871. No. 31885.

MacLEAN, HUGH JAMES, 1913-, see Douglas, G. V., and others. Notes localities visited Labrador coast 1946 and 1947. 1953. No. 28802.

30616. MacLEAN, J. H. Marine navigation in the Canadian Arctic. (Institute of Navigation, London. Journal, Jan. 1952. v. 5, no. 1, p. 27-30)

Describes techniques used in the area north of Hudson Strait and west of Greenland, on basis of experience in summers 1948, 1949, as staff navigator on icebreaker U. S. S. *Edisto*. Lack of, or erroneous, charts and publications of hydrographic data, non-performance of the magnetic compass, weather hindrances to astronomical observation, and intervention of ice are the primary problems in arctic navigation. Radar, visual bearings and fixes, and dead reckoning are the most common means of navigation today. The duty of the navigator to acquire and accumulate hydrographic data, and methods by which this should be done, are briefly discussed.

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30617. McLEAN, JAMES H. Helicopter in the bush. (Canadian aviation, Jan. 1948. v. 21, p. 18-19, 48, illus.)

Describes the use of a leased Bell 47D helicopter for flying on a forest fire patrol, selection of firetower sites, survey of windfall areas, and game preservation patrols, in southern Ontario. A wide range of useful purposes was satisfactorily covered.

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30618. McCLEARN, FRANK HARRIS, 1885- Correlation of the Triassic formations of Canada. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 64, no. 10, p. 1205-28, 2 text maps, fold. chart) 130 refs.

Includes short sections on the Yukon and on Axel Heiberg and Ellesmere Islands. In the central Yukon fossil evidence has established the Triassic on Beaver River, a tributary of the Stewart, near the mouth of Rackla River, but at no other place, although the Triassic probably underlies large areas. In southern Yukon the Laberge Lake area (61° N. 135°08' W.) contains limestones and clastics of Upper Triassic age. Triassic stratigraphy of the Yukon is not fully established. On Axel Heiberg and Ellesmere Islands, Triassic sandstones, shales, and limestones contain a fossil fauna which shows some resemblance to Triassic faunas of Spitsbergen and Bear Island, but contains no *Nathorstites*. No definite evidence has been found of Triassic on other Canadian Arctic Islands. A similar study on the

Jurassic formations was made by H. Frebold, q. v. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30619. MacLEOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIE. Certain aspects of the social organisation of the northwest coast and of Algonkian. (International Congress of Americanists. 21st, Part 1, *The Hague*, 1924. Proceedings, p. 253-65)

Contains discussion of the Tsimshian, Haida, and Tlingit Indians of the Coast and the Athapaskan tribes of Alaska as mother-sib peoples, surrounded by peoples without sib organization; the origin of the mother-sib and its diffusion. The political form is based on a pyramiding of house chiefs. The Ugalakmiut Eskimos (between Yakutat and the Copper River) were virtually assimilated by the Tlingit racially, socially, and linguistically. The Tlingits and their culture have moved steadily northward, absorbing the Eskimo groups. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MACMILLAN, Sir ERNEST, 1893-, see Barbeau, C. M. Tsimshian songs. 1951. No. 27981.

30620. MacMILLAN, J. K. Geophysical operations in the Canadian bush. (World oil, Dec. 1951. v. 133, no. 7, p. 81-84, illus.)

Discusses the very many problems involved in geophysical prospecting operations in the bush and muskeg country of northern Canada. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30621. McMURRAY, GORDON A. Experimental study of a case of insensitivity to pain. (Archives of neurology and psychiatry, 1950. v. 64, no. 5, p. 650-67, 5 illus.) 19 refs.

Contains a case presentation of a woman, white, age 22, who from birth has shown a marked insensitivity to pain including that produced by cold (0° to 2° C.). The subject was able to distinguish between hot and cold even when temperature differences were not large; her threshold for warmth was moderately elevated; there was no evidence of organic neurological disease or of personality disorders, her defect being quite specific. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30622. MacNEISH, RICHARD S. Archaeological reconnaissance in the Mackenzie River drainage. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, 1953. No. 128, p. 23-39, 3 plates, text map) 10 refs.

Contains report on the 1950 and 1951 field work of the archeological survey of the Northwest Territories by the Na-

tional Museum of Canada. In 1950 the route included the town of Peace River, Hay River, Fort Simpson, Liard and South Nahanni Rivers. In 1951 Great Bear River, western shore of Great Bear Lake, and the Mackenzie River from Fort Norman to the Peel River near Aklavik were covered. Twenty-nine sites are located and artifacts described. Distinctive collections with possible bearing on the problem of Early Man in America are treated in some detail. In general, sites along the Mackenzie River itself seem to be late, earlier sites being found on small lakes and streams back from the river. **Copy seen:** DGS.

McNISH, ALVIN GREENE, 1903- Interest of Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, in radio propagation research in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

McPHEE, GWELDA S., see Hegsted, D. M., and G. S. McPhee. Thiamine requirement and influence of low environmental temperature. 1950. No. 29592.

30623. MACPHERSON, ANDREW H. An attempt to circumnavigate Banks Island by canoe in 1952. (Arctic circular, Mar.-May 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 24-30)

Contains a general account of a two-man expedition led by T. H. Manning (q. v.) during May-Nov. 1952. A trip overland from De Salis Bay to Sachs Harbour, and the canoe trip from De Salis Bay clockwise around the island to Castel Bay on the north coast are described. Ice preventing further travel by canoe, the party went southward overland to Storkerson Bay and Sachs Harbour, thence in late Sept. to the mainland. They remained at Tuk (Port Brabant) till Nov. 15. Geological, botanical, and zoological specimens were collected. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30624. McQUAID, ELIZABETH B. Frontiersman with a mission. (Journal of social hygiene, Apr. 1952. v. 38, no. 4, p. 179-85, illus.)

Contains an outline of the personality of Raymond P. Sanford: his work in the U. S. armed forces in Alaska against venereal diseases; his fight against prostitution including that among Eskimo girls; his activities in public health, education, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30625. McWHAE, JOHN ROSS HOPE. The Carboniferous breccias of Billefjorden, Vestspitsbergen. (Geological magazine, July-Aug. 1953. v. 90, no. 4, p. 287-98, plate, sketch map, diag., 2 tables) 23 refs.

Contains data on five breccias observed in the Carboniferous rocks of the Billefjorden area, central Vestspitsbergen, during the Cambridge Spitsbergen Expedition in 1949. The geology and structure of the area is summarized in a map and table, and each of the breccias is described. Eight hypotheses of breccia formation are presented and it is concluded that "the main breccias are due to collapse following solution within the underlying beds." Other breccias may be due to leaching of soluble material originally associated with the rock, faulting, or permafrost changes in Pleistocene to Recent times. Data are inadequate to make conclusions in several cases.

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30626. McWHAE, JOHN ROSS HOPE. The major fault zone of central Vestspitsbergen. (Geological Society of London. Quarterly journal, 1953. v. 108, pt. 3, p. 209-232, 2 maps (fold.), 8 cross sections) 36 refs.

Contains results of field work in the Billefjorden region during the 1949 Cambridge Spitsbergen Expedition. A detailed stratigraphical summary is followed by a discussion of the fault systems. Faulting occurred primarily in the Upper Devonian and Tertiary periods with possible weak local movements in mid-Carboniferous. The major Upper Devonian fractures are probably results of high-angle thrusting with a later phase of gravity faulting.

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McWILLIAMS, H. B., *see* Ershoff, B. H., and H. B. McWilliams. Effects of B vitamins and liver on growth of immature rats at low temp. 1950. No. 28936.

MADDOCK, CHARLOTTE LANDIS, 1897- , *see* Wolbach, S. B., and C. L. Maddock. Hypervitaminosis A. 1951. No. 32956.

30627. MADERNER, JOSEF. Das Gemeinschaftsleben der Eskimo. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Wien. Mitteilungen 1939. Bd. 69 p. 273-348) 118 refs. *Title tr.:* The social life of the Eskimos.

Contains a study based on the literature: a general introductory account of the country and people, their language, art and religion, struggle for existence, social and juridical conditions, history. Then follows a detailed description of the family, the local group organization, and the treatment of strangers, in separate chapters for each of the following Eskimo groups: East Greenland, West Greenland, Polar, Hudson Bay, Caribou, Copper, Western Arctic Ocean, and Bering Sea and Pacific Eskimos. Comparison is made with the same three aspects of social life among the Indian hunters of Canada (Naskapi and Montagnais of Labrador, and Athapaskan or Déné tribes in the West, i. e. Chipewyan, Yellowknife, Hare, Kutchin, Koyukon, Ingalik and Tanaina), the Tlingit Indians of Alaska, and the Chukcheis of northeast Asia.

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30628. MADILL, R. GLENN. Declination results at Canadian stations north of latitude 60° N., 1938-47. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1949. p. 343-52, tables. (Canada. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa. Publication. v. 11, no. 9)

Contains brief text and results in tabular form of observations made 1938-47 at 350 points in the area 60°-80° N. and 62.7°-138.5° W. Magnetic work in the Canadian Arctic during the 1938-47 period is briefly summarized. The 350 stations in the table are arranged in order of increasing westerly longitude. Information for each station includes lat. and long., year, number of observations, declination, and source.

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30629. MAGATH, THOMAS BYRD, 1895- . Hydatid disease (Echinococcus) in North America. (Pennsylvania medical journal, Apr. 1941. v. 44, no. 7, p. 813-19, port., 2 fig., 9 tables)

Contains a study of the disease in the United States and in the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario in Canada, with references to immigrants from and conditions in, Iceland. Includes data on geographic distribution and that among sexes and ages; location of cysts; diagnostic techniques, etc. Evidence is presented that the disease is largely affecting immigrants and probably contracted abroad; that it has a falling incidence in the past 20 years and that the infection of hogs is increasing.

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MAGID, S. D., see Vasilevich, G. M., and S. D. Magid. Novaia evenk. pesniā. 1941. No. 32711.

30630. MAGNUSSON, ADOLF HUGO, 1885- . Key to the species of *Lecidea* in Scandinavia and Finland, II. Non-saxicolous species. (Svensk botanisk tidskrift, 1952. Bd. 46, häft. 3-4, p. 313-23)

Contains a survey of the key, and an analytical key to about a hundred non-saxicolous species, divided in two groups: (1) lichens growing on earth, vegetabilia or moss, and (2) living on bark or wood. Additions and corrections are given here to pt. I (Saxicolous species) of the key (Arctic Bibliography No. 24,112), and an appendix. Includes some species native to Swedish and Finnish Lapland and northern Norway. **Copy seen:** MH-A.

30631. MAGNUSSON, ADOLF HUGO, 1885- . Studies on boreal Stereocaula. Göteborg, 1926. 89 p. (Göteborgs K. Vetenskaps- och vitterhetssamhälle. Handlingar. Följden 4, Bd. 30, no. 7)

Contains a general morphological sketch of the species of lichen genus *Stereocaulon* (p. 7-19), a key to the species (p. 21-23), followed by descriptions of 23 boreal species and 33 varieties and forms. Four species and 14 varieties are described as new to science. Many species native to northern Scandinavia, Bjørnøya, Kola Peninsula, northern Siberia, Kamchatka, Alaska and Ellesmere Island are included. **Copy seen:** MH-F.

MAGRUDER, ROY, 1900- . see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

30632. MAHAFFY, R. U. Sweden's iron ore trade. (Canadian mining journal, Dec. 1953. v. 74, no. 12, p. 66)

Contains brief article on present position of Sweden's ore exports, and a discussion of the expansion of mines in Lapland, their estimated future capacity to 1957, and the shipping capacity of the Norwegian port of Narvik. A change-over to underground mining is under way at Kiruna where open-cut workings are almost exhausted. **Copy seen:** DGS.

MAILLARD, CLAUDE, see Polar record. French expd. 1950. 1953. No. 31369.

30633. MAKAROV, P. P. Bazisnye izmereniia provolokami pri otritsatel'

nykh temperaturakh. (Geodezist, 1937, god 13, no. 1, p. 46-54, 2 illus., tables) **Title tr.:** Base-line measurements with invar tape at sub-freezing temperatures.

Contains a description of methods of base-line measurement in winter conditions of the far North of U.S.S.R. Importance of triangulation net of high precision for the Northern Sea Route is also mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

39634. MAKAROV, V. V. Rakobraznye, t. 10, vyp. 3. Anomura. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1938. x, 325 p. illus. (113 fig.), 5 plates. (In: Fauna SSSR. Crustacea, t. 10, vyp. 3. (Nov. ser. no. 16)) 95 refs. **Title tr.:** Crustaceans. Anomura.

Contains in the introduction (p. 1-44), a morphological sketch of decapod crustaceans, the so-called Anomura, with data on their biology, ecology and phylogeny; a zoogeographic survey, and note of their economic importance (*Paralithodes camtschatica*, *P. platypus* and *P. brevipes*, edible crabs); bibliography (95 items). In the special part (p. 45-289) are tables for the determination of superfamilies, families, subfamilies, genera and species; descriptions of 88 marine species and one subspecies, with synonyms, dimensions, and data on geographic distribution in Russian and extra-Russian waters. Many species native to Bering, Chukchi and Okhotsk Seas are included. Summary in English, p. 290-320.

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30635. MAKAROVA, R. V. Ėkspeditsii russkikh promyshlennykh lüdel v Tikhom Okeane v XVIII vek. (Voprosy geografii, Sbornik 17, 1950. Istoriia geograficheskikh znaniĭ, p. 23-42, tables)

Title tr.: Expeditions of Russian traders in the Pacific Ocean in the 18th century.

Contains a brief but fully documented outline of the voyages and discoveries of Emel'ian Basov, Stepan Glotov, Pushkarev, Andreian Tolstykh, and a sketch of the early phase of the Russian American Company's activities (1781-), based partly on unpublished materials. Tabular data are appended (p. 35-42) on 89 expeditions of Russian fur traders to the Aleutian Islands and to northwest coast of America during 1743-1799, also eight to the Kuril Islands. Date, name of ship, captain and owner, islands or lands discovered or visited, and value of the peltry, etc. are stated.

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30636. MAKEROV, I. A. Metallichesko zhelezo v rechnykh nanosakh Dal'nevostochnogo kraia. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Dal'nevostochnoe otделение. Materialy po geologii i poleznym iskopaemym Dal'nego Vostoka, 1936. no. 66, p. 1-7) 14 refs.

Title tr.: Metallic iron in the fluvial deposits in the Far East Province.

Includes (p. 2) a description of grains of metallic iron found in summer 1930 by a prospecting party of Kamchatka's Joint Stock Co. in the Ozernaya River basin (51°30' N. 156°30' E.) on the east coast of Kamchatka. These grains of 1-2 sq. mm. have magnetic properties.

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30637. MAKHLAEV, V. G. A contribution to the problem as to the chemical composition of potash-soda feldspar in the alkaline rocks of the Khibiny Tundra. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1946. nov. seriia, t. 53, no. 5, p. 455-58, diagr.)

"The quantitative mineralogical composition and chemical analysis of a series of alkaline rocks compared with chemical analyses of feldspars from these rocks indicate that the higher the K or Na content of the rock, the higher it is in the contained feldspar. The feldspars are of two types: anorthoclases rich in K and microclines not so rich in K. Their optical properties vary with the composition."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1917, v. 12, p. 149.

Copy seen: MH.

30638. MAKHOTKIN, G. D. K voprosu ob uporiadochenii okhotnich'ego promysla. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926, v. 2, no. 5-6, p. 50-62, tables) **Title tr.:** Putting the hunting industry in order.

Contains a summary of reports of the Komitet Severa on the situation of hunting industry in the U.S.S.R. North, its production by regions (10) and means suggested for its regulation and development.

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30639. MAKHOTKIN, G. D. Pushnye promysly Sibiri. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926. god 2, no. 2, p. 75-77) **Title tr.:** Fur trade of Siberia.

Contains official statistics for 1924-25: total production of 13,204,510 pelts, valued at 18,615,781 rubles.

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30640. MAKOVER, S. G. Obrabotka-svodka i obobshchenie materialov gravi,

metricheskoi i magnitnoi s'emok Sibiri. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie geologicheskikh fondov. Izvestiia, 1947. vyp. 2, p. 135-36) **Title tr.:** Processing, summarization and generalization of results of gravimetric and magnetic survey of Siberia.

Contains brief report (dated 1945) on work of the Yakut Pendulum Expedition in the Lena and Irtysh River basins in 1940-41. The central part of the Yakut lowland is characterized with minor positive and negative Buge anomalies. On the slopes of the Aidan highlands major negative anomalies occur probably connected with the subsidence of a crystalline base in the foothills of Verkhoyanskiy folded ridge.

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30641. MAKSIMOV, A. A. Osnovnye tipy tularemifnykh ochagov, ikh kharakteristika i geograficheskoe rasprostraneniye v RSFSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1947. nov. seriia, t. 57, no. 5, p. 501-503) **Title tr.:** Main types of tularemia centers, their characteristics and geographical distribution in the RSFSR.

Contains a description of three types of tularemia centers, their extent, main animal carrier, epidemiology, etc.; these are the steppe type, the field type and the river type. The latter includes Arkhangel'sk Oblast' and the river basins of western Siberia (Ob', Irtysh). The carrier is a water rat *Arvicola terrestris*, L especially abundant in the Ob' and Irtysh systems.

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30642. MAKSIMOV, A. N. Kakie narody zhivut v Rossii; spravochnoe izdanie. Moskva, Kooperativnoe izd-vo, 1919. 126 p. **Title tr.:** What peoples live in Russia; a reference work.

Contains short description of all nations of Russia before the First World War: demographical data and statistics (based on census of 1897), cultural characteristics, civilization, etc. Includes chapters on Lapps (p. 53-54) Zyryans, Ostyaks Voguls and Yeniseians (p. 59-61), Samoyeds (p. 62-63), Tungus (p. 64-67), Yakuts (p. 95-98), and Paleo-Siberians (p. 100-104).

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30643. MAKSIMOV, A. N. Proiskhozhdenie olenevodstva. (Moskva. Rossiiskaiia assotsiatsiia nauchno-issledovatel'skikh institutov obschestvennykh nauk. Institut istorii. Uchenye zapiski, 1928. t. 6, p. 3-37) 112 refs. **Title tr.:** The origin of reindeer breeding.

Contains discussion of the theories, especially those of B. Laufer and G. Hatt, which attempt to explain the origin of domestication of reindeer. Reindeer husbandry is reviewed among the Lapps (p. 11-16), Samoyeds (p. 17-26), and Tungus (p. 26-27). The author does not believe that the Lapps learned their reindeer breeding from Samoyeds, but rather they took over the practice from the Norsemen, and not earlier than the end of the 9th century. The question of how the Samoyeds acquired their domesticated dogs is discussed. Ancient Chinese sources mentioning reindeer breeding are analyzed.

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30644. MAKSIMOV, I. V. K organizatsii Severoamerikanskogo Arkticheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (Priroda, 1946, no. 1, p. 92-93) **Title tr.:** On the organization of the Arctic Institute of North America.

Note on the establishment and organization of the Arctic Institute of North America in 1945; its antecedents, headquarters, personnel, sponsorship, and planned activities in the study of the Arctic.

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30645. MAKSIMOV, I. V. Kratkaiâ kharakteristika gidrologicheskogo rezhima proliwa Karskie Vorota. (Priroda, 1937, no. 4, p. 45-58, illus. text maps) **Title tr.:** Brief characterization of the hydrological régime of Karskiye Vorota Strait.

Contains a study of the hydrological régime of Kara Strait, based chiefly on the results from the Expedition of the Hydrological Section of the Arctic Institute U.S.S.R. in 1934 on the *Pakhtusov* in 1934, and on the *Pakhtusov* and *Arktik* in 1935. A general geographic description of the strait is given, with oceanographic data on temperature, salinity, and on currents from the Kara to Barents Sea and vice versa. The permanent currents in the strait are indicated on two sketch maps, scale 1:510,000. The relationship of various currents and the possibility of navigation forecasts are discussed.

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30646. MAKSIMOV, I. V. O vos'midesiatiletнем tsikle kolebanii klimata zemli. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1952. v. 86, no. 5, p. 917-20, tables) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** On the eighty-year cycle of climatic variations on the earth.

"Periodogram analysis made for long series of climatic indicators (for example: ice conditions near Iceland, 1590-1930; Caspian sea level, 1820-1930; severity of winters in Western Europe, 1215-1905, and tree rings in California, 1295 B. C.-1905 A. D.). The average length of the quasiperiodic variations is about 80 years. Decreasing continentality in Europe and less ice in the Arctic observed from 1894 to 1934. Sunspot numbers show a similar variation of 80 years. Large solar activity associated with mild winters."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, June 1953. v. 4, no. 6, p. 720.

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30647. MAKSIMOV, SERGEÏ VASIL'EVICH, 1831-1901. God na sïevernë: ch. 1, Bïeloe more i ego pribrezh'ia; ch. 2, Poïezdka po sïevernym rïekam. Tret'e dop. izd. Sanktpeterburg, Tip. A. Transhelâ, 1871. 2 pt. in 1 v.: v, 381 p.; 383-690 p. **Title tr.:** A year in the North: pt. 1, The White Sea and its coasts; pt. 2, A trip along the northern rivers. 3d enlarged ed. First ed. pub. 1859 (2 v.: 638, iv; 514, iv p.); 2d. ed. pub. 1864 (608 p.); all with the same content.

Popular narrative of the author's ethnographic expedition to the Russian North in 1856-57, in two parts: The first covers his trips to the Zimniy (Dvinskaya Guba-Mezenskaya Guba), Mezenskiy, Kaninskiy, Letniy (Dvinskaya Guba-Onezhskaya Guba), Onezhskiy, Korrel'skiy (southern coast of Kandalakshskiy Zaliv), and Terskiy (Mys Svyatoy Nos-Kandalakshskiy Zaliv) coasts of the White Sea, to the Solovetsk monastery and to Kola. The second part (p. 383-690) deals with his trips to the Pechora River and along the rivers Mezen', Pinega, and Severnaya Dvina. Landscapes, animals and fishes, ways of communication, populated places and conditions of life, local trades and industry, customs and rites of the Russian population are described. Tales of hunting and fishing in Novaya Zemlya and Kolguyev Island are recorded. Fragmentary and partly second-hand notes on the Lapps, Zyryans and Samoyeds and on their ways of life are included.

Copy seen: DLC (all three ed.).

30648. MAKSIMOVICH, G. A. Geodinamicheskie zony zemli. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. t. 70, no. 3, p. 477-79) **Title tr.:** Geodynamic zones of the earth.

Contains a discussion of various geodynamic zones, a table of surfaces of such zones (including polar, ice-covered, zone, tundra, forest zone, etc.) in the whole world and in the U.S.S.R. Geomorphological zonal subdivision is stressed, also the activity of man in the geological process.

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MALAN, E., see Lauro, A., and E. Malan. Blocco anestetico periarterioso congelamenti. 1941. No. 30353.

30649. MALAN, R. Il blocco anestetico del canale femorale nella cura dei congelamenti di 3° grado. (Giornale di medicina militare, Oct. 1941. anno 89, p. 780-89) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Anesthetic block of the femoral canal in the treatment of third degree frostbite.

Contains a comparative account of frostbite in the lower extremities in military personnel on the Greek and French front, followed by an outline of the method applied in 20 cases of third degree frostbite. Remission of pain and hyperemia followed promptly the treatment. The simplicity of the method is stressed. Summary in German.

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30650. MALAURIE, JEAN NOËL. Une expédition géographique dans le nord du Groenland. (Revue de géographie jointe au Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Lyon et de la Région Lyonnaise, 1952. v. 27, no. 3, p. 295-98) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** A geographical expedition in northern Greenland.

Contains note on author's expedition to Ingfield Land, northwest Greenland, and Grinnell Land, Ellesmere Island, July 1, 1950 - Sept. 15, 1951. The Eskimos are briefly described, as is author's geologic work done during a trip with ten Eskimos around Kane Basin, Mar. 1951. Discussion of the paper follows.

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30651. MALAURIE, JEAN NOËL, and others. L'isolat Esquimaux de Thulé, Groenland. (Population, Paris, 1952. v. 7, no. 4, p. 675-92, 2 text maps, 5 diagrs.) 9 refs. **Other authors:** Léon Tabah, and Jean Sutter. **Title tr.:** The isolated Eskimo settlement of Thule, Greenland.

Contains condensed report on results of a geographical and sociological expedition to the Kane Basin region in 1950-1951, organized by French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. A complete demographic survey was made in ten settlements of the Polar Eskimos,

situated between 76°-79° N. in north-west Greenland (map 2). The demographic and genetic importance of studying a totally isolated group is stressed. Discovered by John Ross in 1818 and first described by R. E. Peary in 1895, the Polar Eskimos are conjectured to have come to Greenland around 1000 A. D. from Baffin Island. In 1950-51 they consisted of 302 individuals (as compared with 253 in 1895). The number of the population at different times, the age of men and women, the marriages, fertility and sterility of women, mortality and its causes, the problem of a genetic variability and the genealogical descent of these Eskimos are discussed. This paper was abstracted by H. Täubert, 1953, q. v.

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30652. MALAURIE, JEAN NOËL. J. N. Malaurie's visit to north-west Greenland, 1950-51. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 523)

Contains note based on preliminary report, of his one-man expedition of July 1950-Sept. 1951. A base camp was established at Siorapaluk in Robertson Fiord north of Thule. He made sociological studies at Polar Eskimo settlements, at Thule, Savigsivik, and Kangerdlugssuaq, northwest Greenland, Nov. 1950-Feb. 1951; and from March 16 to July 15, 1951, a geomorphological study of the shores of Kane Basin; areas covered included Ingfield Land and the south coast of Washington Land in Greenland, and Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island.

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30653. MALAURIE, JEAN NOËL. Une mission géographique dans le nord du Groenland. (Geographia, Sept. 1952. No. 12, p. 21-27, col. illus., 2 maps) **Title tr.:** A geographic mission in northern Greenland.

Contains a brief popular account of author's expedition to Ingfield Land, northwest Greenland, and Grinnell Land, Ellesmere Island, July 1, 1950-Sept. 1951. Its purpose was to make a geological and morphological study of the coasts of Kane Basin. Emphasis is on the Thule Eskimos, their part in early explorations, their help in this expedition, and the influence of the white man and of the war upon their way of life. Map shows localities visited and route taken.

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30654. MALAURIE, JEAN NOËL. Présentation d'une carte de la région

littorale de la Terre d'Inglefield, N. W. Groenland, au 1/100,000, et d'une carte de l'état des glaces de mer au large du dit littoral. (Académie des Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus, 22 Juin, 1953. no. 25, p. 2838-85, text map) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Presentation of a map of the coastal region of Inglefield Land, N. W. Greenland, at scale 1:100,000, and a map of the state of the sea ice off this coast.

Contains summary of cartographic results of the French Geographie Mission to northwest Greenland in 1950-1951. The five map sheets show topography and morphology of Inglefield and Washington Lands and are the results of a photo-topographic reconnaissance. Methods are described and map limitation noted. The map of sea ice is briefly discussed. A reproduction of Sheet I (reduced in scale) is shown.

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30655. MALAURIE, JEAN NOËL. Problèmes de géographie humaine dans le Groenland, colonie danoise. (Association de Géographes français. Bulletin, Nov.-Dec. 1951. No. 220-221, p. 152-57, 2 text maps) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Problems of human geography in Greenland, a Danish colony.

Increases in population, climatic amelioration, and resulting changes in occupation and economy have created problems for the Danish Administration. The Thule region presents somewhat different problems from the west coast as a whole because of its isolated position and the recent building of the U. S. air base. The Thule Eskimos are briefly described. Based on observations of 1950-1951.

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30656. MALAURIE, JEAN NOËL. Problèmes économiques et humaines au Groenland: note sur Thulé. (Annales de géographie, 1953. 61 année, no. 326, p. 291-97, 2 plates, text map) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Economic and human problems in Greenland: note on Thule.

Contains brief general discussion of economic conditions and problems of the Danish Administration in Greenland, with particular reference to the Thule region. Author's expedition of 1950-1951 is outlined: a geologic reconnaissance carried out (Mar.-June 1951) around the shores of Kane Basin and the plateau of Inglefield Land; studies of the Eskimos of the region.

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30657. MAL'CHEVSKIĬ, P. S. Sinekhvostka na Kol'skom poluostrove. (Priroda, 1947. no. 2, p. 58-59) **Title tr.:** *Tarsiger cyanurus* in the Kola Peninsula.

Three specimens of this bird, known previously from the Northern Ural, were found nesting in 1937 in the Kola game preserve; first record of this species on the Peninsula. Data on habitat, phenology and migration routes are given.

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30658. MALEVICH, I. I. Materialy k poznaniu fauny maloshchetinkovykh chervel (Oligochaeta) poberezh'ia Belogo moria. (Moskva. Universitet. Gosudarstvennyi zoologicheskii muzei. Sbornik trudov, 1951. t. 7, p. 171-86, table) 21 refs. **Title tr.:** Contributions to the knowledge of the fauna of oligochaete worms (Oligochaeta) of the White Sea coast.

Contains an account of earlier studies of this fauna followed by descriptions of 39 species, 22 of which are new for the area. Localities and dates of finds, ecological notes, etc., are included.

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30659. MALEVICH, I. I. Novyye i maloizvestnye vidy dozhdevykh chervel v faune Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. t. 70, no. 6, p. 1083-86) **Title tr.:** New or little known species of earthworms in the fauna of the European section of the U.S.S.R.

Contains descriptions of three new species and five other little known earthworms of European Russia, including *Eisenia nordenskioldi*, native to Arkhangel'sk province and to northern regions of Siberia and Kamchatka.

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30660. MALICE, ALESSANDRO. Congelamenti e loro trattamento. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942. pub. Rome, 1943. p. 143-60) 82 refs. **Title tr.:** Frostbite and its treatment.

A comprehensive study, representing especially Italian investigations and management. Consecutive sections deal with etiology; pathogenesis; symptoms and course; prognosis; complications; prophylaxis, and treatment: application of heat, vasodilators, warm baths, diathermy, short waves, autohemotherapy, topical application of vitamins, etc.

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30661. MALIEV, N. Otchet o vogul'skol' èkspeditsii. Kazan', 1873. 27 p. tables, 18 refs. (Kazan'. Universitet. Obshchestvo estestvoispytatelei. Trudy, t. 3, no. 2) **Title tr.:** Report on the Vogulian expedition.

Contains an account of an expedition in June-July, 1872, organized by the Kazan' Society of Naturalists to study the demography, health conditions and physical status of the Vogulian people. Three persons took part: the writer, a physician; N. V. Sorokin, a botanist; and A. P. Orlov, an ethnographer. Traveling from Perm, the party reached the upper Loz'va and Sos'va (about 60°-62° N. 60°-63° E.) looking for "wild" (nomadizing) Voguls, free from the Russian influence. On the way back, Maliev alone investigated the health conditions in two Vogulian villages in the district of Lyalinsk. In all, seven Vogulian villages were visited, the health and physical conditions of 49 "wild" and 200 Russified (settled) Voguls were investigated. Anthropological characteristics, measurements and demographic statistics of these people are given (p. 15-21). Their dwellings and food, hunting and fishing are also noted, and quotations from literature added. The settled Voguls, concludes the author, are increasing in number, and the nomads diminishing because of hard conditions of life.

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30662. MAL'KOVICH, T. A. Akklimatizatsiia morskikh vydr, *Enhydra marina*, na Murmane. (Priroda, 1938, no. 7-8, p. 194-97, illus.) **Title tr.:** Acclimatization of the sea-otter, *Enhydra marina* on the Murman coast.

Contains a general account of an attempt, in 1937, to introduce sea-otters from Mednyy (Copper) Island in the Bering Sea to the Murman coast of Barents Sea. Methods of capture and difficulties encountered in feeding and accommodating these valuable animals during the long railway trip are described. Only two males out of nine animals survived.

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30663. MAL'KOVICH, T. A. Morskoi bobr v nevole. (Priroda, 1937, no. 3, p. 81-87, illus.) **Title tr.:** The sea-otter in captivity.

Contains results of a study of the life habits of the sea-otter (*Enhydra marina*) in captivity in the game preserve on Mednyy (Copper) Island (Komandorskiye Islands) where about 350 of these valuable fur-bearers are living. Their

food, feeding habits, growth and reproduction are described with three tables of statistical data. **Copy seen:** MH.

30664. MALLOCH, JOHN RUSSELL, 1875- . The insects of the dipterous family Phoridae in the United States National Museum. (U. S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1913, pub. 1922. v. 43, no. 1938, p. 411-529, plates 35-41)

Contains data on habits of flies of the U. S. National Museum, terminology, classification, tables of genera and species and a systematic list of about 200 species from various regions. About 90 are described as new to science. *Phora occidentata* n. sp. (Popoff Island, Alaska), *Ph. velutina* (Alaska), and *Aphiochaeta atomella* n. sp. (Popoff Island, Alaska) are included; a catalogue of American Phoridae and index to genera and species are appended.

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30665. MALLOCH, JOHN RUSSELL, 1875- . A synopsis of the North American species of the genus *Helina* R.-D. sens. lat. (Diptera, Anthomyiidae). (Canadian entomologist, 1922, pub. 1921. v. 53, no. 5, p. 103-109)

Contains a key to 40 species (male and female) of closely allied dipterous genera *Helina*, *Hebecnema*, *Spilaria*, *Xenomysdaea* and *Enoplopteryx*, inhabiting North America (distribution not indicated); and a description of *Helina hanna* n. sp. (male and female) found on St. George Island (Pribilof Islands), Bering Strait by G. D. Hanna, on June 10, 1914.

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30666. MALMQUIST, A. Grønlandske handels- og erhvervsforhold, etc. ved udgangen af 1943. (Grønlandsposten, 1943. Aarg. 2, nr. 24, p. 277-80) **Title tr.:** Conditions in Greenlandic trade and resources at the end of 1943.

Contains export and import data for 1943. The latter consisted of food-stuffs, munitions, etc. (16,000 tons), lumber (3,000 tons), ship-building materials, salt (5,000 tons) for the fisheries. The principal exports were fish and some eider products. Six thousand tons of coal were mined. Overseas shipping was mainly by Norwegian vessels, coastwise shipping by Greenland's fleet of schooners and motor boats.

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MALMQUIST, LINK, see Walford, L. A. Marine game fishes. 1937. No. 32816.

MALONEY, MARY A., see Bly, C. G., and others. Survival in cold. 1950. No. 28189.

30667. MAL'TSEV, V. V. Materialy k izucheniiu dubrovnik *Emberiza aureola* Pall. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1938. Otdel biol., nov. seriia. t. 47, no. 5-6, p. 374-82) **Title tr.:** Materials for the study of variation of *Emberiza aureola* Pall.

Contains a study of geographic races of a bunting species (*Emberiza aureola*), based on investigation of 327 specimens from various regions of the U.S.S.R. in the collection of the Zoological Museum at Moscow. Special attention is given to seasonal plumages and their succession. *E. aureola kamtschatica* from the Kolyma and Anadyr regions is included; the typical form occurs also in Krasnoyarsk region and Yakutia. Summary in French. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30668. MALVESIN-FABRE, G. Un redresseur de flèches orné en ivoire. (L'Anthropologie, 1949. t. 53, no. 1-2, p. 74-80, illus.) 14 refs. **Title tr.:** An ornamented ivory arrow-straightener.

Contains a detailed description of a specimen from the Alaskan Eskimos which is preserved in the Municipal Museum of Angoulême, France, and belongs to the ethnographic collection of L'homme-Fermond. The object is carved from a walrus tusk in the shape of a reindeer without extremities, and is covered on both sides (illustrated) with incised drawings. The drawings (details illustrated) depict scenes from the life of a wild reindeer, its hunting by men and the disposal of different parts of killed animal's body. References are made to other artifacts of the same kind and Eskimo art of carving.

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MALYGIN, P. N., see Pekarskii, È. K. Predanie otkuda proizoshli fakuty. 1925. No. 31227.

30669. MALYGIN, V. M. Dalekie berega; ocherki o Chukotke. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1950. 76 p. **Title tr.:** Remote shores; sketches of Chukchi Land.

Journalist's sketches from his trip from Petropavlovsk to Anadyrskiy Gulf and Provideniya Bay; impressions of populated places (Anadyr', Providence Harbor, Sirenik, Kurupka, Markovo);

notes on a fair in Kurupka, a kolhoz in Sirenik, and on general conditions of life among Chukchis and Eskimos, extolling the beneficial effects of Soviet rule in promotion of the well-being of the population: advanced methods of reindeer-breeding and hunting, spread of education, development of crafts and arts, improvement of dwellings, supply of goods lacking in the North and even the introduction in some places of such facilities as electricity and the cinema. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MAMIER, see Rösger, W., and Mamier. Ueber Fall Sklerodermie. 1942. No. 31672.

30670. MANGANOTTI, GILBERTO. Considerazioni sul processo di ripitelizzazione delle piaghe cutanee da ferite e da congelazioni. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti, May 4, 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 192-204, 8 illus.) **Title tr.:** Considerations on the process of re-epithelization of cutaneous injuries in wounds and frostbite.

Contains information on research in the field of epithelization and its stimulation; the cicatrization process and its histological aspects; stimulation of wound healing by topical application of vitamin-containing salves (principally vitamins A and D); by hormonal substances; cholesterol; certain stains, or mild antiseptics.

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MANGER, J. J., see Civil engineering. Four papers. 1947. No. 28562.

30671. MANKER, ERNST MAURITZ, 1893- . Eine degenerierte lappische Zaubertrommel. (Etnologiska studier, 1940. v. 10, p. 52-68, 9 illus.) **Title tr.:** A degenerated Lapp magic drum.

Contains detailed description of a Lapp drum, made around 1900, which represents a simplified and degenerated form in comparison with a genuine or "Nensén-drum". **Copy seen:** DLC.

30672. MANKER, ERNST MAURITZ, 1893- . Lappar och lappsk vardagsliv. (Ymer, 1941. Årg. 61, häfte 1, p. 60-65, 6 illus.) **Title tr.:** Lapps and their daily life.

Contains a photographic-anthropological study accompanied by brief descriptive text. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30673. MANKER, ERNST MAURITZ, 1893- . Lapparna kring Suorvasjöarna; forskningar i övre Lule älvdal.

(Ymer, 1941. Årg. 61, häfte 1, p. 25-59, 20 illus., incl. 2 maps, 3 diagr.) 30 refs. **Title tr.:** The Lapps around the Suovra lakes; research in the upper Lule River valley.

Contains a general geographical description of the area (66°-68° N. 16°-18° E.) before and after construction of the artificial lake to be controlled for development of electric power. The origin and pre-history of the Lapps in the region may be traced back more than 10,000 years, and Wiklund's theory that the anthropological isolation of the Lapps may find its solution in the North-Norwegian ice-age culture is discussed. Several finds of the old nomadic culture remains were made during author's investigation, which included a detailed study on dwellings. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30674. MANKER, ERNST MAURITZ, 1893- . Die lappsiche Zaubertrommel; eine ethnologische Monographie, II. Die Trommel als Urkunde geistigen Lebens. Stockholm, Hugo Gebers Förlag, 1950. 447 p. front plate, 157 text illus., 63 refs. (Stockholm, Nordiska museet. Acta lapponica 6) **Title tr.:** The Lappish magic drum; an ethnological monograph, II. The drum as a document of spiritual life.

Drawings on 71 Lapp shaman drums are reproduced, described and analyzed, with references made also to ten other drums no longer extant but known from older literature. The several hundred drawings fall into two main groups, (1) realistic and (2) symbolic figures. The former represent men, animals and their activities, such as the hunt, camp, settlement, grave, objects of cult, and other material aspects of life. The symbolic figures represent the sun, gods, demons, sacred places, and other themes of mythological or magic character. Though some of the drawings are not satisfactorily explained, it is clear that the entire Lapp ideology and conception of the external and the supernatural worlds is represented. The first part of this study dealt with types of drums, their distribution, etc. (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10854). **Copy seen:** ICU.

30675. MANKER, ERNST MAURITZ, 1893- . Några lappska kultplatser. (Ymer, 1946. Årg. 66, häfte 2, p. 81-116, 13 illus. incl. map) 24 refs. **Title tr.:** Some Lappish cult places.

Contains description of various gods or

spirits worshipped among the Swedish Lapps before and (when in haste) after Christianity was introduced about 1700. The places of cult, many now forgotten, have been traced by extensive research and their locations determined. 160 such places are indicated on map and tabulated for 35 districts, with geographic name and locality, sources of information, etc., noted. Similar investigations carried out in Norway and Finland are cited along with numerous references.

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30676. MANKER, ERNST MAURITZ, 1893- . De svenska fjällapparna. Stockholm, Svenska Turistföreningens Förlag [1947]. 548 p. illus., 217 plates, 9 text maps, fold. map. (*Its:* Handböcker om det svenska fjället, 4) about 155 refs. **Title tr.:** The Swedish mountain Lapps.

This is an anthropological handbook of the Swedish mountain Lapps, with sections on: pre-history; race and mental characteristics; language; number, distribution and administrative divisions; natural environment and cultural influence; reindeer husbandry, hunting and fishing; migrations; dwellings, clothing, food; spiritual culture, arts and ornamentation, pastimes, songs and music, mythology and folklore; religion, the bear cult and other magic; social conditions and education. The text is accompanied by excellent drawings and photographs of high standard. The various settlements of the mountain Lapps are listed (p. 433-530) with precise location and a concise ethnological summary of each. An extensive subject index is appended.

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30677. MAN'KO, M. A. Granitsa tundrovoi zony v nizov'fakh r. Mezeni. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, Sept.-Oct. 1947. t. 79, no. 5, p. 505-513) **Title tr.:** Limits of the tundra zone in the lower reaches of the Mezen' River.

The opinion that the lower Mezen' basin and coasts of Mezen' Bay belong to tundra zone is refuted, and the absence of trees in these regions is explained by the extension of marshes and peat bogs.

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MANNERFELT, CARL, 1913- , see Kirwan, L. P. and others. Glaciers & climatology . . . Ahlmann. 1949. No. 30074.

MANNING, MARY PARKE, see Goldstein, N., and M. P. Manning. Frostbite. 1951. No. 29314.

30678. MANNING, THOMAS HENRY, 1911- . Narrative of an unsuccessful attempt to circumnavigate Banks Island by canoe in 1952. (Arctic, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 171-97, illus., text map) 11 refs.

Contains chronological account of events May-Nov. 1952 on Banks Island and mainland. The writer and A. Macpherson (q. v.) made preliminary soundings in harbors on south, west, and north coasts of the island and topographic and geologic notes on coastline and interior, collected bird, mammal, and plant specimens, and excavated four Thule houses. Canoe trip from De Salis Bay clockwise around the island was stopped by ice at Castel Bay on the north coast. Overland trips were made between Castel Bay, Storkerson Bay, Sachs Harbour, and De Salis Bay. Twelve new place names, approved by the Canadian Board on Geographical Names and used on map, are listed with brief notes.

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30679. MANNING, THOMAS HENRY, 1911- . Notes on the fish of Banks Island. (Arctic, Dec. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 276-77) 3 refs.

Contains brief record of observations made during the 1952-1953 Banks Island Expedition led by the writer. In 1952 no fish were taken due to weather conditions. In 1953 fishing was done in Thomsen River, northeast point of Castel Bay, and Mercy Bay. Arctic char, whitefish, and sculpins were caught. Two specimens are now thought to be lake trout. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

MANNING, THOMAS HENRY, 1911- , see also Arctic. Banks I. party. 1953. No. 27834.

30680. MANTEGAZZA, PAOLO, 1831-1910. Sur les lapons. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1880. sér. 3, t. 3, p. 17-19) *Title tr.:* On the Lapps.

Contains a summary of anthropological observations made in the summer of 1879 among the Lapps of Sweden (54 persons were measured, about 100 photographs made, etc.). Notes on their material culture, intelligence, religion, acculturation, etc., are included.

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30681. MANTEGAZZA, PAOLO, 1831-1910. Voyage de M. Mantegazza en Laponie. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1879. sér. 3, t. 2, p. 579-81) *Title tr.:* Journey of Mr. Mantegazza to Lapland.

Contains excerpts from letters written in Lapland on physical and mental characteristics of Lapps, their ethics and author's experiences while working among them. Assisted by Stephen Sommer, Prof. Mantegazza of Florence made photographs and measurements of Lapps, collected their skulls and objects of art and industry, made psychological observations, etc. Tromsø and the interior of Lapland are mentioned.

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30682. MANTEĬFEL', P. A. Ondatra v Ĭakutii. (Nauka i zhizn', June 1953. t. 20, no. 6, p. 48) *Title tr.:* The muskrat in Yakutia.

A brief description of this important fur-bearer, and note on its successful acclimatization in Yakutia. In 1932, 120 muskrats were brought into the Tokkink district where the natural conditions are favorable; they increased rapidly and spread to 24 other districts in the Aldan, Lena, Vilyuy and Kolyma river basins up to 69° N. lat. The muskrat now occupies one of the top places in the fur trade in several districts.

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30683. MANTSCHIEFF, ZDRAWKO. Über Erfrierungen. (Bruns' Beiträge zur klinischen Chirurgie, May 1943. Bd. 174, no. 3, p. 337-57, 10 illus.) *Title tr.:* On frostbite.

Contains a study on humans and on laboratory animals concerning the anatomical and physiological changes due to frostbite, and its prevention and therapy. Damage of intercellular spaces, of capillaries and minor blood vessels, thrombosis, and nerve injuries were the most conspicuous changes observed. Prophylaxis and therapy, especially anticoagulants are also discussed. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Feb. 1945, v. 5, no. 6, p. 367.

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MARAIST, FRANCIS BERCHMANS, 1926- , see Glenn, W. W. L., and others. Treatment frostbite ACTH. 1952. No. 29292.

30684. MARCUSSEN, POUL V., and J. RENDAL. Udryddelse af gonorrhoe i et

grønlandsk lægedistrikt. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 819-21, tables) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Eradication of gonorrhea in the Greenland medical district.

Contains a discussion of earlier studies on venereal diseases in Greenland, followed by an account of a mass survey and treatment for 1946-1948. Data presented include occurrence, age- and sex distribution, familial status, results of therapy, reinfection, etc.

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30685. MARGOTTINI, MARIO. Il trattamento dei congelamenti e dei loro postumi. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma, Atti, May 24-26, 1952, *pub.* Rome, 1943. p. 229-31) **Title tr.:** The treatment of frostbite and its sequelae.

Contains an account based on 80 cases of frostbite and over 42 cases with sequels, half of the latter with trophic ulcers, numbness, cyanosis and hyperhidrosis. Therapy was local, symptomatic (largely in second- and third-degree cases), or causal. The first included "open treatment" with applications of cod liver oil, Dakin's solution, alcohol; sympathectomy and sympathetic block were applied in causal therapy. Treatment was as early as possible.

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30686. MARIN, L. A., and L. DEL FABBRO. Contributo all'anestesia col ghiaccio nella chirurgia degli arti. **Title tr.:** Contribution to ice anesthesia in surgery of extremities. (Giornale italiano di anestesiology, Oct.-Dec. 1950, anno 16, p. 571-79, *illus.*) 11 refs.

Six cases in which cold anesthesia was applied are briefly presented. The applied technique is described and a special trough for placing the ice around the limb, illustrated. The advantages of the method is discussed.

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MARINGER, JOHANNES, *see* Bandi, H. G., and J. Maringer. Kunst d. Eiszeit. 1952. No. 27959.

30687. MARKEVYCH, O. P. Copepoda parasitica prisnykh vod SRSR. Kiiv, Vidav-o Akad. nauk URSR, 1937. 221 p. *illus.*, plates 1-27. (Akademiia nauk URSR. Instytut zoologii i biologii) 82 refs. **Title tr.:** Copepoda parasitica of the fresh waters of the U.S.S.R.

Contains general morphological characteristics of fresh-water copepods (p. 5-22); data on the biology and ecology of the parasitic forms (p. 23-34); their importance for the development of fishery, some being quite injurious to fishes (p. 46-49); a summary of present-day knowledge of them with notes on the gathering, preparation and transportation of specimens (p. 50-59), and classification (p. 60-62). In the special part (p. 63-154) is a systematic list of all species inhabiting fresh waters of the U.S.S.R., with tables for the determination of genera and species, synonyms, descriptions (one species is described as new) together with data on hosts, localization and geographic distribution. Some species native to rivers and lakes of northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included. Text in Ukrainian with summary in Russian (p. 159-89) and German (p. 190-222).

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30688. MARKGREN, MARTIN. Isdelarestudier: om problem, arbetsmetodik och några resultat; ett preliminärt meddelande. (Svensk geografisk årsbok, 1952. Årg. 28, p. 108-114, *illus.*) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Studies on land-ice divides, including problems, working methods and some results. A preliminary report.

A study of the distribution of glacial striae, boulders, and sediments in northern Sweden and parts of Norway and Finland indicates two late synchronous ice divides, one in the eastern part of the Scandes, the other in the west. Late ice streams were, in general, dependent on topography. Origin of glaciation in the Scandes was probably in the far western section. Summary in English.

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30689. MARKOV, K. K. Sovremennye problemy glâtsiologii i paleoglâtsiologii. (Voprosy geografii. Sbornik 1, 1946, p. 127-55, *diags.*, map) **Title tr.:** Modern problems of glaciology and paleoglaciology.

Contains a characterization of the old, "alpine" school of glaciology based on investigation of glaciers in temperate regions; and comparison with the recent, "polar" school, founded by American and Scandinavian scientists: H. W. Ahlmann, L. M. Gould, M. Demorest, S. Thorarinsson, R. F. Flint, C. M. Mannerfelt and others. It is based on investigation of extensive glaciers in arctic and antarctic regions, throwing a

new light on origin and changes in the extension and thickness of glaciers. The hope is expressed that the Soviet investigations of permafrost, and of alpine and arctic glaciers in the U.S.S.R. will produce a new, third school of glaciology.

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30690. MARKOV, SERGEĬ I. The discovery of ancient coins in Kamchatka. (Arctic, Mar. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 63-64)

Translation by Evelyn Stefansson of the Russian original published in *Letopis' Severa*, 1949, No. 1, p. 312-13 (copy in DLC). Account of the find by O. I. Orekhov in the lower Kamchatka basin of four copper coins. The coins are described and conclusions given that one is of Greek, one of Bosphorus and two of eastern origin; the first dating from the third century B. C., the second from first century A. D., the last two undetermined. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

30691. MARKOWSKI, BOLESŁAW. Beitrag zur Klinik und Behandlung der Frostgangrän. (Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift, July 1946. Jahrg. 76, Nr. 27, p. 684-86, fig.) **Title tr.:** Contribution to clinical management of frost gangrene.

Contains an account of 20 mild and 17 severe cases of frost-gangrene. The general principles of the therapy, as well as its details, are presented; they included rest, elevation of injured limb, local application of iodoform powder, hot air treatment, amputation, and treatment of complications. The symptomatology and pathogenesis of frostbite are also analyzed and discussed.

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30692. MARKWART, JOS. Ein arabischer Bericht über die arktischen (uralischen) Länder aus dem 10. Jahrhundert. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1924. Bd. 4, Heft 3-4, p. 261-334) **Title tr.:** An Arabian narrative on the arctic (Uralic) countries from the 10th century.

Contains quotations and extensive linguistic, ethnographical and geographical comments to an old Arabian Ms. (of which copies are in the British Museum), a collection of anecdotes and relics, evidently written in India after 1228 A. D. by a Persian, Aufi, and evidently based on accounts of some Arabian geographer, perhaps Al Gaihani, of around 922 A. D. The Ms., among other things, recounts how a Moslem traveler visited three

places in northern Europe, first the country of the Volga Bolgars (an extinct Finnish people), then, after 20 days' travel, a place called Isū, inhabited by people named Jūra (Jugra, Ugrians). These people used dog sledges, and skates or skis made of reindeer bone, with two sticks for over-snow travel; they traded with the Bolgars, bartering sable pelts for salt and clothing. Beyond the Jūra, on a seashore were another people who hunted a kind of fish (walrus), and from its teeth made handles for knives and swords. In this land there was no night in summer, no daylight in winter. The last place mentioned was probably a region on the White Sea, inhabited either by Bjarmar (i. e. Permians or Zyryans), or Lapps.

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MARMER, HARRY AARON, 1885- Tides and sea level in Alaskan waters. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

MARMET, J., see Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

30693. MAROTTA, GUIDO. Trattamento dei congelati gravi con arcoterapia e polverizzazioni di Tioseptale. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici. Siena. Atti, May 4, 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 205-208, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** Treatment of serious frostbite by aérotherapy and dusting with Tioseptal.

Contains a report based on about 200 cases of first - third degree frostbite from the Greek front. Leaving the injured areas undressed and accessible to air, combined with local application of Tioseptal powder was the therapy applied.

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MARR, N. ĪĀ., see also Popov, A. I. Pamfāti D. V. Bubrikha. 1953. No. 31428.

MARR, N. ĪĀ., see also Popov, A. I. Znachenie trudov I. V. Stalina. 1953. No. 31430.

MARR, N. ĪĀ., see also Stepanov, N. N. Trudy I. V. Stalina. 1953. No. 32264.

MARR, N. ĪĀ., see also TSinsfsius, V. I. Trudy I. V. Stalina. 1953. No. 32551.

MARR, N. ĪĀ., see also Vasilevich, G. M. Drevnelshie ūazykovye svŕāzi Aziĭ i Evropy. 1947. No. 32707.

30694. MARRIOTT, RICHARD S. Canada's Eastern Arctic Patrol. (Canadian geographical journal, Mar. 1940. v. 20, no. 3, p. 156-61, illus., map)

Contains an account of the 17th annual patrol during July-Sept. 1939 under the command of Major D. L. McKeand on the *Nascopie*, a 15,455 mile trip, calling at posts along Labrador, Hudson Bay, Baffin Island coasts, northward as far as Craig Harbour on Ellesmere, westward to Fort Ross on Somerset Island. Conditions (especially hunting) at the posts and the scientific and administrative work carried out during the patrol are noted. The latter included mail distribution, recording of vital statistics, trial of an Eskimo for child murder; the former comprised studies of strand lines, of natives' health and dentition, of fox population, dog parasitism, duck and geese nesting and migration, etc., as well as collecting of museum specimens, laboratory animals, etc.

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30695. MARRIOTT, ROBERT HENRY, 1879- . Atmospherics. (Institute of Radio Engineers, New York. Proceedings, 1924. v. 12, p. 533-37)

"Tests conducted in the summer of 1920 and 1921 showed that static sources were usually located on or near the high glaciated volcanic peaks which rim the Pacific Coast from Alaska to California. . . . A point (Pop Point on Thorne Arm) was found 26 km. northeast of Ketchikan, Alaska, where no static could be obtained for six entire days though radio stations in all directions except east and southeast could be heard. Vague statements as to the cause of the static associated with the high mountains in the path of heated air from the Pacific give no clue as to whether the sources are thunderstorms or snow static."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1314-15.

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30696. MARSHALL, E. S. An antarctic episode. (Medical press, London, Dec. 8, 1943. v. 210 (4th ser., art. no. 5), p. 359-62, 2 illus.)

Contains an account of the British Antarctic Expedition (1907-1909) in which the author participated as surgeon and cartographer; deals with food and rations, general health, body temperatures of the party in times of food scarcity, etc.

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MARSHALL, ROBERT JAMES, see Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Heat

loss from toes immersion cold water. 1951. No. 29394.

MARSHALL, S. A., see Skelding, W. and S. A. Marshall. Servicing aircraft arctic. 1953. No. 32086.

30697. MARSHALL, S. M., and A. P. ORR. *Calanus finmarchicus*: egg production and egg development in Tromsø Sound in spring. Tromsø, Tromsø Museum, 1953. 21 p., illus., diagrs. (Acta borealia, A. Scientia, no. 5) 22 refs.

Contains data on vertical distribution of eggs and nauplii of the copepod *Calanus finmarchicus* in the Lofoten and Clyde sea areas (table 1), on ripening of *Calanus* females in Tromsø Sound, and egg production (table 2), time of egg-laying and time of development (table 4, 5), rate of development and rate of sinking of eggs (table 6). Notes on parasites of *C. finmarchicus* (internal protozoan parasites and nematodes) are appended.

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30698. MARSILI LIBELLI, GUSTAVO. Variazioni di eccitabilità della corteccia cerebrale in cavie ipotermiche. (Società italiana di biologia sperimentale. Bollettina, Oct.-Nov. 1942. v. 17, p. 553-54) **Title tr.:** Variations in the excitability of the cerebral cortex in hypothermic guinea pigs.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs made hypothermic (22° to 18° C. rectal temperature). The excitability of the motor zone of the fore limb was determined at these temperatures. Analogies with conditions in narcotized animals are stressed.

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30699. MARTI, IŮ. IŮ., and S. V. MIKHAILOV. Tip sudna dlia lova sel'di v Severnom basseine. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, June 1948. t. 24, no. 6, p. 8-13, illus., tables) **Title tr.:** Type of vessel for herring fishing in the northern basin.

Contains a specialized comparison of various types of fishing vessels: trawler, drifter and the "logger". The last, combining features of the trawler and drifter, was introduced into the British and German fishing fleets and, since 1947, has been in use in the Soviet fisheries (*Knipovich, Groza, Del'fin, Sazan*). The "logger" is concluded to be the best vessel, because it can operate the year around in Barents as well as Greenland Sea. Details of

equipment are discussed and the most suitable devices recommended.

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MART'IANOV, see *Obschestvo vrachei Eniseiskoi gub. Meditsinskii rasteniia Minusinsk. 1887. No. 31053.*

MART'IANOV, see also *Obschestvo vrachei Eniseiskoi gub. Narodnyi lekarsk. rasteniia. 1887. No. 31054.*

MARTIN, JAMES V., see Ellis, F. H. Call it re-conquest. 1944. No. 28898.

MARTIN, PAUL F., see Andrews, R. A., and others. Dairy and potato farms Matanuska and Tanana. 1953. No. 27800.

30700. MARTIUSHEV, A. M. Dvizhenie narodonaseleniia Komi oblasti za 300 let; materialy k istorii naroda Komi. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 10-11, p. 41-55; 1928, god 5, no. 1, p. 26-31, tables) **Title tr.:** Movement of population in Komi Province in the last 300 years; materials on the history of the Komi people.

Contains comparison of population statistics from the censuses of 1646, 1787, 1890, and 1926. In 280 years the population increased 22.8 times ("normal increase" said to be 48.5 times). The ethnic composition of the population, namely the Zyryans, and the type of their occupation remained stable through the centuries. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30701. MARTIUSHEV, A. M. Komi narod v pervyi period istoricheskoi ego izvestnosti; materialy k istorii Komi naroda. (Komi mu, 1928. god 5, no. 2, p. 34-41; no. 3, p. 33-39) **Title tr.:** The Komi people in the first period of their historical fame; materials to the history of the Komi people.

Contains comments on the passages in the chronicles of Rogovich (1096) and Nestor (1056-1114) in which the inhabitants of Pechora and Ugra are mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30702. MARTIUSHEV, A. M. Naseleenie Komi oblasti 300 let tomu nazad. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 1-2, p. 41-82, tables) **Title tr.:** Population of the Komi district 300 years ago.

Contains an analysis of the first census, 1646: the Komi population at that time was concentrated in the region of Vym'; the upper Vychegda was not populated at all. Tabular data are given (p. 50-81)

on families (by name) and their living places in 1646. The question of former settlements of the Zyryan people is discussed (cf. I. Mössheg).

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30703. MARTYNOV, ANDREI VASIL'EVICH, 1879-1938. Permian fossil insects of North-East Europe. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy, 1928, t. 4, p. 1-118, illus., plates 1-19)

Contains the results of the study of two collections of fossil Permian insects, one of them gathered by M. Edemskii on the Soyana River (65°39' N. 42°50' E.) in northern Arkhangel'sk province, in the locality of Iva-Gora, summer 1926. A systematic list of about 50 fossil insects, descriptions of new genera and species, synonyms, critical notes and dimensions are given. 18 new species, found in Iva-Gora (p. 104), are included.

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30704. MARTYNOVA, O. M. Permiskie setchatokrylye SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 40, p. 197-237, illus. 1-32) **Title tr.:** Permian Neuroptera.

*Contains in pt. 1 (p. 197-222) characteristics of true neuropters (Neuroptera-Planipennia); tables for the determination of the families, genera and species of Permian neuropters; a systematic list of 19 species, with diagnoses of one new family, one new genus and ten new species; a table of distribution of Permian fossil insects in the whole world, and data on phylogeny. In pt. 2 (p. 223-37) is a systematic list of 12 species of fossil insects of the orders Raphidioptera and Megaloptera, diagnoses of one new family, one genus and nine species, and a key to the species of the genus *Pernosiulus*. The two parts include 24 species from the deposits at Soyana River in the northeastern section of the Arkhangel'sk province.*

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30705. MARX, HELLMUT. Zur Klinik des Hypophysenzwischenhirnsystems, 2. Mitteilung. "Hypophysäre Insuffizienz" bei Lichtmangel. (Klinische Wochenschrift, 1946. Jahrg. 24-25, Heft. 1-4, p. 18-21) **Title tr.:** Clinical aspects of the hypophysidienecephalon system, 2d, report. "Hypophyseal insufficiency" due to shortage of light.

Contains case history of a patient who at the end of the polar winter showed

various disturbances of the vegetative system: weakness, hypotonia, hypoglycemia, lowering of basal metabolism, edemas, decrease of potency and of libido, etc. The symptoms disappeared upon change of climate and sufficient exposure to sunshine. The effects of insolation upon the organism are discussed and conditions compared with similar cases in blind persons.

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30706. MARZIANI, ROSARIO. Indicazioni e risultati della plastica cutanea negli esiti del congelamento di 3 grado. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 219-21) **Title tr.:** Indications and results of plastic skin surgery in sequelae of third degree frostbite.

On the basis of 56 operations executed, an outline is given of aims, indications and counterindications, general principles and technique, postoperative management.

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30707. MARZIANI, ROSARIO. Tumori maligni, esiti lontani del congelamento di terzo grado. (Archivio di ortopedia, Apr.-June 1946. v. 59, fasc. 2, p. 115-21, 4 illus.) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Malignant tumors, late results of third degree frostbite.

Contains two case presentations of malignant tumors in areas severely frozen 20 and 22 years earlier, during World War I. The first one was an endothelioma, the second a carcinoma.

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MASAKI, M., see Ogata, K, and others. Influence exposure to cold body temp. 1941. No. 31064.

MASAKI, S., see Ogata, K., and others. Studies of influence cold upon regulation human temp. 1943. No. 31065.

30708. MASHKOVTSÉV, SERGEÏ FEDOROVICH, and P. V. CHURIN. Materialy k geologii i petrografii severnoi Kamchatki. Moskva-Leningrad, Geol. izd-vo, 1931. 62 p. illus., plates 1-2, map. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe geologo-razvedochnoe upravlenie V.S.N.KH. Trudy, vyp. 59) **Title tr.:** Materials on the geology and petrography of northern Kamchatka.

Contains a summary of results of a geological investigation of northern Kamchatka Peninsula in 1922, by the Geological Committee's Expedition. A gen-

eral account is given of the trip to Korf Bay on the eastern coast, and the party's traverse of the peninsula to Rekiuaki on the western coast. A geographical sketch (p. 9-19), a geological survey (p. 19-27), and petrographic descriptions of rocks in various localities (p. 27-34) are given. The petrography of the igneous rock formations in the investigated area is sketched, and the geological structure compared with that of other Pacific regions: Anadyr' region, Commander Islands and Japan (p. 35-62). Chemical analyses are supplied. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30709. MASLIÁKOV, V. N. Vnedrit' tormoznoe upravlenie plotami v Severodvinskoy basseine. (Rechnol transport, May-June 1948. t. 8, no. 3, p. 10-11, diagr.) **Title tr.:** To introduce brake-steering on rafts in the Severnaya Dvina River basin.

Log booms towed down the Severnaya Dvina were not equipped with brakes (contrary to practice on the Volga). Up to 25 percent of the booms were wrecked, since the boom-towing method superseded the free-floating log drive in 1937. The author analyzes the steering of the booms and concludes that only if equipped with brakes can they be steered safely through shoals and at the curves of the river.

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30710. MASLOV, A. Élektricheskoe soprotivlenie kozhi pri delstvii kholoda. (Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR, 1940. t. 28, vyp. 2-3, p. 264-70, 8 illus.) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** Electrical resistance of the skin upon exposure to cold.

Contains an account of experiments on man. Exposure to cold caused an increased resistance of the skin, apparently resulting from lowered ionic permeability due to increased density of the cell membrane. Cooling of one hand caused a similar, though weaker reaction in the other, non-cooled hand. The effects of repeated cold exposures, and of exposures to moderate cold and to warmth prior to applying the cold stimulus, was also studied. Summary in English.

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30711. MASON, JOHN ALDEN, 1885- . Eskimo pictorial art. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1927. v. 18, no. 3, p. 248-83, 15 illus.)

Contains description and illus. of

Eskimo engravings on utensils and implements made of caribou antler and ivory, such as trinket boxes, snuff boxes, needle-cases, and, most commonly, on numerous bowdrills. The rich collection in the Museum originates from northern Alaska, mostly from Point Barrow, a few also from the Kuskokwim River, Cape Prince of Wales, and Nunivak Island. The scenes depicted are quite realistic: caribou, bear, and walrus-hunting, sealing and whaling, dances and games, dwellings, the disposal of killed animals, etc. Such decorations, executed for aesthetic reasons exclusively (no magical value has ever been suggested), are to be found only among the Alaskan Eskimos. "These facts point directly to the conclusion that the practice of making pictorial engravings was not native to Eskimo art but is a development of the last century or two, the initial incentive having been supplied by contact with the first Russian colonists" (p. 253).

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30712. MASON, JOHN ALDEN, 1885- . A Naskapi Indian robe. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Bulletin, 1931. v. 2, no. 3, p. 98-99, plate XIII)

Contains notes on the Barren Ground band of Naskapis, in the northeastern-most Labrador, a group least affected by white influence. A collection of their robes of tanned caribou hide with designs was acquired by the Museum.

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30713. MASON, JOHN ALDEN, 1885- . A remarkable stone lamp from Alaska. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1928. v. 19, no. 2, p. 170-94, 5 illus., text map) 5 refs.

Contains discussion on four rare specimens of an unusual type of bowl found in southern Alaska: three at Cook Inlet and one, now in this Museum, near Seward, Kenai Peninsula. Made of volcanic tuff, they are massive in size and weight (21-61 pounds). They have a human figure carved in the bottom of the bowl, with the head (only) in relief, and richly ornamented rims. After comparison with other Eskimo vessels, the author concludes that the bowls are stone lamps, made by the Eskimos in approximately the region in which they were found, and other specimens most resembling them are the Eskimo stone lamps from Kodiak Island. The age and possible foreign influence cannot be determined as yet.

Another specimen was described later by F. de Laguna, q. v. *Copy seen:* DLC.

30714. MASSON, JACQUES. Documentation. (*In:* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 149-50)

Contains a brief outline of the photographic work done by the writer and J.-J. Languepin during the winter of 1949-50 and summer 1950 on the Greenland inland ice. The cameras used, number of films taken, and the number and sizes of black and white and of colored photographs made, are specified.

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30715. MASSON, JACQUES. Documentation photo-cinema. (*In:* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 169-71) *Title tr.:* Photo-cinema documentation.

Contains account of photographic work by the writer with the French Polar Expedition's seismic group "Red" and the gravimetric group during summer 1951 on the Greenland inland ice. Cameras, light-meters, and other equipment are listed, treatment of negatives described, and number and size of photographs and motion picture reels taken, are specified.

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MASTERSON, WILLIAM K., *see* Sullivan, B. J., and W. K. Masterson. Peripheral vascular responses, burns and frostbite, heparin and paritol. 1953. No. 32303.

30716. MATAS, MATTHEW, 1901- , and C. CORRIGAN. Brucellosis in an Eskimo boy. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, Nov. 1953. v. 69, no. 5, p. 531)

Contains a report of a case of Brucellosis (undulant fever) in a boy who, except for 1950-51, spent all his life in the Arctic (at Bathurst Inlet, Mackenzie District). It is the first time in ten years that a positive Brucellosis test was obtained in the Province of Alberta; the culture was from bone marrow.

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30717. MATASOV, M. I. Sezonnoe razvitiye v Äakutskoi prirode v 1946

godu. (Priroda, 1948, no. 1, p. 69-73)
Title tr.: The seasonal development of nature in Yakutia in 1946.

Contains a comparison of phenological data of 1946 with average data for Yakutia, including (tables 1-7) results of observations of the development of fauna and flora in the early and late periods of the spring, summer and fall. The importance of phenological observations is then discussed.

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30718. MATHEIS, H. Kurze Mitteilung zur Behandlung der Erfrierungen. (Deutsche Militärarzt, Feb. 1942. Jahrt. 7, Heft. 2, p. 153-55) **Title tr.:** Short note on the treatment of frostbite.

Contains suggestions based on experience during World War II. In serious cases author found deep incisions applied early to frostbitten areas to have a beneficial effect. Diathermy and ointments are recommended for light cases.

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30719. MATHER, GEORGE W., and others. Temperature changes of pulmonary blood during exposure to cold. (American journal of physiology, June 1953. v. 173, no. 3, p. 390-92, illus.) 8 refs. Other authors: G. G. Nahas, and A. Hemingway.

Contains records of pulmonary artery blood temperature of dogs, in environments of 20° to -18° C., and comparisons with simultaneous temperatures of the rectum and the left atrium. The cooling effect of cold air upon the blood of pulmonary circulation was found to be small.

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30720. MATHER, KIRTLEY FLETCHER, 1888- Installation of Alaska Division, A. A. A. S. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 1-7)

Contains a summary of the organization and objectives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of its Alaska Division established 1951. The opportunities for scientific research in Alaska, and the relationship of scientific research to the strategic political position of the Territory, are briefly stated.

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MATHEWSON, DONALD E., see Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

30721. MATHISEN, TRYGVE. Svalbard i internasjonal politikk 1871-1925. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1951. xii, 320 p. map. **Title tr.:** Svalbard in international politics.

Contains a comprehensive review and analysis of the historical events and negotiations which culminated in 1925, in Norwegian sovereignty over the Svalbard area between 74° and 81° N. lat. Three main factors, (1) activities in the areas, (2) relations between, and (3) conditions within the states involved (Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Russia) are discussed, in three periods beginning 1871, approx. 1900, and 1914. Discovery and exploration, the coal mining and economic development, are traced; political problems, national viewpoints, international negotiations and conferences, settlement on the mining concessions are presented in detail. Appended are: an index of persons (p. 300-306); an extensive record of unpublished and printed source materials such as diaries, official documents, statistics, etc., a bibliography of some 70 books and articles on Svalbard generally; and text of the Treaty of Paris 1920.

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MATIESEN, HANS, see Holmen, K., and H. Matiesen. *Luzula wahlenbergii*, Greenland. 1953. No. 29680.

MATLÌ, G., see Borini, L., and G. Matlì. Marconiterapia congelamenti verificatisi. 1940. No. 28249.

30722. MATIUSHNETS, ÌA. Kity i kitoboi. (Vokrug sveta, June 1953. no. 6, p. 22-26, illus.) **Title tr.:** Whales and whalers.

Popular account of adventures of the Soviet Pacific whaling fleet, known (from the factory ship) by the collective name *Aleut*, and operating since 1932. The individual whalers of the fleet, the *Aleut*, *Avangard*, *Trudfront*, *Del'in*, *Entuziast*, and the most famous of their harpooners are mentioned; the various species of whales, their ways of life, and episodes of the hunt, etc., are fragmentarily described.

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30723. MATRAS, A. Erfrierungen. (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, May 8, 1942. Jahrg. 55, Nr. 19, p. 378) **Title tr.:** Frostbite.

Contains brief account of the areas usually affected by frostbite; its clinical

cours., degrees, prognosis, local therapy, sequels; mild cold injuries (pernio, etc.).

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30724. MATTEINI, MAURO, and P. ARCANGELI. Ghiandole endocrine e loro rapporti con le alterazioni tissurali nell'ipervitaminosi A. (Rivista di clinica medica, July 1951. anno 51, no. 3-4, p. 281-360, 20 illus., 2 fold. tables) **Title tr.:** Endocrine glands and their relation to tissue alterations in hypervitaminosis A.

Contains an extensive study dealing with: (1) The literature on: the relation of vitamin A to the endocrine glands; to the reticulo-endothelial system and the liver, heart and kidney parenchyma; experimental and clinical hypervitaminosis A; hypercarotinemia, etc. (2) Author's own studies on the physiological and histological aspects of the problem, conducted on guinea pigs and rabbits (p. 298-336). (3) Discussion and conclusions. Two stages of hypervitaminosis A were detected in the endocrine system: a well tolerated, largely stimulating phase; and, with increase of dosage, a toxic phase, with signs of atrophy (gonads, pancreas, thymus) or hyperfunction (thyroid, parathyroids). In both phases various other organs showed inflammatory and degenerative changes described by Selye as adaptation diseases.

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MATTHEWS, PRISCILLA, *see* Milch, L. J., and others. Changes in acetylcholine content of the brain during . . . cold. 1951. No. 30799.

MATTHEWS, WENDELL CHAMBERLAIN, 1907- , *see* Alaska's health. Health team reports intestinal disease outbreak at Unalaska. 1950. No. 27711.

MATUMOTO, H., *see* Ogata, K., and others. Studies of influence cold upon regulation human temp. 1943. No. 31065.

MATUSHEVSKIĬ, B. F., *see* Anisimov, M. I., and B. F. MatushevskiĬ. Bol'shoi obval. 1938. No. 27809.

30725. MATVEEV, A. K. Geologorazvedochnye raboty na ugli na Dal'nem Vostoke. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 16, p. 16-20) **Title tr.:** Geological coal prospecting work in the Soviet Far East.

Includes some data on results of coal prospecting near Kharyuzovo (56°45' N. 158°30' E.) western Kamchatka, where

two coal-bearing beds of 5 m. thick were investigated in 1933 by "Dal'nevostochnyy Geologo-Razvedochnyy Trest". Near Ust'-Kamchatsk (56°14' N. 162°30' E.), one coal bed was discovered in 1929. Analyses of coal are given.

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30726. MATVEEV, A. K. Ugli severa. (Razvedka nedr, 1932, no. 2, p. 13-18, map) ref. **Title tr.:** Coals of the North.

Contains some data on the Pechora coal basin. The areas of coal prospecting are Vuktyl, Shehugor, Kozhim and Adzva River regions. The most interesting deposit occurs on the Vorkuta River, comparatively near (120 km.) Obdorsk. Some coal analyses are given. Lack of means of communication and the harsh climate are the main obstacles to coal exploitation.

Copy seen: DLC.

30727. MATVEEV, S. N. Kamennye potoki. (Problemy fizicheskoi geografii, 1938. no. 6, p. 90-124, 8 illus. & diagrs., tables) 35 refs. **Title tr.:** Rock flows.

The great variety of widely distributed rock flows is discussed, and a detailed classification of them presented which is based on genesis, alimentation, paths, and deposits. The examples cited for each type include (among others) places in Svalbard, Scandinavia, Canada, and Khibiny in U.S.S.R. Summary in French.

Copy seen: DLC.

30728. MATVEEVA, T. A. Vliânie opresneniâ na razmnozhenie midii vostochnogo Murmana. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriia, t. 75, no. 1, p. 123-24) **Title tr.:** The effect of freshening of the water upon reproduction in the eastern Murman.

*An ecological study of the influence of various environmental factors on the sex cycle of a mollusc, *Mytilus edulis*, carried out in the summer of 1950, near the Murman Biological Station on Kola Peninsula. It is concluded that one of the most important favorable factors is the periodic reduction of salinity of the water in the littoral zone beginning in spring when the ice melts.*

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

MATVEEVA, T. A., *see also* Kuznetsov, V. V., and T. A. Matveeva. Vliânie plotnosti poselenii *Balanus*. 1949. No. 30291.

MATZKO, JOHN JOSEPH, 1920- , *see* Gault, H. R., and others. Recon.

radioactive deposits Seward Pen. Alaska.
1953. No. 29205.

MATZKO, JOHN JOSEPH, 1920-,
see also Wedow, H., and others. Prelim.
summary uranium and thorium, Alaska.
1953. No. 32864.

MATZKO, JOHN JOSEPH, 1920-,
see also White, M. G., and others. Re-
connaissance for radioactive deposits,
Teller & C. Nome. 1953. No. 32904.

30729. MAURER, GEORG. Tetanus
nach Verbrennungen und Erfrierungen.
(Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Dec. 10,
1938. Jahrg. 65, Nr. 50, p. 2771-72) 21
refs. **Title tr.:** Tetanus after burns and
frostbite.

Contains a discussion on advisability
of serum prophylaxis against tetanus,
with a single case report of an infection
following burns. The literature on tet-
anus after frostbite is reviewed.

Copy seen: DSG.

MAURIC, G., see Vallery-Radot, P., and
others. Étude système neuro-végétatif
hypothermie du lapin. 1943. No. 32685.

30730. MAURY, JEAN WEST. Old
raven's world. Boston, Little, Brown &
Co., 1931. 284 p. illus. (1 col.)

Contains a collection of 22 stories,
creation myths and others, from the
folklore of the Tlingit Indians of South-
east Alaska, written for children, and
well illustrated with black and white
drawings by Ben Kutcher.

Copy seen: DLC.

**30731. MAUSS, MARCEL, and H.
BEUCHAT.** Essai sur les variations
saisonnnières des sociétés Eskimos; étude
de morphologie sociale. (Année sociol-
ogique, 1904-1905, pub. 1906. v. 9,
p. 39-132, illus., tables, 2 text maps)
about 200 refs. **Title tr.:** Essay on
the seasonal variations of Eskimo socie-
ties; a study of social morphology.

Contains discussion on how nomadism
and different modes of life in summer and
winter affect Eskimo religious life, their
social relations, conceptions of property,
justice, and ethics. Causes of seasonal
nomadism are investigated. The differ-
ent forms of summer and winter dwellings
and the communal house (*kashim*) are
described in detail (p. 65-82). Various
Eskimo tribes are dealt with, the study
being based on the literature.

Copy seen: DLC.

MAXWELL, AMOS, see Nichols, J. T.,
and A. Maxwell. Undescribed codfish.
1933. No. 30980.

30732. MAYAUD, PIERRE NOËL.
Le pôle magnétique sud en 1952 et les
déplacements comparés des pôles nord
et sud de 1842 à 1952. (Annales de géo-
physique, July-Sept. 1953. t. 9, fasc. 3,
p. 266-78, 7 charts) 15 refs. Reprint
issued as: Expéditions polaires françaises.
Rapports scientifiques, S. IV. 2. **Title
tr.:** The south magnetic pole in 1952
and the comparative displacement of the
north and south poles from 1842 to 1952.

Charts and discussion of estimated
comparative movements of N. and S.
magnetic poles show that: (1) displace-
ment during the past 40 years seems
more important than during the pre-
ceding 60-70 years; (2) displacement of
the S. pole is almost double that of the
North; (3) displacement is S.-N. in both
hemispheres; and (4) S.-N. movement is
more important than E.-W. movement.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DGS.

MAYEDA, T., see Epstein, S., and
T. Mayeda. Variation O¹⁸ content waters.
1953. No. 28922.

**30733. MAYER, WILLIAM VERNON,
1920-** . A preliminary study of the
Barrow ground squirrel, *Citellus parryi
barrowensis*. (Journal of mammalogy,
Aug. 1953. v. 34, no. 3, p. 334-45,
illus., map)

From a study made in midsummer
1951 at Point Barrow, northern Alaska,
observations are reported on: distribu-
tion, habitat and habits; relation to
humans; food; voice; burrow system;
propagation; young, growth, etc.

Copy seen: DSI-M.

**30734. MAYER, WILLIAM VERNON,
1920-** . Some aspects of the ecology
of the Barrow ground squirrel, *Citellus
parryi barrowensis*. (In: Wiggins, I. L.,
and others. Current biological research
in the Alaskan Arctic, 1953, p. 48-55)
12 refs.

Contains an account of an investigation
made in the summer 1951 within a radius
of over 100 miles from Point Barrow,
northern Alaska, supplemented by lab-
oratory observations. Distribution and
habitat, life and activity around the
year, reproduction, growth and develop-
ment of the young, food, etc., were the
objects of the study. A note on nomencla-
ture is included. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

MAYMAN, C. I., see Blanchaer, M. C., and C. I. Mayman. Glucose utilization blood cells. 1952. No. 28172.

30735. MAZAEV, P. N. Krovoobraschenie pri otmorozheniĭakh; kliniko-rentgenologicheskie i eksperimental'nye vazograficheskie nablūdeniĭa. (Khirurgiĭa, 1942, no. 7, p. 26-38, 2 tables) *Title tr.*: Blood circulation in frostbite; clinical-roentgenological and experimental vasographic observations.

Contains a study of circulation in the extremities including that in the bone, based on mass x-ray examinations of 400 cases of frostbite and on experiments with dogs. The vascular, circulatory and osteoporotic changes are followed as to their time and extent of appearance and degree of permanency. The genesis of osteoporosis and other bone lesions following frostbite are discussed, as well as restorative processes in circulation.

Copy seen: DSG.

MAZUROV, G. P., see Okhotin, V. V., and G. P. Mazurov. Pokrovnye otlozheniĭa na morenakh. 1951. No. 31076.

MEAD, JEREMIAH, 1920-, see Bader, M. E., and others. Effects local cooling on blood flow. 1951. No. 27923.

30736. MEADE, ROBERT H. Naval reserves important. (World oil, May 1952. v. 134, no. 6, p. 66, 68, 70, illus.)

U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 on the arctic coast of Alaska, contains an area of 37,000 sq. mi.; another area almost as large, adjacent to the Reserve and north of the Brooks Range, is available for exploration by the Navy. The Reserve has been proven to be part of a petroliferous province. One oil field containing an estimated 30-100 million barrels of oil has been discovered and roughly delineated, and there have been discoveries of natural gas at several localities in the Reserve. Subject to the availability of funds, it is proposed to continue the exploration until the intended reasonable evaluation of the potentialities of the Reserve can be completed.

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30737. MEADE, ROBERT H. Operation Alaska. (World oil, Jan. 1953. v. 136, no. 1, p. 239-41, illus.)

Outlines history of development of the U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 on arctic coast of Alaska. Lists cooperating agencies. Summarizes results of past

several years' work. Further tests reported needed.

Copy seen: DLC.

30738. MEDICAL BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMAND. Army to use new foot powder to prevent cold injuries. (Medical bulletin of the European Command. Nov. 1951. v. 8, p. 523)

Contains a note on a powder developed for the U. S. Army. It is composed of a talcum base and starch, aluminum chloride, potassium alum, boric and salicylic acids. Arctic tests have shown that this powder reduces sweating by up to 24 percent. The role of sweating in hastening cold injury is also explained.

Copy seen: DLC.

30739. MEDIŤSINSKIĬ RABOTNIK, Moskva. Mediŭinskaiĭ nauchnaiĭ ėkspeditsiĭa v Arktiku. (Mediŭinskii rabotnik, Sept. 17, 1946. god 9, no. 44, p. 1) *Title tr.*: Medical scientific expedition to the Arctic.

Contains brief news report on an interview with the members (Prof. I. A. Arnol'di and V. V. Efremov) of an expedition to the Russian western Arctic, organized by the Academy of Medicine U.S.S.R. and Glavsevmorput'. Questions of respiratory diseases, scurvy, snow blindness, wound healing, acclimatization and general health are touched upon, as are difficulties of medical work, and "veteran" arctic doctors, A. N. Umova on Dikson Island and G. N. Sokolov at Tiksi.

Copy seen: DLC.

30740. MEDVEDEV, SERGEĬ IVANOVICH. Lichinki plastinchatykh zhukov fauny SSSR. Moskva-Leningrad, 1952. 242 p. illus. (537 fig.). (*In:* Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Opredeliteli po faune SSSR. no. 47) 35 refs. *Title tr.*: Larvae of lamellicornous beetles of the fauna of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a systematic index of the species of Coleoptera Lamellicornia (p. 5-11), and review of the structure of larvae (p. 13-22), adaptation of larvae to life in the soil and other substrata (p. 23-28), ecology (p. 28-31). In the special part (p. 34-299) are tables for the determination of the families, genera and species; and descriptions of 150 larvae of lamellicornous beetles, inhabiting the U.S.S.R. Data are given on ecology, economic importance (some are dangerous pests of agricultural plants and trees), and geographic distribution. Index of Latin names (p. 240-42). A few species

native to northern regions of European Russia and Siberia are included.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

30741. MEDVEDEV, SERGEY IVANOVICH. Zhestkokrylye, t. 10, vyp. 1. Plastinchatousye (Scarabaeidae), podsem. Melolonthinae, ch. 1, Khrushchi. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1951. 513 p. illus. (953 fig.). (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 10, vyp. 1. (Nov. ser. no. 46)) **Title tr.:** Beetles. Scarabaeidae, subfam. Melolonthinae, pt. 1.

Contains a systematic index to the beetle subfam. Melolonthinae, followed by an introductory part (p. 11-51) giving morphological data (larva, pupa, development), its ecology, economic importance (35 species serious plant pests), history of its spreading and its present distribution. In the special part (p. 52-512) are keys to the tribes, genera and species (imago and larva), and descriptions of about 250 species and some subspecies and varieties inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. Diagnoses of 13 new species and three subspecies are given, with synonyms, references, critical notes and data on biology, ecology and geographic distribution. A few species native to northern regions of Scandinavia and U.S.S.R. are included. Index of the insects, (scientific names) is appended. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

30742. MEDVEDEV, SERGEY IVANOVICH. Zhestkokrylye, t. 10, vyp. 2. Plastinchatousye (Scarabaeidae), podsem. Melolonthinae, ch. 2, Khrushchi. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1951. 274 p. illus. (420 fig.). (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 10, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser. no. 52)) **Title tr.:** Beetles. Scarabaeidae, subfam. Melolonthinae, pt. 2.

Contains a systematic index to the beetle fam. Melolonthinae; followed in the systematic part (p. 11-269) by keys to the genera and species, and descriptions of 227 species inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. Diagnoses of 22 new species are given, with synonyms, references, critical notes and data on biology, ecology and geographic distribution. Two species only are recorded in northern regions: *Serica brunnea* spreading to 67° N. lat. in Norway and Sweden, and *Sericania fuscolineata* inhabiting Shantar Islands in the Okhotsk Sea. Index of the insects (scientific names) is

appended. This work is a continuation of the item above. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30743. MEDVEDEV, SERGEY IVANOVICH. Zhestkokrylye, t. 10, vyp. 3. Plastinchatousye (Scarabaeidae), podsem. Rutelinae. Khlebnye zhuki i blizkie gruppy. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1949. 371 p. illus. (563 fig.). (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Coleoptera, t. 10, vyp. 3. (Nov. ser. no. 36)) **Title tr.:** Beetles. Scarabaeidae, subfam. Rutelinae. Cereal crop beetles and related groups.

Contains a systematic index of the species of beetles of the fam. Scarabaeidae (subfam. Rutelinae), followed by an introduction (p. 7-36) which gives: a morphological sketch; data on sexual dimorphism, adaptation, larvae, development; life habits and ecology; geographic distribution; economic importance as pests of cereal crops (*Anisoplia*, *Cyriopertha*), trees and grasses; and notes on classification. In the systematic part (p. 37-367) are tables for the determination of tribes, genera and species; and a systematic list of 168 species and a few varieties, with descriptions, diagnoses of ten new species, references, data on biology, metamorphosis, geographic distribution and economic importance. Only one northern species is recorded, *Phyllopertha horticola*, in taiga zone in Yakutia, eastern Siberia. Index of Latin names is appended.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

30744. MEDVEDEV, V. I. Ob izmenenii slukhovoĭ, taktil'noĭ i vibratsionnoĭ chuvstvitel'nosti pri temnoy adaptatsii glaza. (Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR, Jan.-Feb. 1951. v. 37, no. 1, p. 35-40, illus., tables) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** On the change of auditory, tactile and vibratory sensitivity during dark adaptation of the eye.

Contains an account of experiments on 21 subjects exposed to darkness prior to determining the acuity of the other senses studied. Under the conditions of the experiment the threshold of vibratory and auditory sensitivity was lowered, that of the tactile sense heightened.

Copy seen: DSG.

MEEKS, ROBERT CECIL, 1914-, see Ingle, D. J., and others. Effects of environment on diabetes. 1953. No. 29784.

MEEKS, ROBERT CECIL, 1914-, see also Ingle, D. J., and others. Effects

cold upon urinary nonprotein nitrogen . . . rats. 1953. No. 29785.

30745. MEEN, VICTOR BEN, 1910- . Solving the riddle of Chubb Crater. (National geographic magazine, Jan. 1952. v. 101, no. 1, p. 1-32, 34 illus. (26 col.), map)

Contains a popular narrative of a six-man expedition led by the writer and sponsored by the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Geographic Society. Between July 25 and Aug. 21, 1951, geological and survey work, lake soundings, biological studies of lake water, and magnetometer studies were carried out at Chubb Crater (60°10' N. 73°30' E.) in northern Ungava Peninsula. The purpose of the expedition was to ascertain the origin of this crater, discovered in 1943. It was found to be 11,500 ft. in diameter, the depth of the lake filling it, 825 ft.; fish with marked signs of undernutrition, as well as plankton were found in it; direct and indirect evidence suggest that the crater was formed by the impact of a giant meteor. Color photographs show the nature of the surrounding country.

Copy seen: DLC.

30746. MEHRWALD. Die lappländische Industrieausstellung zu Tromsø. (Globus, 1870. Bd. 17, no. 23, p. 366-67) *Title tr.:* An exposition of the Lapp industry in Tromsø.

Contains description of an exposition, Aug. 5-Sept. 15, 1870, which represented Lapland and the Lapps: climate, flora and fauna, minerals, domestic animals (reindeer and dogs); the Lapps' occupations, their tents, clothing and food, handicrafts and trade, documents on customs, health conditions, juridical cases, etc.

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30747. MEHRWALD. Die Russischen Ansiedler in Lappland. (Globus, 1873. Bd. 23, p. 278-80, 2 illus.) *Title tr.:* The Russian settlers in Lapland.

Contains appraisal of the Russian settlers on the Kola Peninsula: their low morality despite their profession of religion makes them unsuccessful colonizers and the Lapps suffer most, economically, from trade with the Russians. The Karelians attempt vegetable and potato planting near Murmansk, but with little success.

Copy seen: DLC.

30748. MEHRWALD. Zur Kennzeichnung der Finnen im hohen Norden. (Globus, 1872. Bd. 21, p. 328-29)

Title tr.: On the characteristics of Finns in the far North.

Contains account of the life and customs of the numerous Finnish immigrants or Quains, living between Vardø and Vadsø in Norway: their occupation (fishing), housing, liking of the color blue; their mortuary customs, psychology, dance halls, women's clothing and ornaments, wedding customs, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

MEHRWALD, *see also* Frijs, J. A. Aus Russ.-Lappland. 1873. No. 29130.

30749. MEIDINGER, OTTO. Versuche über den Tod des Erfrierens. (Zeitschrift für Biologie, 1940. Bd. 100, Heft 4, p. 361-72, 5 illus., 2 tables) 8 refs. *Title tr.:* Experiments on death by freezing.

Contains an account of electrocardiographic and core temperature studies on cats made hypothermic *ad exitum*. The effects of preceding starvation was also investigated; it accelerated markedly the rate of cooling of the animals.

Copy seen: DSG.

30750. MEISNER, V. I. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozïfstva; otchet za chetyre goda ego sushechestvovaniï. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozïfstva. Trudy, 1927. t. 2, vyp. 1, p. 3-37) *Title tr.:* Research Institute of the Fishing Industry; report on four years of its activities.

Contains a short review of laboratory and field work of various sections of the Institute during 1922-25, including S. V. Averintsev's work on trawler fishing of the Barents Sea, with map compiled, A. N. Lipin's biometrical investigation of cod taken in the Kanin's shoal waters (p. 8-9), P. G. Borisov's study on plankton and benthos of the Ob' River and many others. Lectures given at the Institute and periodicals (84) regularly received in its library, are listed.

Copy seen: DLC.

30751. MEISNER, V. I. Otchet o rabotakh Nauchnogo instituta rybnogo khozïfstva v 1928 godu. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozïfstva. Trudy, 1930. t. 5, vyp. 2, p. 5-60, illus. incl. diagrs., 9 tables, fold. chart at end) *Title tr.:* Report on activities of the Research Institute of the Fishing Industry in 1928.

Contains annual report on activity in various sections of the Institute, among

them: collecting biological data on the cod and flounder of the Murman coastal waters; also on the herring and its fishery in the Cheshskaya Guba and Kanin Nos regions; continuation of the air survey of the Greenland seal population in the White Sea.

Copy seen: DLC.

30752. MEISTER, A. Zoloto. Leningrad, Izd. Geol. komiteta, 1926. iv, 48 p. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Obzor mineral'nykh resursov S.S.S.R. vyp. 18) 78 refs. **Title tr.:** Gold.

Contains statistical data on world gold production and that in the U.S.S.R. for the years 1915-24 (table 1); followed by a survey of gold-producing regions of the U.S.S.R., including Northern Ural (p. 10-12), Kamchatka province (p. 30-31), the northern Yenisey region (p. 31-33), and Yakutia (p. 40-41). A general survey of gold resources is added (p. 42-43, table 14).

Copy seen: MH-Z.

MEITES, JOSEPH, 1913-, see Puntriano, G., and J. Meites. Effects of continuous light or darkness on thyroid mice. 1951. No. 31501.

30753. MEKLENBURTSEV, R. N. O nakhozhdenii burevestnika v SSSR. (Priroda, 1943. no. 6, p. 50) **Title tr.:** On the occurrence of *Puffinus griseus* Gm. in the U.S.S.R.

Discusses the exclusion of *Puffinus griseus* from the fauna of the U.S.S.R. by G. P. Dement'ev in *Ptitsy SSSR*, t. 5. This work not identified further, is probably: Buturlin, S. A., and G. P. Dement'ev, *Polnyĭ opredelitel' ptits SSSR*, 1934-41, 5 vols., of which some volumes (but not v. 5) are in DA; IU; MH-Z. Meklenburtsev here states that a specimen of this bird, obtained by I. I. Kolesnikov in Aug. 1927 on the eastern coast of Kamchatka (Petropavlovsk), is deposited in zoological collection of the Central Asiatic University (Tashkent).

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

30754. MEL, ETTORE. La cura dei congelati in guerra con gli estratti di larve di mosche. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 238-39) **Title tr.:** The treatment of war frostbite with extract of fly larvae.

Contains a report on the author's experience with this extract in 16 cases of third-degree frostbite. The extract was well tolerated; it caused rapid elimina-

tion of necrotic tissue; quickened granulation and regression of lymphangitis, etc. from the demarcation zone. The results obtained were better than those observed after local treatment with antiseptics, with sulfonamides, vitamins or hormones.

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30755. MELEIKO, I. V. Rybovodnye i akklimatizatsionnye meropriyatiya kak osnova razvitiya rybnogo khozyaystva Karelo-Finskoi SSR. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 63-72, tables) **Title tr.:** Pisciculture and acclimatization of fish as a basis of development of the fisheries in the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.

Of forty-one thousand lakes of the Republic, only 200 are utilized by the fishing industry. This is due to: (1) growth of the hydroelectric and logging industries which spoil the spawning areas; (2) low stocks of valuable commercial fish in most of the interior lakes (only 18 percent of total catch); (3) faulty fishing methods used in the White Sea and lakes, in disregard of conditions of reproduction. The protection of natural reproduction of valuable commercial species (salmon, fresh-water and marine *Coregonus lavaretus*, herring in Onega and Kandalaksha Bays, etc.), increase of commercial fish stocks by acclimatization, and artificial mass reproduction, planned for 1951-1953, are described and their prospects discussed. The paper was delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources held in Leningrad in March 1950.

Copy seen: DLC.

MELENT'EV, B. N., see Volodchenkova, A. I., and B. N. Melent'ev. Boron Chibiny apatites. 1941. No. 32785.

MELESHKO, V. P., see Gomonov, K. A., and others. Gidrol. materialy poberezh'ia. 1937. No. 29322.

30756. MENARD, HENRY W. Pleistocene and recent sediment from the floor of the northeastern Pacific Ocean. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Nov. 1953. v. 64, no. 11, p. 1279-94, illus., 2 sketch maps, table, section) 31 refs.

Contains a description and summary of results of the dredging and coring program of the expedition "Northern Holiday" of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in the northeastern Pacific and Gulf of Alaska, July-Sept. 1951. During the Pleistocene, glacial marine drift was

deposited over several thousand square miles of the northeastern Pacific. Since the Pleistocene this drift has been covered by blue mud which was spread out from shore for 250 miles and accumulated to a depth of at least 127 cm. "Southeast of Kodiak, Alaska, blue mud is covered by a thin layer of ash from the 1912 eruption of Katmai Volcano. Ice-rafted pebbles surrounded by envelopes of well-sorted coarse sand are incased in pieces of a thick manganese crust from Gilbert Seamount [Gulf of Alaska] . . . The formation of the pockets and envelopes of coarse sand is ascribed to the action of weak currents although the specimens were dredged from a depth of at least 3600 feet."—Author's abstract. Tables give detailed descriptions of dredge hauls and cores. **Copy seen:** DGS.

MENARD, HENRY W., *see also* Dietz, R. S., and H. W. Menard. The sea floor of the Gulf of Alaska. Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

MENDES DE LEON, D. E., *see* Loghem, J. J. v., and others. Serol. onderzoek koude- haemoglobinurie. 1952. No. 30526.

30757. MENDLOWITZ, MILTON, 1906-, and **H. A. ABEL.** Quantitative blood flow measured calorimetrically in the human toe in normal subjects and in patients with residue of trench foot and frostbite. (American heart journal, Jan. 1950. v. 39, no. 1, p. 92-98, illus., tables) 16 refs.

Contains report of an investigation on 23 normal subjects and 41 patients. In the latter, a significantly decreased blood flow was observed; it is attributable to organic obstruction or constriction of the small arteries of the foot.

Copy seen: DSG.

MENÉ, G., *see* Halpern, B. N., and others. Influence du refroidissement. 1951. No. 29532.

30758. MENGEL, ROBERT M. On the name of the northern bald eagle and the identity of Audubon's gigantic "Bird of Washington." (Wilson bulletin, 1953. v. 65, no. 3, p. 145-51, illus.)

A comparative study of a large bald eagle of the northern part of the North American continent, which was described in 1897 by Townsend under the name *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus* (type locality: Unalaska, Aleutian Islands), and

the mysterious "Bird of Washington" (*Falco washingtonii*) described by J. J. Audubon, and long thought to have been an immature bald eagle. The author draws the conclusion that the sizes of Audubon's bird are incredible, and the Washington eagle should be placed with hypothetical species. The list of the subspecies of the bald eagle, including Townsend's *alascanus*, is given on p. 150.

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30759. MENOVSCHCHIKOV, G. A. Agglütinatsiia i osnovnye konstruktsii prostogo predlozheniia v éskimoskom iazyke. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, otdel literatury i iazyka, 1949. t. 8, vyp. 4, p. 355-68) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Agglutination and basic constructions of the simple proposition in the Eskimo language.

Linguistic study on Asiatic Eskimo grammar, based on material collected by the author on the Chukotsk Peninsula in 1939-41 and 1948. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30760. MENOVSCHCHIKOV, G. A. Novye materialy po éskimoskomu i chukotskomu iazyku. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, otdel. literatury i iazyka, 1949. t. 8, vyp. 6, p. 570-73) **Title tr.:** New materials to the language of the Eskimos and Chukchis.

Contains account of results from an expedition, organized by the Institute of Language and Thought, to the shores of Bering Strait (Chukotsk Peninsula), June-Nov. 1948. The aim of the party, which included several local school teachers, was to describe the Chukchis and Asiatic Eskimos. P. I. A. Skorik (the leader), noted down Chukchi texts and phrases in illustration of the grammar, E. S. Rubtsova noted down Eskimo texts, and the author himself described two Eskimo dialects, *naukan* and *imaklik*, collected words and texts. Characteristics of both dialects are given in this paper. The members of expedition also organized courses for teachers of Eskimo and Chukchi schools.

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30761. MEN'SHIKOV, M. I. Geographical variation of the Siberian sturgeon, *Acipenser baeri* Brandt. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1947. nov. seriia, t. 55, no. 4, p. 367-70)

A study of geographic races of the Siberian sturgeon, based on the specimens in the collection of the Zoological

Museum of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R. Includes measurements of sturgeon from the Irtysh, Yenisey, Lena and Kolyma Rivers, a comparison of plastic characters of the same specimens (table 2), and discussion of the results. Two forms recognized by the author, *Acipenser baeri*, inhabiting Ob' River, and *A. baeri stenorrhynchus* from Yenisey, Lena and Kolyma Rivers, are described.

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MENZ, L. J., see Luyet, B. J., and L. J. Menz. Hemolytic effect of freezing at near-zero temp. 1951. No. 30574.

30762. MENZBIR, MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH, 1855-1935. Ptitsy (Aves) t. 6, vyp. 1. Falconiformes. Petrograd, 1916. ii, 344 p. illus., 5 plates. (In: Fauna SSSR. Aves, t. 6, vyp. 1) **Title tr:** Birds. Falconiformes.

Contains introduction (p. i-ii); diagnosis and characteristics of Falconiformes (p. 1-10), tables for the determination of families, subfamilies, genera, species and subspecies and their descriptions (p. 11-344). Synonyms, literature references, lists of illustrations and specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., and local names are given, as well as very detailed data on ecology and geographic distribution. Some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. and other countries are included.

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MENZBIR, MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH, 1855-1935, see also Pamfati M. A. Menzbira. 1937. No. 31158.

MEOS, JOHAN, see Hellgren, G., and J. Meos. Localization of aurorae with 10 m high power radar technique. 1952. No. 29603.

MERCER, JOHN, see Polar record. Glaciol. work. Grinnell Glacier. 1952. No. 31371.

MERCK, CARL HEINRICH, 1761-1799, see Jacobi, A. C. H. Mercks ethnographische Beobachtungen . . . 1789-91. 1937. No. 29842.

30763. MEREZHKOVSKIĬ, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1855-1921. Note on *Wagnerella borealis*, a protozoan. (Annals and magazine of natural history, 1881. Ser. 5, v. 8, p. 288-90)

Contains a discussion of the identity of *Wagnerella borealis*, native to the White

Sea, described previously by the author in his paper *On Wagnerella borealis*, a new genus of sponge, 1878 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 24293). Further study showed that it is not a sponge but a protozoan, and the author proposes to establish a new family Wagnerellida, from the generic name of the single species known.

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30764. MEREZHKOVSKIĬ, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1855-1921. Le *Parmelia camtschadalis* existe-t-il? Note dédiée à Mr. V. P. Savicz. (Hedwigia, 1920, pub. 1919. Bd. 61, Heft 3-4, p. 303-307) **Title tr:** Does *Parmelia camtschadalis* exist? A note directed to Mr. V. P. Savich.

Criticism of Savich for his exclusion of *Parmelia camtschadalis* from the lichen flora of Kamchatka, as a species not growing there; and for changing its name to *P. cirrhata*. See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 15406, Savich's original paper, and his: *Existiert Parmelia camtschadalis?*, 1923, No. 31801, for reply to Merezkovskii's criticism. **Copy seen:** MH-BL.

30765. MEREZHKOVSKIĬ, KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH, 1855-1921. Studien über Protozoen des nördlichen Russland. (Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie, 1879, pub. 1878. Bd. 16, Heft 2, p. 153-248, plates 10-11) **Title tr:** Studies of Protozoa of northern Russia.

Contains a study of protozoans (Infusoria, Rhizopoda and Monera) of northern European Russia, including diagnoses of 31 new species and two varieties of marine and fresh-water protozoans; a discussion of horizontal and vertical distribution of Infusoria (p. 215-34); and notes on the morphology of protozoans. The great majority of new species was collected by the author in Solovetskiye Islands waters of the White Sea, but some are native to the Northern Dvina River and lakes.

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MERHART, GERO von. See Merhart von Bernegg, Gero, 1886- .

30766. MERHART von BERNEGG, GERO, 1886- . Bronzezeit am Jenissei; ein Beitrag zur Urgeschichte Sibiriens. Wien, A. Schroll, 1926. 189 p. 63 text illus., 12 plates (2 fold.), map. **Title tr:** The bronze age on the Yenisey; a contribution to the prehistory of Siberia.

Contains an archeological study on

bronze artifacts, axes and daggers, excavated from tumulus in the regions of Krasnoyarsk and Minusinsk. The author spent more than six years as a prisoner-of-war in Krasnoyarsk and explored the collections of several Russian museums. Axes of the Krasnoyarsk type and daggers of the Minusinsk type are wide-spread in Siberia, e. g. an ax of this type was found on the Kureyka River (66°30' N. 83°30' E.). The Siberian golden plates with animal figures are also investigated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MERK, H. J., see Dumoré, J. M., and others. Heat transfer water to ice. 1953. No. 28837.

MERKLEY, DON R., see Ross, H. H., and D. R. Merkley. Annotated key *Limnephilus*. 1952. No. 31702.

30767. MERTIE, JOHN BEAVER, 1888- . Placer gold in Alaska. (Washington Academy of Sciences. Journal, Mar. 1940. v. 30, no. 3, p. 93-124, diagrs., tables, map) Bibliographical footnotes.

Contains sections on the physical and chemical properties of natural gold alloys in general and those from Alaska; gold-silver alloys; artificial gold alloys; geographical distribution of gold placers in Alaska; their classification; bed-rock sources; formation of placers; the significance of the purity of gold in general and in Alaska. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30768. MERWIN, B. W. The Copper Eskimo. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1915. v. 6, no. 4, p. 163-68)

Contains description of a large collection of implements, utensils, weapons, clothing, etc., recently acquired by the Museum from Capt. Joseph Bernard who with the *Teddy Bear* traded with the natives of the Coronation Gulf region. The life of the Copper Eskimos, their sealing and caribou hunting is sketched.

Copy seen: DLC.

MESSER, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH, 1883- , editor, see Vorob'ev, V. I. Obzor astron.-geod. rabot 1935. 1937. No. 32792.

30769. MESTIRI, A. À propos du traitement des engelures. (Presse médicale, Feb. 19-22, 1941. v. 49, no. 16-17, p. 200) *Title tr.:* On treatment of frostbite.

Contains a note on the beneficial

effects of tincture of arnica, locally applied to frostbitten areas.

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30770. MESTORF, J. Die altgrönländische Religion und die religiösen Begriffe der heutigen Grönländer. (Globus, 1871. Bd. 19, p. 11-14, 23-26, 55-56, 70-71) *Title tr.:* The old Greenlandic religion and the religious ideas of the Greenlanders of today.

Contains description of the religious beliefs of Greenland Eskimos: their cosmology and cosmogony, beliefs in the soul and deities (the most important, *Tornasuk*), their conception of nature spirits (*inuua*), and of the evil spirits originating from man, the supernatural man-like beings (giants and dwarfs), mythical animals, personification of the moon, the heathen priest (*angakunek*), etc. The influence of religious ideas in the daily life, and the relationship between Christianity and the old religion are noted: all Eskimos are baptized, they still believe, however, in their old deities and spirits. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MESTYAN, GY., see Balogh, L., and others. Über Wirkung Natriumsalze. 1952. No. 27954.

30771. METCALF, WILLIAM G. On the possible formation of bottom water in the Norwegian Sea. Woods Hole, Mass., June 1953. 7 p. text map, graph, 3 tables. Mimeographed. (Woods Hole, Mass. Oceanographic Institution. Technical report. Reference no. 53-43) 5 refs.

Contains description of part of an oceanographic program carried out during Mar.-Apr. 1951 and Jan.-Feb. 1952 by observers from the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office and one from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on the U. S. S. *Edisto* and *Atka*. 101 oceanographic stations were occupied in the Greenland Sea and Denmark Strait. Earlier observations and theories of Helland-Hansen and Nansen (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 6923) on bottom water formation are noted. Results of surface and sub-surface observations of temperature and salinity are given in text and tables, and examined for evidence of bottom water formation. With one exception, data show agreement with Nansen's theories. **Copy seen:** DGS.

METCALF & EDDY, see Hunter, J. M. Thule Air Force base. 1953. No. 29733.

30772. METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Deaths from exposure to cold. (*Its*: Statistical bulletin, Jan. 1943. v. 24, no. 1, p. 8-9)

Contains data on deaths from extreme cold exposure among the civilian population of the U. S. A. for the years 1933-1940, with annual maxima and minima; distribution by states, age, sex, etc. The usual circumstances of the occurrence of this death are explained.

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30773. METZ, B. L'homme et le froid. (Strasbourg médical, May 1950. new ser. v. 1, no. 5, p. 303-321, diagr.) 52 refs. **Title tr.:** Man and cold.

Contains a general review of the problem and the more important literature. Includes sections on: heat exchange; thermal balance, and comfort; physiological means of combatting cold (physical and chemical thermoregulation); nervous and hormonal thermoregulation; hypothermia; hygiene of cold (clothing, food).

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MEWALDT, L. R., see Farner, D. S., and others. Roles darkness & light sparrows. 1953. No. 28975.

30774. MEYER, ALEX. Freiheit der luft als Rechtsproblem. Zürich, Aero-verlag, 1944. 342 p., 2 maps. Over 200 refs. **Title tr.:** Freedom of the air as a legal problem.

Includes a section "Peculiarities of the polar areas" (p. 102-110) which deals with specifically polar conditions, and with doctrines of the legal status of arctic and antarctic regions. A conclusion, based on extensive references, is reached that the doctrine of sectorial sovereignty should be rejected as irreconcilable with the principles of international law, and that the doctrine of *terrae nullius*, as compatible with freedom of international navigation, should be maintained. *Maps* (p. 311-12) show sector division of the Arctic and Antarctic. **COPY seen:** DLC.

MEYER, JACQUES, see Sartory, A., and J. Meyer. Influence vitamine C sur phénomènes pathol. humains. 1940. No. 31797.

MEYER, ROLAND KENNETH, 1904-, see Lough, C., and others. Effects stress eosinophils mouse. 1953. No. 30538.

30775. MEYERHÖFFER, ALF. Finsk och Rysk vintertaktik. (Ny militär tid-

rift, 1949. v. 22, p. 176-79) **Title tr.:** Finnish and Russian winter tactics.

"Finnish preparedness, equipment, training and tactics in winter warfare are contrasted with the lack of these accomplishments in Sweden. Forest combat and concealment, with supply lines maintained by expert skiers were basic Finnish tactics. The numerical superiority of the Russians compelled warfare in open fields against modern tanks and artillery. The results of the Finno-Russian war indicate that Finnish tactics would be inadequate for Sweden in modern warfare. The conclusions are based on Col. Järvinen's (Finland) treatise on Finnish and Russian tactics in winter warfare."—SIPRE.

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30776. MEZENTSEV, V. Kogda duet veter. (Znanie-sila, June 1950. t. 20, no. 6, p. 17-21, illus.) **Title tr.:** When the wind blows.

Popular description of various wind phenomena which includes (p. 18) account of the "Siberian darkness", observed on Sept. 18, 1938 at Khal'mer-Sedé (67°28' N. 78°42' E., Yamal National District). In broad daylight a night-like darkness descended over an area 600 km. long by 250 km. wide. The phenomenon is explained as smoke and ash from Ural forest fires brought by wind to Yamal Peninsula.

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30777. MĬAGKOV, I. M. Drevnosti Narymskogo kraja; v sobranii Tomskogo kraevogo muzeia (Tomsk. Tomskii kraevoi muzei. Trudy, 1929. t. 2, p. 51-86, illus., 2 plates) 59 refs. **Title tr.:** Antiquities from the Narym district in the collections of Tomsk District Museum.

Contains description and investigation of 133 archeological objects of copper and bronze, chiefly from three sources: a treasury discovered in 1920 on Mt. Kulayka, district of Chainsk, by a peasant plowing (discussed in the author's *Nakhodka na g. Kulatke*, q. v.); the private collection of a doctor, L. N. Zinchenko, from places around the Chaya, Parabel', and Vasyugan Rivers, acquired by the Museum in 1927; and materials from author's archeological investigations in 1928 on Mt. Kulayka and on the Bokchar River (tributary of Chaya). The objects represent mostly animals and birds, sometimes human

figures; arrow points and some Scythian type cauldrons and vases were also found. The bearers of this culture were probably a Finnish people, perhaps ancestors of the Ostyaks who still live around Narym and Vasyugan.

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30778. MĪAGKOV, I. M. Nakhodka na gore Kulafke. (Tomsk. Tomskii kraevoi muzei. Trudy, 1927. t. 1, p. 65-69, illus.) 13 refs. *Title tr.:* A find on Mt. Kulayka.

Contains description of plaques (mostly animal figures) and arrow points of copper and silver, secured by the Tomsk Museum from a treasury, discovered by a plowman in 1920 on Mt. Kulayka by the Chaya River, county of Chainsk in Narym District. Two cauldrons of the Minusinsk type were found, one full of these objects, the other almost empty. After comparison with other, similar finds, the artifacts were dated about 100 to 500 A. D., and attributed to the Ostyaks, with a conjecture of their use in sacrifices.

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MICHAELS, JOSEPH, *see* Becker, A. H., and others. Vasopressor reactivity cold pressor reaction. 1948. No. 28028.

30779. MICHÉA, JEAN-P. La Baie d'Hudson, creuset de civilization. (Géographie, May 1952. No. 8, p. 21-26; June 1952. No. 9, p. 27-34, 7 col. illus., 2 maps) *Title tr.:* Hudson Bay, crucible of civilization.

Contains a popular description of the Hudson Bay region. Pt. 1 deals with the Eskimos of the east and west coasts. Clothing is described in some detail. Food, walrus hunting and sealing, fur trade, and the influence of the white man on Eskimo life and customs are treated. Pt. 2 describes early exploration, growth and role of the Hudson's Bay Co. in developing the region, and recent history of trade and settlement, with particular emphasis on the port of Churchill.

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30780. MICHÉA, JEAN-P. La civilization du caribou. (Géographie, Feb. 1953. No. 17, p. 31-35, col. illus., map) *Title tr.:* The caribou civilization.

Contains a popular description of the part played by the caribou in the life of the Barren Ground Eskimos west and northwest of Hudson Bay. The caribou are described, their habits, feeding grounds, and migrations discussed. Eskimo methods of hunting in summer and

winter are sketched, and the dissection of the caribou and the uses to which its parts are put, also discussed. Map shows the distribution of principal game animals in the Canadian Arctic and limits of game reserves.

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30781. MICHÉA, JEAN-P. Observations sur la côte ouest de la baie d'Hudson. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes, 1948. p. 129-44) *Title tr.:* Observations on the west coast of the Hudson Bay.

Contains author's impressions from an 18-month sojourn in the region of Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake, studying the current economic situation of the Caribou Eskimos and their prospects for the future. The local geography, summer and winter conditions, climate, and the Kazan and Thelon Rivers are briefly described. Then follows account of the coastal Eskimos' mode of life: summer on the coast and winter in the interior; caribou hunting in September along their migratory routes, fox trapping in November and February, and sealing in the spring, the chief economic activities. The Eskimos of the interior depend entirely on hunting of caribou, and bad luck in the fall means winter famine for man and dog. Trade in fox and seal skins for Hudson's Bay Co. trade goods is discussed. The Eskimos increasingly use the white man's food and clothing, guns, and motor boats (kayaks having almost entirely disappeared). The most important economic factor however, remains the caribou. The importance of the missionaries (who usually speak the Eskimo language), their religious and humanitarian activities, and their influence on the Eskimo mind is stressed. The Eskimo seldom speaks English and only the priests can win their confidence, author states. The future of the Barren Lands, he opines, is not hopeless: improved transportation by ship and aircraft, the meteorological station at Baker Lake, military interests, inter-continental air routes and development of Churchill as a port for transshipment of grain from the Prairies to Europe, are mentioned as factors in development of the region.

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30782. MICHÉA, JEAN-P. Thulé est morte. Blue Jay l'a tuée. (Géographie, Jan. 1953. No. 16, p. 31-36, col. illus.,

map) **Title tr.:** Thule is dead. Blue Jay has killed it.

Contains a brief popular description of the air base established under Operation Blue Jay 1951 at Thule, northwest Greenland. Construction problems caused by permafrost, and importance of the base in trans-arctic air travel are noted. Its effect upon the Thule Eskimos now excluded from the locality, and on the local animal life is indicated. Map shows Thule in relation to trans-polar air routes. **Copy seen:** DGS.

30783. MICHÉA, JEAN-P. Uomini e caribù. (Vie del mondo, Aug. 1953. Anno 15, no. 8, p. 847-56, illus., text map) **Title tr.:** Men and caribou.

Contains a popular account of the Caribou Eskimos of the Barren Grounds, Keewatin District. The landscape is characterized, and the habits of the caribou and their importance in Eskimo life are discussed. A caribou hunt and Eskimo feast are described.

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30784. MICHELSON, TRUMAN, 1879-1938. Preliminary report on the linguistic classification of Algonquian tribes. (U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology. 28th annual report, 1906-1907, pub. 1912. p. 221-290b, text tables, fold. table, fold. col. map)

Contains a linguistic classification, based essentially on the occurrence of consonantic clusters, and a few other phonetic phenomena, and on the pronominal forms of the verb. Material was secured by the author on his several trips in 1910-12, and from mss. of other investigators. A chapter (utilizing Edward Sapir's field notes) on the Cree and Montagnais of the southern coasts of Hudson and James Bay is included (p. 238-49). Excluding phonetic changes, Montagnais is practically the same language as Cree. **Copy seen:** DSI-M.

30785. MICHELSSON, F. Erfahrungen mit der Frühamputation bei Erfrierungen. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Aug. 12, 1944. Jahrg. 71, Nr. 31-32, p. 997-1002) **Title tr.:** Experiences with early amputation in frostbite.

Contains an introductory discussion of the therapy of frostbite, gangrene and of early amputation, description of dry gangrene and its demarcation; amputation techniques applied in cases with dry gangrene; postoperative management; case histories. **Copy seen:** DSG.

30786. MICK, ALLAN H. Soil research in Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 66-70)

Contains a brief discussion of the academic and applied studies of the Soil Science Dept. of the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, and the areas covered. Three main nutritional groups of soils have been identified and are discussed in turn. Resultant changes in farming practices include improvements in fertilizers, which have in turn caused a swing to silage rather than hay for cattle feed. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

MIDKIFF, HARVEY F., see Milch, L. J., and others. Changes acetylcholine content brain during cold. 1951. No. 30799.

30787. MIESMAA, JUKKA, Editor. Facts about Finland. Translated by Paul Sjöblom. Helsinki, Otava Pub. Co., 1952. 64 p. illus. 70 refs.

Manual of essential information on geography, climate, population, history, etc., of the country; government and administration; economic life; social welfare; education, culture, travel, etc. Tabular data and numerous illus. augment the text. The arctic areas are included.

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MIKHAÏLOV, A. A., see Fesenkov, V. G., and others. O Tungusskom meteorite. 1951. No. 29010.

30788. MIKHAÏLOV, N. A., Editor. Polūs smeetsiā. Moskva, Izd-vo "Komsomol'skaia pravda", [1938]. 16 p. of illus. **Title tr.:** The Pole laughs.

Contains 15 full-page cartoons dealing with various activities of members of the Drifting Ice-floe Station North Pole and neighboring wildlife, during the drift south from the vicinity of the Pole in 1937-38. A portrait of the four members of the ice-floe party also appears p. [1].

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30789. MIKHAÏLOV, S. V. Morskoi promysel v sovetskom soŭŭze. (Geografiā v shkole, 1949, no. 4, p. 8-12, 2 tables) **Title tr.:** Sea fishing and hunting in the Soviet Union.

Includes description and tabular data on resources of White, Barents and Pechora Seas. Various species of whitefish are noted to represent more than 80 percent of the fish population of the

Arctic Basin; the sea mammals are relatively limited: white grampus, walrus, and sea-calf (seal). 500-600 thousand seals are taken in certain years in the White Sea. The numerous fish species of Bering and Okhotsk Seas are mentioned, and data given on the great herring catch in the Sakhalin Island region.

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30790. MIKHAILOV, S. V., and A. N. PROBATOV. Rybnoe khoz'iaistvo Obsko-Tazovskogo i Yamal'skogo raionov; Karskaiâ nauchno-promyslovaia ekspeditsiia. (Rybnoe khoz'iaistvo, Feb. 1947. t. 23, no. 2, p. 13-16) **Title tr.:** Fisheries in Ob'-Taz and Yamal districts; Kara Sea scientific industrial expedition.

Contains summary of conditions and prospects of fisheries of the area. The irregular distribution of commercial fishing and other defects of organization are discussed. The extension of fishing to Tazovskaya Bay, to the northern part of Obskaya Bay and to the western coast of Yamal, its prohibition or restriction in certain areas (southern part of Obskaya Bay) and the protection of certain fishes (sturgeon), as well as organization of seal hunting on the western coast of Yamal are suggested. The possibility of raising the catch to 7,500 tons, and production of canned fish to 10-12 million tins are discussed.

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MIKHAILOV, S. V., *see also* Marti, IŮ. IŮ., and S. V. Mikhailov. Tip sudna dlia lova sel'di. 1948. No. 30699.

30791. MIKHAILOVSKIĬ, VIKTOR M. Shamanstvo; sravnitel'no-étnograficheskie ocherki. Moskva, 1892. iv, 115 p. (Obshchestvo ljubitelei estestvoznaniia-antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiia, t. 75. Trudy étnograficheskago otdela, t. 12, vyp. 1) **Title tr.:** Shamanism; a comparative ethnographical study.

Contains an attempt (based on the literature) to explain the ideology of shamanism and to show its manifestations. Practices are noted among the natives of Siberia and European Russia: Tungus, Yakuts, Samoyeds of Tomsk, Ostyaks, Chukchis and Koryaks, Kamchadals, and Gilyaks (p. 55-58). Shamanistic treatment of illness among the Yakuts, Tungus, Teleuts, Ostyaks and Voguls is described (p. 79-89); details are given on the Samoyed *tadibei*, their conjurations, clothing and equipment (p. 98-102), also on shamanism among the Lapps and their

noide (p. 102-108). Extensive bibliographical footnotes throughout.

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30792. MIKHALEV, D. N. Opisaniie i rezul'taty opytnykh rabot po vyboru ratsional'nogo sposoba obrabotki prob lovchoritovogo mestorozhdeniia. (Redkie metally, 1936. god 5, no. 2, p. 24-34, 10 illus., 12 tables) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Description and results of experiments to select an efficient method of treating samples of lovchorrite deposits.

Contains a description of lovchorrite mineral (titanosilicate of calcium, sodium and rare earths), its composition, physical and chemical properties. The vein ore bearing rock consists of 32 minerals, most of them are accessory. Detailed description of methods of chemical analyses and appraisal of their accuracy is given.

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30793. MIKHEEV, A. V. K geografi-cheskoi izmenchivosti trekhpalogo diatla, *Picoides tridactylus* L. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bûlleten', 1938. Otdel biol., nov. seriia t. 47, no. 2, p. 167-73) **Title tr.:** On geographic variation of the tridactyl woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus* L.

Contains a discussion of the variability of this bird; a table of dimensions of about 120 specimens from 15 regions of the U.S.S.R., including Lapland and northern regions of Siberia; and descriptions of two races (dark and light), *Picoides tridactylus tianschanicus* and *P. l. tridactylus*, to which belong almost all northern forms of other ornithologists. Summary in French. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

30794. MIKHIN, V. S. Éffektivnost' estestvennogo neresta semgi; VNIORKH. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 129-32) **Title tr.:** Effectiveness of the natural spawning of salmon; All-Union Institute of Lake and River Fisheries.

This paper, based on observations on rivers flowing to the White Sea, and on author's investigation on the Kem' River, was delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources, held in Leningrad, Mar. 1950. The hydrological and biological conditions of natural spawning on rapids of rivers (approx. Sept. 15-Oct. 15), and of breeding of fry and parr in the rivers are described; the various factors affecting the rate of reproduction, among them the temperature of the

water, and the length of time the young fish remain in rivers, are noted.

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30795. MIKKELSEN, EJNAR, 1880- . Det grønlandske selskabs prisopgaver. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1952. p. 138-52, illus.) *Title tr.:* The prize contests of Det grønlandske selskab.

Contains a summary of the Greenland Society's contests for students in Denmark to further knowledge of Greenland. Essay subjects are noted: "The livelihood in the present-day Greenland," and "In which fields is Greenlandic society losing its original characteristics?" Four successful contestants won a free visit to Greenland, and their experiences given in brief.

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30796. MIKKELSEN, EJNAR, 1880- . Østgrønland. (In: Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog 1952-53, pub. 1952, p. 133-60, illus.) *Title tr.:* East Greenland.

Contains popular account of the successful colonization of East Greenland from the Danish government's transfer to the Angmagssalik region in 1895, of some 352 impoverished southwest Greenlanders. This population has increased to 1470. Illiteracy is rare, existing only among the old Eskimos. In 1947 an advisory committee was established, members of which are Greenlanders elected by Greenlanders. There are now three colonies along the coast of East Greenland, viz. Skjoldungen, Angmagssalik and Scoresbysund. Electric light, radio, newspapers, schools, hospitals, churches, homes for old and disabled persons, and mechanization of labour are part of daily life for children and grandchildren of the stone-age Eskimos, who comprised the original colony. An historical sketch of the Angmagssalik colonization project, and the deteriorated condition of the community transferred introduces the account.

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30797. MIKKELSEN, EJNAR, 1880- . Scoresbysund—kolonien gennem 25 aar. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1950. p. 15-29, illus.) *Title tr.:* The Scoresbysund colony through 25 years.

Contains an historical account of the development, trade and livelihood of Scoresbysund. Data are given on population, fur skins, seal hunting, shark fishery, etc. Navigation and ice conditions are better in the fjord regions of

Scoresbysund than at Angmagssalik—contrary to the opinion of the experts 25 years ago when this colony was founded. Author, its founder, was inspector of East Greenland.

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30798. MILACSEK, J. F. Der Totemkult an der Nordwestküste Nordamerikas. (Erdball, 1928. Jahrg. 2, no. 10, p. 376-78, 3 illus. on plate 85) *Title tr.:* The cult of the totem on the northwest coast of North America.

Contains a popular account of the custom of erecting totem poles, and their meaning among the Indians of southern Alaska and along the coast of British Columbia.

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30799. MILCH, LAWRENCE J., and others. Changes in acetylcholine content of the brain during exposure to cold. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Aug. 1951. v. 77, no. 4, p. 659-61, table) 8 refs. *Other authors:* H. F. Midkiff, P. Matthews, and H. I. Chinn.

Contains a report on male rats exposed to an ambient temperature of -12°C . for two hours. The free and total acetylcholine concentration of the brain of these animals increased significantly as compared to controls kept at room temperature.

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30800. MILCH, LAWRENCE J. Plasma lipoprotein changes induced by acute local cold injury. (American journal of the medical sciences, Apr. 1953. v. 225, p. 416-20, 2 illus., table) 10 refs. *Other authors:* R. F. Redmond and W. W. Calhoun.

Contains a report on experiments with rabbits. Plasma cholesterol, presumably carried in the blood as a protein conjugate was markedly increased in the frost-bitten animals, and so were the Sf 12-20 and Sf 20-100 classes of lipoproteins. These increases were not the result of hemoconcentration. The possible source of increased lipids and the possible relationship between traumatic injury and atherosclerosis, are discussed.

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MILES, G. P. L., see Emmonds, G. T., and G. P. L. Miles. Shamanistic charms. 1939. No. 28905.

30801. MILITARY ENGINEER. Handling heavy equipment in cold climate. (Military engineer, Feb. 1947. v. 39, no. 256, p. 84)

Contains note on experience gained in

exploratory work by the U. S. Civil Engineers Corps on the Navy's Petroleum Reserve no. 4 in northern Alaska. Time and equipment were saved in winter by following river channels rather than using overland routes. Travel on coastal ice and dangers from contraction cracks are noted, and choice of lubricants for engines is discussed.

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30802. MILITARY ENGINEER. Testing equipment for polar conditions. (Military engineer, Feb. 1947. v. 39, no. 256, p. 84-86)

Contains discussion of tests made by the U. S. Navy Antarctic Expedition. Devices for testing properties of snow and ice and for compacting snow for vehicular use are described in some detail. The latter include snow rollers, snow drags, pontoon barge, and snow surface heater. Methods for preparing vehicles for use in snow include extensions on caterpillar tractors, track support blocks, winterization of cabs, batteries, radiators, etc., and proper lubrication. A snow melter to maintain drinking water supply is also described. Condensed Swedish version by K. E. Holm: Transportförhållanden under polarförhållanden (Transport conditions under polar conditions) was pub. in: Pansar, militärteknisk tidskrift, 1947. Årg. 16, nr. 12, p. 21-22 (Copy in DLC).

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30803. MILITSYN, V. A., and P. F. LIUDVINSKAIA. Opyt lecheniia UVCH (UKV) [Ultravysokof chastoty (Ultrakratkie Volny)] otmorozhenii; predvaritel'noe soobshchenie. (Fizioterapiia, 1940 god 15, no. 2-3, p. 42-52, 8 illus., table) **Title tr.:** Experiment in treatment of frostbite with ultra-high frequency waves; preliminary report.

Contains a study of 20 cases treated, preceded by an introductory part on the physio-pathology of frostbite. Includes data on age composition and degree of injury; time interval between injury and treatment; irradiation methods and dosage; effects; case histories.

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30804. MILLAR, JOHN, 1921- . Tularemia in northwestern Ontario. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, Aug. 1953. v. 69, no. 2, p. 102-105, illus., table) ref.

Contains clinical data and radiological findings of 32 cases, suggesting the

presence of this disease in northwest Ontario in clinical form. The cases have been typhoidal and/or pneumonic in type, but focal infections of tonsils and the middle ear may be related; eye infections also occurred.

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30805. MILLER, ALBERT JAY, 1917- . Study of certain blood properties in healthy men transferred from a subtropic to a subarctic environment. (Journal of aviation medicine, June 1949. v. 20, no. 3, p. 201-206) 12 refs.

Contains a study on 30 volunteers made between July 1947 and Jan. 1948 and believed to be the first of this kind. Erythrocyte and leucocyte counts, hematocrit, coagulation times, sedimentation rates, specific gravities of whole blood and plasma, blood sugars, blood total proteins, and fasting serum chlorides were determined. In general the blood studies showed no marked changes in the men who lived first in a subtropic climate (Randolph Field, Texas) and later in a subarctic environment (Ladd Field, Alaska). These studies do not offer evidence for the occurrence of acclimatization to cold. This paper was previously listed as No. 24351.

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MILLER, ALBERT JAY, 1917- , see also Milch, L. J., and others. Changes in acetylcholine content of the brain during . . . cold. 1951. No. 30799.

MILLER, ALBERT JAY, 1917- , see also Miller, M. R., and A. J. Miller. Physiol. effects of exposure to brief periods of low temp. 1949. No. 30812.

30806. MILLER, ALDEN HOLMES, 1906- . Systematic revision and natural history of the American shrikes (*Lanius*). (California. University. Publications in zoology, 1931-33, pub. 1931. v. 38, no. 2, p. 11-242, illus. (65 fig.)) 177 refs.

Contains in the section "Characterization of species and subspecies (p. 46-86), descriptions of the avian genus *Lanius* and two northern subspecies *L. excubitor borealis*, inhabiting northern Ontario, Quebec, and Labrador, and *L. e. invictus* native to Mackenzie, Yukon and Alaska regions (p. 46-53). **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30807. MILLER, DON JOHN, 1919- . Late Cenozoic marine glacial sediments and marine terraces of Middleton Island, Alaska. (Journal of geology, Jan. 1953.

v. 61, no. 1, p. 17-40, illus., 3 text maps, 7 tables) 29 refs.

A Pliocene or Pleistocene bedrock sequence, totaling 3,675 ft. in thickness and consisting chiefly of marine glacial sediments, is exposed on and near this small island 59°26' N. 146°20' W. The bedrock sequence strikes N. 27°-55° E. and dips 22°-30° NW. Pulsating emergence of the island in late Pleistocene (?) and Recent time is recorded by uplifted marine terraces at five levels 10-105 ft. above the present sea-level. The deposits of gravel, sand, and mud overlying the wave-cut bedrock surfaces of the terraces are largely residual material derived from the bedrock.—From author's abstract. The lithology of, and fossils found in the bedrock sequence are presented in tabular form.

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30808. MILLER, DON JOHN, 1919- . Preliminary report on the geology and oil possibilities of the Yakataga district, Alaska. Washington, D. C., April 1951. 47 p. fold. map, fold. diagr. Mimeographed. (U. S. Geological Survey. Mineral deposits of Alaska. Short preliminary reports) 40 refs.

Contains a report based on field investigations by Survey parties during summer 1944, 1946-48, in a district of about 2,500 sq. mi. on the Gulf of Alaska between Malaspina and Bering glaciers. The physical geography and previous investigations are briefly described. Three main groups of rocks occur: (1) pre-Tertiary deformed, metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks; (2) at least 25,000 feet of Tertiary sediments; and (3) unconsolidated Quaternary sediments. The stratigraphy and structure of the Tertiary group, to which oil indications seem to be restricted, are discussed in detail. Oil seepages were reportedly discovered in 1896, but to July 1950 only one well had been drilled. Most of the seepages occur in a belt 18 miles along the coast and extending two miles inland, their distribution indicating that petroliferous rocks occur in the Poul Creek and lower Yakataga formations. Detailed geologic mapping, supplemented by core drilling, will be necessary for further exploration of oil possibilities; in areas overlain by the Malaspina and Bering glaciers, geophysical prospecting or drilling through the ice will be required. The complex structure, scarcity of diagnostic fossils, and lack of key beds makes

geologic exploration of this region difficult.

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MILLER, DON JOHN, 1919- , *see also* Gryc, G., and D. J. Miller. Develop. Alaska 1952. 1953. No. 29446.

30809. MILLER, GERRIT SMITH, 1869- . Description of a new vole from eastern Siberia. (Biological Society of Washington. Proceedings, 1899. v. 13, p. 11-12)

Contains a description of a new species of vole *Microtus tshuktshorum*, n. sp. taken at Plover Bay (64°22' N. 173°21' W.) on the Chukotsk Peninsula. The small specimen is in the U. S. National Museum.

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30810. MILLER, GERRIT SMITH, 1869- . A new vole from Hall Island, Bering Sea. (Biological Society of Washington. Proceedings, 1899. v. 13, p. 13-14)

Contains a description of a new species of vole *Microtus abbreviatus*, n. sp. from a specimen collected on Hall Island (60°33' N. 172°42' W.). It is a rather large form of the subgenus *Microtus*. The specimen is at the U. S. National Museum.

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MILLER, HARVEY ALFRED, *see* Bank, T. P., and others. Univ. Michigan Exped. Aleutian I. 1948-49. 1950. No. 27968.

30811. MILLER, JOHN H., and M. BRUGER. The cold-pressor reaction in normal subjects and in patients with primary (essential) and secondary (renal) hypertension. (American heart journal, 1939. v. 18, p. 329-33, 2 tables) 3 refs.

Contains a report and statistical analysis of 89 subjects studied. 39 percent of normal subjects and 76 percent of patients with essential hypertension gave a hyperreactor response to cold. The influence of arteriosclerosis, albuminuria, chronic nephritis, duration of hypertension, etc., on the cold pressor test is discussed, and compared with normal conditions.

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30812. MILLER, MALCOLM RAY, 1915- , and A. J. MILLER. Physiological effects of brief periods of exposure to low temperatures. (Journal of aviation medicine, June 1949. v. 20, no. 3, p. 179-85, tables) 7 refs.

Contains a report of observations on 16 lightly dressed subjects exposed for 20 minute periods to severe cold (34° to -15° F.). Subjective sensations varied,

but adequate sleep and food increased body tolerance; hemoconcentration was demonstrated in over 75 percent of experiments; an immediate rise of both systolic and diastolic arterial blood pressure was also observed; in 44 out of 50 cases there was an early fall in pulse rate; oral temperatures did not provide a dependable index of body heat loss. The study was carried out at the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30813. MILLER, MAYNARD MALCOLM. A flight in search of ice islands. (Weatherwise, Aug. 1952. v. 5, no. 4, p. 78-82, illus., sketch map)

Contains a popular account, by a civilian participant, of a U. S. Air Force B-29 flight on Aug. 1-2, 1951, from Alaska to Ellesmere Island and the vicinity of the Pole. Ice islands T-1 and T-2 were seen, as was the fringing ice shelf of northern Ellesmere which shows the same corrugated surface pattern as the "islands" and is believed to be their point of origin. Several other "islands" seen by the Air Force, a landing on one of them, and establishment of a meteorological station are noted. The ice islands drift westward with the Beaufort eddy of the Arctic Basin from Ellesmere to Alaskan waters, eastward possible to Siberian waters, and back to northern Greenland.

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30814. MILLER, MAYNARD MALCOLM. Instruments and methods: a method for bottom sediment sampling in glacial lakes. (Journal of glaciology, Nov. 1953. v. 2, no. 14, p. 287-90, diags.) 7 refs.

Contains description of a light-weight piston-type coring device used in preliminary investigations of the bottom sediments of Twin Glacier Lake near Juneau, Alaska, as part of the Juneau Ice Field Research Project, 1951-1952, of the American Geographical Society. The essential components of the piston-corer and accessory units are listed and illustrated by diagrams, and the mechanics of operation are described. The method has potential value for studies of the nature and recent sedimentary history of modern glacial lake bottoms.

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MILLER, MAYNARD MALCOLM. The Juneau Ice Field Research Project, 1948-1950. *See* Alaskan Science Con-

ference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30815. MILLER, MAYNARD MALCOLM. Juneau Ice Field Research Project, 1951 winter season. New York, American Geographical Society, Dec. 1953. 79 p. 2 text maps, diagr., 7 graphs, tables. Mimeographed. (Juneau Ice Field Research Project. Report no. 8) 18 refs.

Contains report on investigations made by an eight-man party led by M. M. Miller, which occupied two camps of the Project in the Taku River district, Southeast Alaska, Jan. 26-Feb. 26, 1951. Meteorological and glaciological problems studied included the mid-winter climatological character of the Juneau Ice Field (especially surface regimen and englacial temperature conditions), metamorphosis of snow, and internal structure and movement of glaciers. Separate discussions of the meteorological and glaciological programs are supplemented by graphs and tables in text and appendices, giving records of observations.

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MILLER, MAYNARD MALCOLM, *see* also Gilkey, A. K., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research project, 1952. 1953. No. 29267.

MILLER, MAYNARD MALCOLM, *see* also Polar record. Juneau Ice Field Research Project 1950-51. 1952. No. 31379.

MILLER, MURRAY LLOYD, 1919-, *see* Moore, J. C. G., and others. Second prelim. map Carp Lakes, NWT. 1951. No. 30857.

MILLER, RALPH LeROY, 1909-. Petroleum geology in Northern Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

MILLIGAN, G. C., *see* Douglas, G. V., and others. Notes localities visited Labrador coast 1946 and 1947. 1953. No. 28802.

30816. MILLS, HARLOW BURGESS, 1906-, and W. R. RICHARDS. Colembola from arctic and boreal Canada. (Kansas Entomological Society. Journal, Apr. 1953. v. 26, no. 2, p. 53-59, illus.)

Contains an account of soil fauna collected by Harold C. Hanson, zoologist

of the Perry River Expedition in the summer of 1949. Collemboles were taken near the river's mouth, at Cambridge Bay, Baker Lake, Churchill and Moose Factory. Sixteen forms are described, one of them, a new species (*Uzelia hansonii* n. sp.) in detail; data on localities, distribution, etc., are also included. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

30817. MILORADOVICH, B. V. O tillitopodobnykh otlozheniakh verhnego silura Novoi Zemli. (Sovetskaiâ geologiâ, 1935. t. 5, no. 11, p. 1030-36, illus.) **Title tr.:** On Upper Silurian tillite-like deposits of Novaya Zemlya.

Contains data on the geological structure of the northeast coast of the northern island of Novaya Zemlya and description of rocks similar in character to the glacial marine beds of Alaska, Siberia and Norway, lying between fossiliferous upper Silurian deposits which are the result of the upper Silurian local glaciation; the region is a part of the Ural-Novaya Zemlya - Taymyr geosyncline. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30818. MILOSLAVSKÁIA, N. M. O nekotorykh biologicheskikh osobennostakh *Macoma baltica* L. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1952. nov. seriâ, t. 83, no. 6, p. 945-47, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Some biological variations of *Macoma baltica* L.

Contains results of a study carried out in Baltic, White and Barents Seas, of the marine bivalve mollusc *Macoma baltica*. Two morphological types were observed: one with a large, flat, oval shell, dark in color, living in shallow brackish waters on slimy bottom; the other of smaller size and light in color, inhabiting the deeper and more saline sections of the littoral zone. The first type has the higher growth rate. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

MILWRIGHT, A. L. P., see Le Page, L. S., and A. L. P. Milwright. Radar and ice. 1953. No. 30395.

MILWRIGHT, A. L. P., see also National Research Council of Canada. Detection ice by radar. 1953. No. 30939.

30819. MINING ENGINEERING. Aluminum in Alaska. (Mining engineering, Nov. 1952. v. 4, p. 1030)

Considers unfavorable reaction of some Canadians to the construction by the Aluminum Co. of America of an alum-

inum reduction plant in Alaska, utilizing Canadian water power. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30820. MINING ENGINEERING. Foreign mining report, 1949. (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Transactions, 1950. v. 187, p. 74-80, illus., pub. in Mining engineering, Jan. 1950. v. 2, no. 1)

Includes (p. 76-77) summary of the 1949 developments in the Quebec-Labrador iron ore field in Canada, and the formation of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30821. MINING ENGINEERING. Norway finds niobium ore extraction method. (Mining engineering, Nov. 1952. v. 4, p. 1027)

Norwegian Government mining organization, Norsk Bergwerk AS, announces a new method for the processing of the niobium ore recently discovered at Telemark in northern Norway, and start of construction of a pilot plant. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30822. MINING ENGINEERING. The search for radioactive minerals in Alaska. (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Transactions, 1951. v. 190, no. 5, p. 400, pub. in Mining engineering, May 1951, v. 3)

Search for radioactive minerals in Alaska is stimulated by Alaskan legislature approval of a \$10,000 bonus for the discovery of such minerals in the Territory, in addition to the recently increased Atomic Energy Commission award. Three areas of radioactivity in Alaska were reported in 1950: in the Hyder district (southeastern Alaska), in south central Alaska, and on the Seward Peninsula. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30823. MINING ENGINEERING. Uranium, swords or plowshares. (Mining engineering, Sept. 1951. v. 3, p. 762-66, illus.)

Canada is stated (p. 765) to be in 1951 the third largest producer of uranium ore in the free world. All of this ore came from the mine of the crown company, Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Ltd. on Great Bear Lake in the Mackenzie District. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. see Kersten, M. S. Determination of thermal properties of soils airfield . . . construction. 1948. No. 30026.

MINTS, ISAAK IZRAILEVICH, 1896-, editor, see U.S.S.R. Tsentral'noe arkhivnoe upravlenie. Interventsiia na Sev. v. dokumentakh. 1933. No. 32594.

30824. MIRE, ANDRÉ. Pieds gelés. (Progrès medical, Jan. 24, 1945. année 73, no. 2, p. 38-40) *Title tr.*: Trench foot.

The causes and pathology of trench foot: first aid in the battle zone; degrees of injury and their diagnosis; early treatment (rest, massage, ointments); complications; late therapy (sympathetic blockade, surgery).

Copy seen: DSG.

30825. MIRLIN, G. A. Geologicheskoe kartirovanie v SSSR. (Razvedka nedr, 1938, no. 11, p. 3-12) *Title tr.*: Geological mapping in U.S.S.R.

Includes some data on the geological map of Kola Peninsula (scale 1:100,000) and of the northern part of Siberia (scale 1:1,000,000). In 1938 the making of composite geological map (1:100,000) was started. For this map the arctic area was surveyed by the Glavsevmorput'.

Copy seen: D.L.C.

30826. MIRONOVA, N. V. Veslonogie raki podotriada Harpacticoida kak pishcha molodi treskovykh ryb. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriia, t. 79, no. 5, p. 89-194) *Title tr.*: Crustaceans of the suborder Harpacticoida as the food of the fry of gadoid fishes.

Contains the results of the study of contents of 1563 stomachs of coalfish (*Pollachius virens*) and 1946 stomachs of cod (*Gadus morhua*), carried out on the eastern Murman coast (Barents Sea.) The 24 species of harpacticoids found are listed, and the frequency of the various species in the stomachs tabulated.

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30827. MIROTVORTSEV, KLAVDII NIKOLAEVICH. K voprosu o priroste severnykh Sibirskikh tuzemnykh plemen. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926. god 2, no. 2, p. 81-83) *Title tr.*: On the question of population increase among the indigenous tribes of northern Asia.

Challenge of M. Plotnikov and others' statements concerning the number of Yukaghirs and Tungus in the regions of Verkhoyansk and Kolymsk, which were allegedly based on a statistical survey of 1917 cited as: M. P. Sokolov's *Yakutskaiia guberniia po perepisi 1917*. Mirotvortsev

says that in 1917 no such survey was made at all.

Copy seen: D.L.C.

30828. MIROTVORTSEV, KLAVDII NIKOLAEVICH. Klimat Vostochno-sibirskogo kraia. Moskva-Irkutsk, 1934. 212 p. tables, maps. 61 ref. *Title tr.*: Climate of the East Siberian District.

Includes (p. 6, 9-17, 20-27, 36, 81-84) references to climatic conditions in northern parts of the District: high pressure, clear calm weather with heavy frost and light snow cover in winter; wide range of temperature; relatively abundant precipitation in summer, etc.; solar radiation and permafrost are noted; tundra zone is characterized. Meteorological stations listed (p. 174-85) include but ten in the North. cf. *Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953, v. 4, no. 3, p. 367.

Copy seen: D.L.C.

30829. MISCALL, LAURENCE, 1904- Frost-bite. (Surgical clinics of North America, Feb. 1937. v. 17, p. 303-308)

Contains an article dealing with etiology of frostbite in New York City; its symptoms and therapy.

Copy seen: D.L.C.

30830. MISHCHENKO, LEV LEONIDOVICH. Nasekomye priamokrylye, t. 4, vyp. 2. Saranchevye (Catantopinae). Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 610 p. illus. (520 fig.) (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Orthoptera, t. 4, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser. no. 54)) 168 refs. *Title tr.*: Insecta Orthoptera. Catantopinae.

Contains a systematic index of locusts and grasshoppers of the subfamily Catantopinae (fam. Acrididae); followed by an introduction (p. 15-65) giving characteristics of the fam. Acrididae and a table for the determination of subfamilies; characteristics of the subfam. Catantopinae, history of development, ecology, geographic distribution (19 sketch maps), characteristics of the fauna of Catantopinae of the U.S.S.R., its economic importance as pests of cultivated plants (list of 25 injurious species, p. 58-59), and a bibliography (168 items). In the special part (p. 66-591) are keys to the tribes, genera and species, descriptions of 233 species (three new to science) and some varieties, of which 132 species are native to the U.S.S.R., with synonyms, dimensions and data on biology, geographic distribution and economic importance. Indexes are appended (p. 603-608) for the locusts (Latin names), their enemies, and host plants. Two species

native to the European Russia and five inhabiting northern Siberia and Kamchatka are included in this work.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

30831. MISHEV, P. T. Troitsko-Stefanovskii monastyr' u zyrīan. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniia russkogo sēvera. Izvestiia, 1913. god 5, no. 13, p. 590-603) **Title tr.:** The Trinity-Stephan-Ul'ianov monastery of the Zyr'yans.

Contains history and description of the religious and cultural activities of a monastery called Nerukotvorennago Spasa (Miraculous Savior), founded by St. Stephan in 1385, and located on the River Vyehgda, 165 versts northwest of Ust'-Syl'sk.

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30832. MISHKIN, BORIS ALEKSANDROVICH. Flora Khibinskikh gor; ee analiz i istoriia. Pod redaktsiei . . . S. B. Ūzepekuka. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd. Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 113 p. 35 illus., tables, port. about 100 refs. **Title tr.:** The flora of the Khibiny Mountains; its analysis and history. Edited by . . . S. V. Ūzepekuk.

Contains a first, comprehensive study of the flora of this area, in central Kola Peninsula. Consecutive sections deal with its physical geography; vegetation; earlier botanical investigations; composition of the flora (p. 21-72) with 368 species listed and brief data given on synonyms, occurrence, ecology, etc.; geographical analysis of the flora; its main traits; comparison with other areas; history of the arctic flora and of that of the Khibiny and surrounding areas.

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30833. MITCHELL, E. H. Stones of mystery. (Beaver, Dec. 1953. Outfit 284, p. 26-27, 4 illus.)

Contains notes and illustrations of large boulders supported by smaller rocks found at the northern end of Melville Peninsula in the Igloodik region. Eskimo tales of their origin are given. It has been suggested that the smaller rocks may be only remnants of several deposited by glacial action, the natives having removed all but the key supports and having used the large boulders as meat caches, placing meat on top.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

30834. MITCHELL, HAROLD HANSON, 1886- , and MARJORIE EDMAN. Nutrition and climatic stress

with particular reference to man. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1951. 234 p. illus. tables, bibliog. (60 p.) First pub. as: *Nutrition and resistance to climatic stress*, 1949.

Contains a review study originally prepared at the University of Illinois for the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute of the U. S. Armed Forces, and subsequently revised to include the literature to Oct. 1949. The section on diet in cold environment (p. 9-41) deals with the physiological effects of cold; the effect of cold on nutrient requirements of energy, proteins, vitamins, water, salt; the effects of diet on resistance to cold including the role of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, and also of frequency of meals; food intake and thermal balance in the cold. Subsequent sections deal with "effects of heat and effects of altitude on sweat, basic metabolism, work capacity, digestion, respiration, vision, circulation, nutrition requirements, use of vitamins, etc. The emphasis on diet regulations as an aid to climatic adaptation and heat or cold tolerance rather than clothing regulation (which is more limited in effect) is noteworthy. The body regulates itself against climatic stress through diet, by modifying heat production, heat dissipation, nervous reaction and oxygen economy. Effects of radiation, wind and humidity, as well as of temperature and pressure are considered throughout."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Aug. 1953. v. 4, no. 8, p. 867.

Copy seen: DLC.

MITCHELL, M. R. C., see Roche, M. A., and M. R. C. Mitchell. Water works and sewerage. 1948. No. 31660.

MITIN, V. V., see Lūbina, N. I., and V. V. Mitin. Opyt fizioterapii otmorozhenii. 1940. No. 30509.

30835. MITUSOVA, R. P. Poezdka na Obsko-Tazovskii vodorazdel. (Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi russkii muzei. Ètnograficheskii otdel. Ètnograficheskie èkspeditsii 1924 i 1925 gg. pub. 1926. p. 79-81, illus.) **Title tr.:** A trip to the water-shed of the Ob' and Taz.

Contains a short report on the author's sojourn in 1924-25 among the Ostyaks and Samoyeds, living in the region of the lower Pur and Taz, and at the Tazovskaya and Obskaya Guba. Anthropological and ethnographical investigations were made among the forest Samoyeds

and Ostyak-Samoyeds: measurements on 512 persons, and 21 photographs taken; 286 museum objects acquired, among them the Samoyed idol *agan-pushû* (see illus.), wife of Num, the god of the heavens. The chief task of the investigation was to learn more about the Samoyedic tribe *piānkhozovo*.

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30836. MOBERG, ADOLF, 1813-1895. Klimatologiska iakttagelser i Finland; andra delen, år 1856-1875. I. Fenologiska anteckningar. Helsingfors, 1885. xi, 318 p., tables. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten) Helsingfors, 41) *Title tr.:* Climatological observations in Finland; second part, 1856-1876. I. Phenological data.

The phenological data presented in tables are based on information gathered at a large number of localities throughout Finland, from the Åland Islands in the south to Utsjoki Nuorgam in the north (70°22' N.). Flora and fauna mentioned are indexed by scientific names.

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MOBERG, ADOLF, 1813-1895, see also Ehrström, C. R., and A. Moberg. Några betraktelser rörande norra Finlands klimat. 1856. No. 28877.

MOE, MOLTKE, 1859-1913, see Qvigstad, J. K., and G. Sandberg. Lappiske eventyr og folkesagn. 1887. No. 31517.

30837. MÖLDER, KARL. Die Diatomenflora einiger Eisrandstandorte in Norwegen und Island. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1950, pub. 1951. v. 5, no. 2, p. 126-37, illus.) *Title tr.:* Diatom flora of some ice-edge waters in Norway and Iceland.

The study is based in part on analyses of ice-edge water samples from six localities in Troms and Nordland provinces in northern Norway, with list of diatoms found for each locality.

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30838. MØLLER, ERIK. Forsvarsproblemer, nordiske og andre. (Dansk udsyn, 1948. Årg. 28, hæfte 5, p. 187-200) *Title tr.:* Defense problems, Nordic and other.

The geographical and strategic significance of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark (and their colonies) is briefly discussed. The contemplated Scandina-

vian defense union is beyond realization: Sweden believes she can maintain her neutrality by a strong defense; Norway is West-oriented; and Denmark has a problem of choice, which is discussed with consideration of the fact that the United States maintains air bases in Greenland.

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30839. MÖLLER, HJALMAR AUG. UST, 1866- Die Laubmoose Kamtschatkas. (Hedwigia, 1927. Bd. 67, Heft 1-2, p. 87-98) *Title tr.:* The leaved mosses of Kamchatka.

Contains systematic list of 144 species and forms of leaved mosses collected in Kamchatka Peninsula by E. Hultén and R. Malaise in 1920-22. *Anisothecium squarrosus* var. *tenellum* n. var. is described by V. F. Brotherus.

Copy seen: MH-BL.

MOEN, PAUL WILLIAM, 1923- see Lewis, R. B., and P. W. Moen. Further invest. heparin in treatment forstbite. 1953. No. 30432.

MOEN, PAUL WILLIAM, 1923- see also Lewis, R. B., and P. W. Moen. Further studies on the pathogenesis of cold-induced necrosis. 1952. No. 30433.

30840. MÖSSHEG, I. Gde-zhe byla rodina Komi? (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 4-5, p. 57-60) *Title tr.:* Where was the native land of the Komi?

Contains a linguistic and historical sketch on relations between the Komi (Zyryans) and other Finnish peoples.

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30841. MÖSSHEG, I. Svidetel'stva o davnem velichii i kul'ture naroda Komi. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 6-7, p. 67-70) *Title tr.:* Evidence of the former greatness and culture of the Komi people.

Contains an account of the art, inscriptions, archeological remains and chronicles as they bear witness to the former greatness of Zyryan culture. The greed of Russian rulers and zeal of orthodox missionaries are alleged to have destroyed this flourishing culture. Author's views were challenged by A. F. Teplovkhov, q. v.

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30842. MOGILEVSKIĬ, G. A. Desiāt' let geomikrobiologicheskoi razvedki. (Razvedka nedr, 1947, no. 5, p. 48-59, 4 maps, table) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* Ten years' geomicrobiological reconnaissance.

Includes (p. 52-53) a short sketch of

special bacterial survey undertaken in 1945 by "Neftegazos'femka" in the Ukhta oil-bearing area (approx. 65° N. 31' E.). This method proposed by the author in 1937 consists of analyses of sedimentary rocks, covering oil- and gas-bearing beds. In these sediments, live methane and propane oxidizing bacteria, which indicate the presence of oil-bearing beds. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30843. MOHR, JOHN LUTHER, 1911- . Some observations on arctic crustaceans and their associations: notes on the fauna of Nuwuk Pond, Point Barrow. (In: Wiggins, I. L., and others. Current biological research in the Alaskan Arctic, 1953. p. 14-18) 18 refs.

Contains information on the location of the pond; its salinity; some crustaceans and their usual distribution and origin of the forms studied; enchytraeid worms of the pond; overwintering of crustaceans and worms. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

30844. MOISEEV, P. A. Vyezdnaiā sessiā Uchenogo soveta TINRO na Kamchatke. (Rybnoe khozīaĭstvo, Aug. 1953. t. 29, no. 8, p. 5-11) **Title tr.:** An itinerant session of the Learned Council of the Pacific Scientific Research Institute of Fishery and Oceanography held in Kamchatka.

Summary account of various papers delivered at the Petropavlovsk session of the Council held Mar. 5-26, 1953, presenting a broad survey of the fishing industry in Kamchatka. Stocks and catches of plaice, cod, herring, pollack and salmon, and the mechanization of fishing and fish processing are among the topics treated, with emphasis on the importance of cooperation between the industry and scientific research. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30845. MOLCHANOV, LEV ALEK-SANDROVICH. Nmskol'ko slov o ptītsakh sīvernago ostrova Novoi Zemli. (Messenger ornithologique, 1911, t. 2, no. 2, p. 109-111) **Title tr.:** A few words on birds of the northern island of Novaya Zemlya.

Contains a list of 12 species of birds observed or collected by V. A. Rusanov in the summers of 1907-1910, with data on local distribution. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30846. MOLCHANOV, PAVEL ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1893- . Polety sovetskikh samoletov cherez polūs v

1937 g. (Priroda, 1937, no. 12, p. 59-64) **Title tr.:** The flights of Soviet airplanes over the North Pole to America in 1937.

Deals chiefly with flight conditions in arctic regions in connection with flights of (1) Chkalov, Baldukov and Belānin to Portland, Oregon, June 18-20, 1937; (2) Gromov, Ūmashev and Danilin to San Jacinto, Cal., July 12-14, 1937 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 942 and No. 16681). Meteorological charts show the weather conditions during the flights. **Copy seen:** MH.

30847. MOLCHANOV, PAVEL ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1893- . Rol' meteorologicheskoi stantsii na Severnom polūsē dlia ĭuzhby pogody. (Priroda, 1937, no. 6, p. 22-23) **Title tr.:** The role of a meteorological station at the North Pole in the weather service.

Discussion of the importance of a meteorological station in the region of the North Pole for weather forecasting, for compilation of synoptic charts, and observation of various meteorological phenomena; methods of work are also discussed. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

MOLCHANOV, V. F., see Noskov, I. P. and V. F. Molchanov. Polnee ispol'zovat' lesosyr'evye resursy. 1953. No. 31018.

MOLDAVSKIĬ, M. L., see Vakar, V. A., and M. L. Moldavskiĭ. Petrograf. kharakteristika Prikolym'ia. 1938. No. 32675.

30848. MOLODYKH, IVAN FEDOROVICH, 1897- . Īakuto-Kolymskaiā ěkspeditsiā. (Sovetskaiā Aziā, 1930. v. 6, no. 3-4, p. 311-12) **Title tr.:** The Yakut-Kolyma expedition.

Contains a summary of a preliminary report by the head of an expedition sent in 1928-29 to the Kolyma River to investigate and compare two alternate routes from Vladivostok to the mouth of the Buyanda (or Buyunda), right tributary of the Kolyma (at 62°42' N. 152°36' E.): (1) the Northern Sea Route, and (2) an overland route from the Okhotsk seacoast. The hard economic conditions of the population of the Kolyma and Indigirka basin, and the inaccuracy of maps of the area are noted. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MOLTKE, ERIK, see Brøndsted, J. Problemet nordboer i Nordamerika. 1951. No. 28319.

MOND, RUDOLF, *see* Luckner, H., and others. Über Abhängigkeit körperlicher Höchstleistungen. 1951. No. 30545.

MONEY-KYRLE, A. F., *see* Cooper, J. P., and A. F. Money-Kyrle. Inflorescence development in *Lolium* during arctic summer. 1952. No. 28609.

30849. MONIER, MARY MILLS, and R. J. WEISS. Increased excretion of dehydroascorbic and diketogulonic acids by rats in the cold. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, July 1952. v. 80, p. 446-48, 3 tables) 8 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with rats exposed to 0° C. with controls kept at 21° C. Cold exposure caused an increase in urinary excretion of ascorbic acid, 53 percent; dehydroascorbic acid 186 percent; diketogulonic acid 500 percent.

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30850. MONSAINGEON, A. Gelures et pieds de tranchée. (Presse médicale, Feb. 7-10, 1940. v. 48, no. 13-14, p. 166-68) 12 refs. *Title tr.:* Frostbite and trench foot.

Contains information on frost casualties in major campaigns; degrees of injuries and their symptoms; etiology, especially in the field; high susceptibility in African troops; clinical aspects; similarities between trench foot and frostbite; pathology of the different degrees of injury; prophylaxis; treatment; amputation; complications; sequelae.

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MONSEN, ANDERS, *see* Nesheim, A. Traits Sea-Lappish district. 1949. No. 30971.

30851. MONTANDON, GEORGE. La civilisation Ainu et les cultures arctiques. Paris, Payot, 1937. 272 p. 112 illus., 10 sketch maps, 48 plates. 93 refs. *Title tr.:* The Ainu civilization and the arctic cultures.

Contains a monographic study, first part of which deals with the culture of the Ainu. The second part (p. 181-258) gives consideration to all other arctic peoples, taking selected objects from their technology, economy, social organization and religious beliefs as typical traits or topics. Thus the culture of the Lapps, Ostyaks, Samoyeds, Tungus, Yakuts, Yukaghirs, Koryaks, Chukchis, Kamchadals, Gilyaks and Eskimos is more or less touched

upon, as the author seeks typical manifestations of the arctic culture and parallels among widely dispersed peoples (map of the arctic and subarctic peoples on p. 184-85). The author constructs a genetic scheme of cultures of the "arctic cycle" (p. 252), placing the Ainu as representatives of the first or most primitive stage of the cycle, and the Yakuts as representing the most advanced one. Extensively illustrated with photographs, sketches and diagrams.

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30852. MONTANDON, GEORGE. Craniologie paléosibérienne; néolithiques, mongoloïdes, tchoukitchi, eskimo, aléoutes, kamtchadals, ainou, ghiliak, négroïdes du nord. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1926. v. 36, no. 3-4, p. 209-296; no. 5-6, p. 447-542, illus., 23 plates, 2 sketch maps, tables) 100 refs. *Title tr.:* Paleo-Siberian craniology; neolithic, Mongoloids, Chukchis, Eskimos, Aleuts, Kamchadals, Ainu, Gilyaks, and Negroids of the North.

Contains a monographic study with detailed description, measurements, indexes, photographs, etc., of a considerable number of skulls which the author investigated in Vladivostok in 1919, and other museums (collections of N. Gondatti, Hrdlička and others); he also visited the Ainu on Hokkaido Island, and explored existing literature. Conclusions: to the Paleo-Siberian peoples belong the Eskimos, Chukchis, Aleuts, Yukaghirs and Chuvantzy, the Koryaks, Kamchadals, Gilyaks, Ainu, and Yeniseians. There are three "morphologic poles" among the Paleo-Siberians, viz., the Eskimos, Ainu, and Gilyaks; great similarities exist between Eskimos and Chukchis; the "element Tungus" is of a later date than Paleo-Siberians, and even more recent are the Yakuts. The principal racial components or "bloods" in that area are: the Eskimo, existant among the so-to-say "pure" Eskimos and in some respects the Chukchis; the Ainu, which is more or less represented also among the Kamchadals, Koryaks, Yukaghirs and Chukchis; the Mongoloid, in its two forms, Gilyak-Aleutian and Tungusian, is also to some degree represented among the Kamchadals, Koryaks, and Chukchis; the Amerindian, represented more strongly among the Chukchis and to lesser extent among the Koryaks, Yukaghirs and Kamchadals.

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30853. MONTGOMERY, C. R. Eskimo and Loucheux Indians in the Canadian Army. (Arctic circular, Mar.-May 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 32-33)

Contains note on several Indians and Eskimos from the Mackenzie delta area joining the Canadian Army 1951-52. The author, a clergyman, was unofficial recruiting officer for the Aklavik region. The men's successful adaptation to army life and the prospects of their future are briefly discussed. Recruiting has now ceased.
Copy seen: DLC.

MONTGOMERY, VERNON, *see* Swan, H., and others. Cessation circulation. 1953. No. 32338.

30854. MOODY, ALTON B., 1911- Modern polar navigation. (United States Naval Institute. Proceedings, Dec. 1951. v. 77, no. 12, p. 1318-25, illus.)

Contains discussion of charts, direction, celestial and electronic navigation, and practice of navigation techniques. The following projections suggested for charts of the polar regions are described: (1) transverse Mercator, (2) modified Lambert conformal, (3) polar gnomonic, (4) polar stereographic, and (5) polar azimuthal equidistant. The problems of expression and measuring direction are outlined, with discussion of grid navigation, the magnetic compass, marine gyro compass, directional gyro, and the Pfund Sky Compass. The importance of celestial navigation and use of U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office publications (mentioned by H. O. number), and the reasons for little use of electronic methods (loran, radar) are noted. Continuing contribution to navigation techniques are being made by the U. S. Air Weather Service North Pole flights, U. S. Navy expeditions, and the Royal Canadian Air Force. Two navigators are usually carried on all aerial operations.

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30855. MOOR, GEORGIÏ G. O trap-pakh Lensko-Anabarskogo mezhdurech'ia. (Problemy sovetskoi geologii, 1938. t. 8, no. 4, p. 329-31) **Title tr.:** On the trap rock of the region lying between the Rivers Lena and Anabar.

Contains a study of the geological structure and mineral content of the traps of the Lena-Anabar section of northwestern Yakutia, with chemical analyses (p. 330) of the traps in the region of Muna River (left tributary of

the Lena, 67°58' N. 123° E.), and data (p. 331) on mineralogical content of the traps in Anabar-Popigay region. Comparison is made with similar rock on the Tunguska and Khatanga Rivers.

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30856. MOOR, GEORGIÏ G. Ob istiraushchem delstvii snega v polarnykh oblastakh. (Problemy arktiki, 1939, no. 5, p. 112-13) **Title tr.:** Abrasive action of snow in polar regions.

"Data obtained by Heim, Koch, Wegener, and Teichert on the hardness of snow crystals and their abrasive action when blown by polar winds are summarized. The snow hardness at -15° C. is two to three on the Mohs scale, at -30° C. between three and four, and at -44° C. approximately four. Wind-transported snow crystals at low temperatures cause rock erosion."
SIPRE.
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30857. MOORE, JOHN CARMAN GAILEY, 1916-, and others. Second preliminary map of Carp Lakes, Northwest Territories. Ottawa, 1951. map sheet, 24 x 30 in. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 51-8) 2 refs. *Other authors:* M. L. Miller, and F. Q. Barnes.

Map (scale, 1 in.:4 mi.) with detailed marginal notes, covers an area north of Great Slave Lake between 63°-64° N. and 112°-114° W. Glacial drift covers 75-90 percent of the region; glacial forms are briefly noted. Text contains a detailed description of the sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive bedrock under the drift. Mineralogy and possible mineral resources are very briefly noted.

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MOORE, PERCY ELMER, 1899-, *see* Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

30858. MOORE, PHILIP HANCE, 1904- . ACCA. lends great aid to Mt. Edgecumbe Orthopedic Center. (Alaska's health, Nov.-Dec. 1950. v. 8, no. 11-12, p. 1, 3, illus.)

Contains an account of the aid given to the Center by the Alaska Crippled Children's Association: equipping a workshop for making braces; decorating and furnishing school rooms and playgrounds; supplying physiotherapy equipment, movie projector and screen, etc.

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30859. MOORE, TERRIS, 1908- . Some problems of higher education in

Alaska. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . .* 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 215-26).

The question of starting branches of the University of Alaska in various parts of the Territory is considered in some detail. Problems noted include need for such branches, economy of operation, curricula, and convenience to the public. It is concluded that to 1951 little justification may be found for full-fledged four-year branches, but that the establishment of two-year "community colleges" in Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Palmer would fill existing needs for further (especially vocational) education. Such colleges could eventually become four-year institutions if necessary.

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MOORE, TERRIS, 1908- . The University of Alaska and scientific research in Alaska. *See Alaskan Science Conference*, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30860. MOORHEAD, DAVID L. Landing on the polar icecap. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings, Jan. 1952. v. 78, p. 41-43, illus.)

"A flight with a ski-equipped plane from Point Barrow (Alaska) to an ice stretch 300 mi. northeast required a one-hour pre-heating of the engines through flexible tubes pushed into openings in the engine cover. Freezing of the glass bubble in the top of the fuselage during the flight was eliminated by blasting hot air through a flexible tube wound into the dome. Determination of the degree of aircraft drift below 1000 ft. was facilitated by observing snowdrifts perpendicular to the wind direction. Pressure ridges, 40-50 ft. high, were observed in the Arctic Ocean. Landing on a previous site was accomplished with the assistance of electronic experts. Size and thickness of the surrounding pressure ridges, nearness of a lead, thickness of the ice edge along the lead, snow accumulation and ice color are criteria for a safe landing site. The ice thickness is investigated immediately after landing by cutting through the ice with a power-driven ice saw and the plane engines are cut only if the ice is thick enough."—SIPRE.

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30861. MOORREES, COENRAAD F. A. Dentition as a criterion of race with special reference to the Aleut. (*Journal*

of dental research, Dec. 1951. v. 30, no. 6, p. 815-21, 4 fig., table) 16 refs.

Contains a study based on observations and material gathered on the Aleutian Expedition of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, 1948. Most attention is paid to the torus mandibularis, which in the Aleuts living on Atka and Nikolski appears to be genetically determined rather than due to functional stress. General comparisons are made of dentition of Aleuts, Alaskan and Greenland Eskimos.

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30862. MOORREES, COENRAAD F. A., and others. Torus mandibularis: its occurrence in Aleut children and its genetic determinants. (*American journal of physical anthropology*, Sept. 1952, new ser., v. 10, no. 3, p. 318-29, 3 text tables, illus., 2 diagr.) 13 refs. *Other authors:* R. H. Osborn, and E. Wilde.

Torus mandibularis (a bony outgrowth on the jaw) has its highest frequency among yellow-brown races and in peoples living in the Arctic. Teeth of 108 adult Aleuts from (mainly) Atka and Umnak, of 163 Aleut children (1-17 years of age) from the Pribilofs were investigated on the Peabody Museum, Harvard University Aleutian Expedition, 1948. Incidence of torus mandibularis was found to be 35 percent in the adults. In the children it was 23.9-3.3 percent; sex differences in its incidence and degree of development are very small, and it does not seem to increase in size in the age span studies. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MOORREES, COENRAAD F. A., see also Garn, S. M., and C. F. A. Moorrees. Stature body-build & tooth emergence Aleut. 1951. No. 29194.

30863. MORANT, GEOFFREY McKAY. A contribution to Eskimo craniology based on previously published measurements. (*Biometrika*, 1937. v. 29, pt. 1-2, p. 1-20, tables)

Contains statistical evaluation and finding of coefficients of racial likeness for the Eskimo skulls, based on material collected and published by M. Fürst and F. Hansen, and A. Hrdlička (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 7473 and 7482). Mean measurements of groups or series are given in tabular form. Comparisons of single characters of skull, also comparisons between Eskimo and Asiatic series (Chukchis and others) are included. On the origin of the Eskimo race, the author

says: "In spite of the striking resemblance of the Chancelade to modern Eskimo skulls, there is no race known to have existed in Europe since palaeolithic times which is closely similar to that of the northern people. It is to be expected, however, that close affinities will be found with certain American and Asiatic races" p. 18). **Copy seen:** DLC.

30864. MORANT, GEOFFREY McKAY. Studies of palaeolithic man, I. The Chancelade skull and its relation to the modern Eskimo skull. (Annals of eugenics, 1926. v. 1, pt. 3-4, p. 257-76, tables, diagrs., 10 plates)

Contains measurements of Eskimo crania (mean measurements and coefficients calculated from the material published by M. Fürst and F. Hansen, A. Hrdlička and others) and comparison with measurements of the Chancelade skull, made by the author. Conclusions: the Chancelade appears to be an Eskimo skull differing from the mean type of that people in very few ways; the detailed comparison of the Chancelade skull and mandible with the Greenland Eskimo type shows that the two are similar in many respects; we may therefore assume that in the Magdalenian period, a race of reindeer hunters existed in southern Europe, which ultimately migrated northwards following the reindeer, or was pushed to the fringe by other invading races. Drawings and photos on plates show the Chancelade skull in comparison with that of a typical Eskimo.

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MORAVIANS, see Erdmann, F. Eski-misches Wörterbuch. 1864. No. 28924.

30865. MORDVILKO, ALEKSANDR KONSTANTINOVICH, 1867-1938. Na-sëkomýâ poluzhestkokrylyâ (Insecta Hemiptera), t. 1, vyp. 1-2. Aphidodea. Petrograd, 1914-1919. clxiv, 236, 9 p. illus. (93 fig.); p. 237-508, illus. (55 figs.) (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Hemiptera, t. 1, vyp. 1-2) about 450 rets. **Title tr.:** Hemipterous insects. Aphidodea.

Contains in the introductory part: historical notes (p. v-xxv); a bibliography (83 items) and a critical review of more important works on the systematics of plant lice, Aphidodea, (p. xxvi-lxiv); data on their systematics and morphology (p. lxiv-cxlv); a bibliography on their morphology, anatomy and fauna (ca. 350 items). In the special part (p. 1-508) are keys, Latin diagnoses, descriptions, syno-

nym, literature references, lists of specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., dimensions, data on distribution in the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries, and on host plants and life cycle of lice. A few species native to northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia are included. The study is to be continued in v. 1, vyp. 3. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

30866. MORDVINOV, A. Inorodskîye. obitaushchie v Turukhanskom kraïe. (Vsesoûznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Vîstnik, 1860. t. 28, ottdel 2, p. 25-64) **Title tr.:** Natives living in the Turukhansk district.

Demographic sketch, giving names of native family groups or clans, number of individuals in each group at that time, and the territory where they nomadized (among the natives studied, only the Yakuts were settled people). Ethnographical data are given on Tungus (p. 32-40), Ostyaks of the Taz River (p. 40-44), Samoyeds (p. 44-53), and Yakuts (p. 53-54). Their physical appearance, occupation, clothing and dwellings, tents and sledges, wedding and funeral customs, folk poetry and arts, etc., are described. Details are presented (p. 55-64) on the indigenous religion and shamanism and on the activities of the Orthodox Church among the natives.

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30867. MORE, ROBERT HALL, 1912- , and D. O. W. WAUGH. Effects of exposure to cold and of dietary restriction upon globulin nephritis in rabbits. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Apr. 1952. v. 79, no. 4, p. 593-97, 3 tables) 19 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with unilaterally nephrectomized rabbits, given two massive injections of bovine serum gamma globulin, showing in consequence glomerulonephritis. In such animals exposed to cold the disease was severe in 56 percent while in controls only in 29 percent. None of 12 animals similarly treated contracted nephritis when mildly starved, whether exposed to cold or kept at room temperature.

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30868. MOREHOUSE, A. L., and others. Effect of hypervitaminosis A on hepatic ascorbic acid in the rat. (Archives of biochemistry and biophysics, Feb. 1952. v. 35, no. 2, p. 335-39,

illus., table) 9 refs. *Other authors:* N. B. Guerrant, and R. A. Dutcher.

Contains a report on experiments which demonstrated that hypovitaminosis A did not affect appreciably the concentration of ascorbic acid in the liver. On the other hand rats fed massive doses of vitamin A, showed a progressive decrease of vitamin C in the liver, as the dosage of vitamin A increased.

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MORGAN, JOSEPH M., see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

MORICHEAU-BEAUPRÉ, PIERRE JEAN, 1778-1857, see: *British medical journal*. Military effects Russian winter. 1942. No. 28302.

30869. MORICONI, LAMBERTO. Note pratiche sul trattamento dei congelamenti di guerra. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti, Aug. 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 158-60) *Title tr.*: Practical notes on the therapy of war frostbite.

Contains some hints as to the treatment of necroses in third degree frostbite, specifically the speeding up of their elimination. Cod-liver oil salve, Tio-septal powder topically applied, light cauterization with silver nitrate were used.

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30870. MORIGUTI, MISAO. Über die Beeinflussung der Immunkörper im Blutserum durch ultratiefe Kälte. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Apr. 25, 1942. v. 42, no. 3-4, p. 383-90, 2 tables) 13 refs. *Title tr.*: Effect of extreme cold on the immune bodies in blood serum.

Contains a report on the effect of a temperature of -196° C. on agglutinin of typhus patients and on specific hemolysis of rabbits. Both increased following exposure of serum to this low temperature.

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30871. MORIGUTI, MISAO. Über die Beeinflussung der vasokonstriktorischen Wirkung des Blutserums durch ultratiefe Kälte. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Apr. 25, 1942. v. 42, no. 3-4, p. 399-400, fig.) *Title tr.*: The effect of extreme cold on the vasoconstrictor activity of blood serum.

Contains a report on the effect of a temperature of -196° C. on the vasoconstricting property of rabbit serum.

This property was lowered after exposure of the serum to said temperature.

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30872. MORIGUTI, MISAO. Über die Beeinflussung einiger physikalischen Eigenschaften des Blutserums durch ultratiefe Kälte. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Apr. 25, 1942. v. 42, no. 3-4, p. 391-98, 3 tables) 28 refs. *Title tr.*: The effects of extreme cold on certain physical properties of blood serum.

Contains a report on the effects of cold of -196° C. on rabbit serum. After exposure of the serum, its viscosity and surface tension decreased, while adsorptive capacity increased. The cause of these changes is discussed.

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30873. MORIGUTI, MISAO. Über die Veränderung des Blut- sowie Gewebs-eiweisses und dessen kolloid-osmotischen Drucks unter Einwirkung ultratiefer Kälte. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], Apr. 25, 1942. v. 42, no. 3-4, p. 358-82, 8 tables) 23 refs. *Title tr.*: Changes of blood and tissue proteins and of colloid-osmotic pressure produced by extreme cold.

Contains a study of rabbit serum, and tissue extracts exposed to a temperature of -196° C., with controls kept at room temperature; normal animals, and such earlier poisoned with uranium nitrate, were studied. Total and residual nitrogen, albumin-N and globulin-N, as well as colloid-osmotic pressure were determined; the results in the four experimental situations are compared, and related to the effects of the extremely low temperature.

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30874. MORIN, G. Température extérieure et action calorigène de l'adrénaline. (Société de Biologie, Paris. Comptes rendus, mars 22, 1943. t. 137, p. 488-90) *Title tr.*: External temperature and the calorigenic action of adrenalin.

Contains a report on experiments with dogs, injected adrenalin and exposed to environmental temperatures of 20° - 7° C. The calorigenic action of the hormone, manifest at thermal neutrality, rapidly diminished in the cold until at 7° C. it was identical with non-injected controls; chemical thermoregulation did not appear to be blocked or suppressed by adrenalin in dosages used. Bibliographical footnotes.

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MORISSETTE, RUSSELL A. *see* Toomey, J. A., and R. A. Morissette. Hypervitaminosis A. 1947. No. 32513.

30875. MORLEY, LLOYD A. Health of Alaskans is safeguarded by Legislature's food and drug act. (Alaska's health, Aug. 1951. v. 9, p. 4)

Contains an explanation of the "Alaska Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act" passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1949. The act establishes standards for purity and cleanliness of foods, drugs, etc., defines adulteration and misbranding, false advertising, etc.

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MORLEY, LLOYD A., *see also* Williams, R. B., and others. Food-borne typhoid outbreak . . . air transportation. 1950. No. 32930.

30876. MOROZOV, S. Russkie puteshestvenniki-fotografy. Pod red. D. I. Shcherbakova. Moskva, God. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1953. 182 p. illus., plates. *Title tr.:* Russian explorer photographers. Edited by D. I. Shcherbakov.

Contains an historical account of the services of photography in Russian geographic exploration. The last chapter (p. 159-80, 6 illus.) deals with the Arctic, beginning with engineer Lopatin's journey to Turukhanskiy Kray in the 1860's. Cinematography was first used by S. O. Makarov in 1901 for study of the work of his ice-breakers. The account closes with 1946 and is rather sketchy for the preceding two-three decades.

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MORRIS, ROBERT HAMILTON, 1921-, *see* Payne, T. G., and others. Geol. Arctic slope, Alaska. 1951. No. 31213.

30877. MORRISON, PETER REED, 1919-, and W. J. TEITZ. Observations on food consumption and preference in four Alaskan mammals. (Arctic, Mar. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 52-57, diagrs., tables)

Contains report of a study made during Oct.-Nov. in Wisconsin where animals captured two months earlier in Alaska, were maintained in captivity. Alaskan ground squirrels, Dawson red-back voles, Alaskan collared lemmings and pikas were fed both fresh and dry food and their water intake, caloric intake and food preferences studied. There was little agreement among the various species in food preference; caloric intake was in general greater per weight unit in small

than in large animals. Simple food consumption values are shown to be a fairly reliable measure of metabolic requirements and output in wild animals. The lemmings' catholic taste is noted as a factor favorable for survival in rigorous environment. For other papers from this study see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26500-26501.

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30878. MORTILLET, G. de. Les Groënlandais descendants des Magdaléniens. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1883. sér. 3, t. 6, p. 868-70) *Title tr.:* The Greenlanders as descendants of the Magdalenians.

Contains discussion on the origin of Eskimos. Their physical type and artifacts of bone supposedly are similar to those of the Magdalenian Europeans, and their stone scrapers are of Solutrean type.

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30879. MOSBY, HÅKON, 1903- . Vekslinger av saltholdigheten i Norskehavets bunnvann. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, 1953. Bd. 14, no. 1-4, p. 158-64, text map, graph) *Title tr.:* Variations of salinity in the deep waters of the Norwegian Sea.

Contains observations on the stratification of Norwegian Sea water, made from the M/S *Armauer Hansen* in 1935-36. Salinity was found uniform throughout the entire deep water volume between the bottom and a surface shown on an accompanying map. Regular oceanographic observations taken since 1948 show that bottom water salinity has varied; data appear on a graph. Summary in English.

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30880. MOSER, HERBERT. Über Erfrierungen. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, May 29, 1942. Jahrg. 68, Nr. 22, p. 549-55) 36 refs. *Title tr.:* On frostbite.

Contains an account based largely on author's experience with 632 cases of frostbite of all degrees, from the Russian campaign. Includes sections on predisposition; physiology and pathology; degrees of frostbite, their symptoms and diagnosis; gangrene and its management; sequels; prophylaxis; therapy; "dry method" is the author's choice, with avoidance of salves, with elevation of injured limbs, and other measures preventing moist gangrene.

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30881. MOSHINSKAIA, V. I. O nekotorykh kamennykh skul'pturakh Priirty-

sh'ia. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kultury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1952. t. 48, p. 45-54, illus.) **Title tr.:** On some stone sculptures along the Irtysh.

Contains description (among others) of Ob'-Ugrian (Ostyak and Vogul) idols, with bibliographical footnotes.

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30882. MOSKOVKIN, P. T. Zdravookhranenie Yamalo-Nenetskogo natsional'nogo okruga za 20 let, 1930-1950. (Sovetskoe zdravookhranenie, 1950, no. 6, p. 20-25) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Health services of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy national district during 20 years, 1930-1950.

Contains an account of conditions in the lower Ob' River area during the tsarist régime (one hospital, one school); growth in the last 20 years (in percent and by departments) of hospital and hospital facilities, clinics, dispensaries, etc.; nurses and nursing; crèches, laboratories, etc.

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30883. MOSKOVOI, A. M. Genezis i mineralogiia rudnykh zhil Imtandzhi v sviazi s vnedreniem khobofatu-echil'skol intruzii. (Sovetskaiia geologiia, 1935, t. 5, no. 11, p. 1011-29, il illus.) **Title tr.:** Genesis and mineralogy of ore veins of Imtandzha in connection with Khoboyatu-Echi intrusion.

Contains data on the mineralogical content of ore veins, some containing tin, found in the outcrops in the valley of Imtandzha River on the eastern slope of Verkhoyansk Range in Yakutia; three types of ore veins are singled out and their genesis discussed.

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30884. MOSKOVOI, A. M. Olovo na Timane. (Sovetskaiia geologiia, 1936, t. 6, no. 5, p. 428-30) **Title tr.:** Tin in the Timan Range.

Contains a discussion of the prospects of the finding tin in the central Timan Range where the discovery of acid magmatic intrusion indicates the presence of tin.

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30885. MOSKOVOI, A. M. Poleznye iskopaemye Zapadnogo Verkhofan'ia. (Razvedka nedr, 1935, no. 20, p. 21-26, map) **Title tr.:** Mineral deposits of the western part of Verkhoyan.

Contains a short geological sketch of the region and description of some mineral deposits: tin, Imtandzha River

(66°30' N. 128° E.), molybdenum (Erundzha River), copper (Khadaryndzha River). Lead-bearing minerals as galenite and cerussite occur in all vein mineral deposits. Iron, tungsten, bismuth, antimony, gold and silver occur in less important quantities. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30886. MOSKOVSKOE OBSSHCHES. TVO ISPYTATELI PRIRODY. Vera Aleksandrovna Varsanof'eva. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Trudy, 1951. t. 1, Otdel geologicheskii, p. 5-18, port.)

Biographical account of the activities of an outstanding Soviet geologist and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. It introduces a volume of papers dedicated to her and based in part on her work, published by the Society on the occasion of her 60th birthday. Her educational work in higher schools and her geological investigations, chiefly in the northern areas of Timan, Pechora River basin and Northern Ural (Pechora-Ilychskiy reserve), are outlined. References in footnotes.

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MOSKVA, see Tsentral'nyi muzei narodovedeniia, Moskva. Religioznye verovaniia narodov SSSR. 1931. No. 32550.

MOSS, A. E., see Gustafson, J. K., and A. E. Moss. Role geologists Labrador-Quebec iron. 1953. No. 29482.

MOSS, A. E., see also Iron Ore Co. of Canada. Geology & ore deposits . . . central . . . Labrador. 1953. No. 29798.

30887. MOSS, ROBERT. "Abraded" rime. (Royal Meteorological Society. Quarterly journal, Jan. 1938. v. 64, p. 44-45, diags.)

"A deposit of rime on the leeward side of a radio mast in North East Land with a deeply pitted and very smooth appearance was observed [on Feb. 4, 1936, during the Oxford University Expedition to North East Land]. The appearance of the rime surface is attributed to abrasion produced by the impact of small particles of snow and ice carried by the wind. It is believed that the abrasion is due to violent winds only."—SIPRE.

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30888. MOTNENKO, A. N. Ob épidemicheskoi vspyshke grippa na Zemle Frantsa Iosifa v 1933 godu. (Krasnodar. Kubanski gosudarstvennyi meditsinskii institut imeni Krasnoi Armii. Trudy,

1941. no. 13 (26), p. 187-202, 7 diagrs., 4 tables) *Title tr.*: On the epidemic outbreak of influenza on Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa in 1933.

Contains an account of an epidemic of grippé among 250 wintering people. The geographical location of the archipelago, its climate, including temperature extremes, humidity, insolation are described. The age composition of the wintering group, their food, and some typical case histories are presented. The disease was severe but no fatalities occurred. The possibilities of the disease being carried by animals (dogs, pigs) which were in contact with the people is discussed. Summary in German.

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MOTZFELD-HAMMEKEN, *see* Grönlandsposten. Grönlandske biblioteksvaesen. 1950. No. 29428.

30889. MOUNTEVANS, EDWARD RATCLIFFE GARTH RUSSELL EVANS, Baron, 1881-. Arctic solitudes. London, Lutterworth Press [1953]. 143 p. 24 plates. 34 refs. Also issued by Philosophical Library, New York (143 p. plates)

Contains an account of arctic exploration and explorers with sections on: earliest exploration of the Arctic (till about the middle of the 19th century); Siberian arctic exploration; Franklin, and the relief expeditions; Austro-Hungarian expedition (*Tegethoff*) 1872-74; Peary; Nansen; Vilhjalmur Stefansson; Rasmussen; Amundsen and the Northwest Passage; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the Northeast Passage; conquest of the Pole by air; etc.

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30890. MOWREY, FRED HOWENSTEIN, 1905-, and **P. J. FARAGO**. Clinical aspects of cold injury. (Military surgeon, Apr. 1952. v. 110, p. 249-53)

Contains a brief résumé of the authors' clinical experience with 593 cases of frostbite. Following are some of the conclusions drawn: long observation is required accurately to determine tissue damage; conservative therapy is consequently indicated. Necrotic eschars on digits should be bivalved early to prevent contraction and further tissue damage. Hexamethonium is a most effective vasodilator; oral prisolone the next most effective; but vasodilators were found to have no effect on the rate of healing. The effects of ACTH, cortisone, oint-

ments, saline soaks, etc., are also discussed.

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30891. MOXHAM, ROBERT MORGAN, 1919-, and **W. S. WEST**. Radioactivity investigations in the Serpentine-Kougarok area, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1946. Washington, D. C., 1953. 11 p. 2 sketch maps, 2 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 265) 10 refs.

Contains results of a search for lode and placer deposits of radioactive minerals. Small amounts of radioactive material were found scattered through granite masses. Four variants of normal granite were recognized and are briefly described, as are the radioactive minerals found. No deposits of commercial value were discovered. *Copied seen:* DGS.

30892. MOXHAM, ROBERT MORGAN, 1919-, and **A. E. NELSON**. Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in south-central Alaska, 1947-49. Washington, D. C., 1952. 14 p. 6 maps (2 fold.) 3 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 184) 13 refs.

Contains three papers giving results of field work of U. S. Geological Survey parties. Pt. 1. *Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in areas adjacent to highways in south-central Alaska during 1947*. Areas covered along the Glenn, Richardson, and Edgerton highways included the southeastern part of the Wrangell Mountains, the Bremner, Nizina, Klutina, Valdez, and Anchorage districts of the Chugach Mountains, the Wasilla district of the Talkeetna Mountains, and the Matanuska valley.

Pt. 2. *Radioactive pegmatite minerals in the Willow Creek mining district*. The area, studied in 1948 and 1949, is located in the southern Talkeetna Mountains about 50 miles north of Anchorage and includes the headwaters of Willow Creek and Little Susitna River.

Pt. 3. *Radioactive minerals in the Yakataga beach placers*. The area, studied in 1948, is located on the coast of the Gulf of Alaska about 50 miles east-southeast of Cordova. The geology, mineral deposits and mining, and radioactivity studies of each district are discussed. Tables show location, type of material, and radioactivity data on samples collected. None of the areas studied constituted feasible sources of supply of radioactive minerals. *Copied seen:* DGS

30893. MOXHAM, ROBERT MORGAN, 1919-, and **A. E. NELSON**. Recon-

naissance for radioactive deposits in the southern Cook Inlet region, Alaska, 1949. Washington, D. C., 1952. 7 p. 2 maps (1 fold.), 3 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 207) 6 refs.

The Iliamna Lake - Lake Clark region at the northern end of the Alaska Peninsula, about 200 miles southwest of Anchorage, and the Jakalof Bay area on the southwestern tip of Kenai Peninsula were investigated. A brief summary of the geology, mining activities, and radioactivity investigations in each area is given. No radioactive materials of any importance were found in either region. Tables give data on samples collected.

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MOXHAM, ROBERT MORGAN, 1919-, see also Stefansson, K., and R. M. Moxham. Copper Bullion claims, Alaska. 1946. No. 32247.

MSTISLAVSKIĬ, P. S., see Tverdislov, A. A., and P. S. MstislavskiĬ. Kompleksnoe stroitel'stvo na vodnykh putiakh. 1947. No. 32566.

MÜLLER, GERHARD FRIEDRICH, 1705-1783, see Zolotarev, A. M. Novye dannye o tungusakh, 18 v. 1938. No. 33104.

30894. MÜLLER, WALTER. Über Todesursachen bei örtlichen Erfrierungsschäden. (Deutsche Militärarzt, 1943. Jahrg. 8, Heft. 1, p. 16-17) *Title tr.*: On the causes of death in local cold injury.

Contains an account based on autopsies of relatively early cases of frostbite, made near the front. In about half of the cases, death was found to be due to infections, which are discussed in detail. Another group represent deaths from other diseases possibly connected with frostbite (endocarditis, diphtheria); the last group consists of cases of existing disease or injury aggravated by frostbite (lung diseases, dysentery).

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30895. MÜTZEL, HEINZ. Über die Behandlung schlecht heilender Wunden mit dem Sufortan-Streupulver. (Medizinische Welt, Mar. 1943. Jahrg. 17, Nr. 12, p. 255-57) 3 refs. *Title tr.*: On the treatment of poorly healing wounds with Sufortan powder.

Contains a report on the topical application of this sulfapyridine preparation in 182 cases of injury, including 120 cases of third-degree frostbite. The

pharmacodynamics of the drug are discussed, and its action in preventing infections and speeding mummification of necrotic parts stressed.

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30896. MUIR, I. D. The clinopyroxenes of the Skaergaard intrusion, eastern Greenland. (Mineralogical magazine, Sept. 1951. v. 29, no. 214, p. 690-714, 4 diagrs., 5 tables) 21 refs.

The intrusion on Skaergaard Peninsula (68°10' N. 31°40' W.) is a strongly differentiated layered gabbro complex of Tertiary age. Previous work on rocks of the intrusion is outlined, followed by a detailed description of the chemical and optical properties of the clinopyroxenes and the crystallization sequence from the original magma. Tables give chemical analyses, and diagrams show relation of the clinopyroxenes to associated minerals.

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30897. MUIR-WOOD, HELEN MAR-GUERITE. On some Jurassic and Cretaceous brachiopods from Traill Ø, East Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 15 p. plate. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 111, nr. 6) 56 refs.

Contains report on a collection made by D. T. Donovan, q. v., on Traill Ø in 1950 during the Danish East Greenland Expedition. Five species and their localities are described in detail, and previous records of Jurassic and Cretaceous brachiopods from East Greenland are discussed. The fauna seem to be related to those of central and south-eastern Europe.

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MUKERJEE, N. R., see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. Nov. 1951. No. 27695.

30898. MUKHOPERETS, I. M. За полиárnym krugom. (In: Okhotnich'i prostory, 1950, p. 59-72, illus.) *Title tr.*: Beyond the Arctic Circle.

Contains a popular description of fishing of salmon for sport on the Kovda River which flows from Kovdozero (central Kola Peninsula) into Kandalaksha Bay of the White Sea.

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30899. MULLER, ANDRÉ. Utilisation et comportement du matériel alpin. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 143-

148, illus.) *Title tr.*: Utilization and behavior of the alpine equipment.

Contains a list of alpine equipment used with remarks upon its suitability to the conditions on the Greenland inland ice. List includes skis, ski-poles, ski-shoes, mountain ropes, types of ice-axes, and mountain sacks. Each article is described and the "make" used is given. In some cases the name of the supplier is furnished. *Copy seen*: CaMAI.

MULLER, ERNEST, H., *see* Péwé, T. L., and others. Multiple glaciation Alaska. 1953. No. 31287.

30900. MUNCK, EBBE, 1905-. Scoresbysund, koloniens stormfulde grundlaeg-gelse. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1950, p. 9-14, illus.) *Title tr.*: The stormy foundation of the Scoresbysund colony.

Contains review of events connected with the voyage of the S/S *Grønland* to Scoresbysund on East Greenland, 25 years earlier. Author, who was a participant in this expedition to establish a colony there, recalls that public opinion was antagonistic to the enterprise, headed by Ejnar Mikkelsen; and stresses that the latter's initiative and persistence have been justified. *Copy seen*: DLC.

30901. MUNCK, FERNAND. Gravimétrie. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 57-64, incl. 3 illus. on plate, 2 fold. profiles, map) 9 refs. *Title tr.*: Gravimetry.

Contains the results of a gravimetric survey on the Greenland icecap, summer 1950. The equipment is described and an outline given of the projected program and work actually accomplished. Consecutive sections deal with: (1) the gravimetric link, Paris-Greenland, (2) a gravimetric survey over the inland ice from Cecilia Nunatak on the east coast to Station G14 on the west coast, (3) measurements of terrestrial tides and (4) gravimetric measurements in Iceland. *Copy seen*: CaMAI.

30902. MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT, 1860-1937. Bericht über meine linguistische Studienreise im Lande der Wogulen. (Ungarische Revue, 1890. Jahrg. 10, p. 369-98, 588-611) *Title tr.*: Report on my trip for linguistic studies in the land of the Voguls.

Contains an account on a trip, Apr. 5, 1888-Apr. 30, 1889, with the anthropologist, Károly Pápai, sponsored by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Author's task was to learn the south Vogulian dialect in which many epic songs had been noted down by Antal Reguly some fifty years previously, an almost extinct dialect, which no one could read. Munkácsi succeeded in finding the last family which still spoke this dialect in the village of Pershina at the mouth of the Ivdlil River (about 60° N.). Thus Reguly's texts were made intelligible. Many new texts of mythological and heroic songs, legends of origin, prayers, bear and dance songs, etc., were also written down, from the Voguls of the Loz'va (Perschina village), Sos'va (Yugra or Isker village), Konda (Satigi village), and other places. Munkácsi visited almost all the places inhabited by Voguls in the regions of the rivers Loz'va, Tavda, Konda, Pelymka, the Severnaya Sos'va, and Sygva. Folklore, grammatical and lexical materials were collected. A description is given of a sacrificial feast of the upper Loz'va Voguls, and a prayer before a journey to the water spirits of Loz'va is quoted (p. 601-603). Pápai traveled separately and made anthropological and folkloristic investigations among the Ostyak Samoyeds of Vasyugan, the Ostyaks of Surgut and Berezov, the Samoyeds of Obdorsk; he met with Tungus at Yoganskoye etc. *Copy seen*: DLC.

30903. MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT, 1860-1937. Die heidnische Ureligion der Wogulen. (Ungarische Revue, 1893. Jahrg. 13, p. 221) *Title tr.*: The ancient heathen religion of the Voguls.

Contains summary of a lecture: the worship of nature (heavens and black mother earth), the spirits and heroes, veneration of animals (bear and elk), blood sacrifices, beliefs on life after death, and spiritual poetry are briefly mentioned. Features common to Vogulian and Hungarian mythological beliefs are indicated. *Copy seen*: DLC.

30904. MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT, 1860-1937. Kosmogonische Sagen der Wogulen. (Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn, 1891, Jahrg. 2, Heft 2-5, p. 68-79; Heft 6-8, p. 105-133; 1892, Heft 9-10, p. 255-61) *Title tr.*: The cosmogonic legends of the Voguls.

Contains German translation of Vogul legends in prose and verse on the origin of earth, on the deluge (in verse), on the

world's fire, on taking down the earth from the sky (in verse), and on creation of earth and heaven (in verse). The legends were written down during author's trip to the Voguls in 1888-89 (itinerary is given by K. Pápai, q. v.).

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30905. MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT, 1860-1937. Über die heidnische Religion der Wogulen. (Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn, 1893. Bd. 3, Heft 3-4, p. 61-70; Heft 5-6, p. 124-28; Heft 7-8, p. 181-88) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** On the heathen religion of the Voguls.

Contains in the introduction, an historical sketch of the Russian conquest and christianization of the Voguls, with text (in German) of a folk song on the event. The old Vogulian religious beliefs which still survived in the upper Konda and Severnaya Sos'va regions are then dealt with: names and functions of deities, sacrificial practices, sacred places, taboos, life after death, feasts, mythological folk poetry in verse and prose (cosmogonic and theogonic legends and songs, hymns and incantations, heroic songs); and mythological terms are investigated with references to other Finno-Ugric peoples.

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MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT, 1860-1937, see Kannisto, A. Beiträge zur wogulischen Folklore u. Dialektenkunde. 1908. No. 29961.

MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT, 1860-1937, see also Lewy, E. Wogulische Vorstudien. 1930. No. 30453.

MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT, 1860-1937, see also Teploukhov, A. F. O drevnem shamanskom izobrazh. vogul i ostfakov. 1947. No. 32404.

30906. MUNSTERHJELM, ERIK, 1905- . The wind and the caribou; hunting and trapping in northern Canada. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1953. 234 p. fold. map.

Contains account of the author's life as a professional hunter and trapper for several years in the country east and northeast of Lake Athabaska. Caribou, wolves, and other wildlife, his dog team, life at Indian camps and trading posts, etc. are described. **Copy seen:** DLC.

MUNTZ, A. PHILIP, see Nielsen, L. E., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research Project 1953. 1953. No. 30988.

30907. MURALEVICH, V. Myriapoden gesammelt von der Expedition nach der Halbinsel Kanin im Jahre 1902. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1906. Bd. 30, no. 3-4, p. 66-69) **Title tr.:** Myriapods collected in 1902 by the expedition to the Kanin Peninsula.

Contains a list of seven species of the arthropodous genus *Lithobius* (group Myriapoda) collected on the shores of Mezen' Bay (White Sea) and on Kanin Peninsula, including Latin diagnoses of *L. caninensis*, *L. litoralis*, *L. ignotus* and *L. fallax* n. spp. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30908. MURASHEV, D. Kol'skiĭ polustrov kak rudno-syr'evaya baza. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 1, p. 13-15) **Title tr.:** Kola Peninsula as a raw mineral base.

Contains a general description of various mineral deposits of the Khibiny tundras with Khibinogorsk (now Kirovsk) as a center of the mining industry. Important iron ore deposits occur in the Zaimandrovskiy region based on the Olen'ya railroad station. In the Monche and Voleh'ya Tundras, intrusion of norite and peridotite-pyroxenite occur as sulfides of copper, nickel and iron. Apatite-nepheline occurs in important quantities in the Khibiny tundras.

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MURAT, Mlle. M., see Pellerat, J., and Mlle. M. Murat. Variations teneur eutanée en histamine. 1945. No. 31229.

30909. MURDOCK, GEORGE PETER, 1897- . Rank and potlatch among the Haida. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1936. 20 p. (Yale University. Publications in anthropology, no. 13) 5 refs.

Contains a description and explanations of potlatch ceremonies as integrated with the system of rank: in both chiefship and the social status of "noble" the potlatch is the decisive factor, but in different ways. Descriptions are given of five types of potlatches, those of house-building, totem pole, funeral, vengeance, and face-saving. The custom of tattooing, the origin and power of chieftains, and the "social classes" are outlined. The potlatch-status complex prevails also among the Tlingits of the islands as far north as Sitka, and apparently was borrowed from the Haida. The paper is based on material collected by the author among the Haida at Masset (mainly) and Skidegate in the Queen Charlotte Islands, and at Hyaburg in Alaska.

Copy seen: DLC.

30910. MURIE, ADOLPH, 1899- . Wildlife of Mount McKinley. National Park: predators and their prey live unmolested by man in Alaska's arctic refuge, 3,000 square miles of spectacular wilderness. (National geographic magazine, Aug. 1953. v. 104, no. 2, p. 249-70, illus. incl. 16 col. plates)

Contains reproductions of paintings of Alaskan birds and mammals in their natural habitat, with supplementary text.

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MURIE, OLAUS JOHAN, 1889- . Planning for Alaska's big game. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30911. MURIE, OLAUS JOHAN, 1889- . Return to Denali. (Sierra Club bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 38, no. 8, p. 29-34, illus.)

Contains popular account of a visit to Mt. McKinley National Park on the occasion of the Second Alaska Science Conference. Vegetation and wildlife are described and illustrated by author's drawings.

Copy seen: DGS.

MURMANSKAÏA NAUCHNO-PROMY-SLOVAÏA ÈKSPEDITSIÏA, see Brett-fus, L. L. Trudy Murmanskoï èksped. 1905. 1912. No. 28290.

30912. MUROMA, EERO. Suoma eläin-tieteellinen kirjallisuus v. 1950. (Suoma-lainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1950, pub. 1951. v. 5, no. 2, p. 150-60) **Title tr.:** Finnish zoological literature in 1950.

Contains list of 218 zoological papers published in Finland as well as papers by Finnish authors published in foreign periodicals in 1950; no. 1-183 are arranged systematically, no. 184-218 by subjects: physiology, genetics, zoogeography, etc. Index of authors is appended. Many papers on northern regions of Finland are included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

30913. MUROMTSEV, A. M. Klassi-fikaitsiä podrazdeleniä mirovogo okeana i ego ralonirovanie. (Vsesoiznoe geogra-ficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, Mar-Apr. 1953. t. 85, no. 2, p. 154-61, fold. map) **Title tr.:** Classification of subdivisions of the World Ocean and its zoning.

A methodological discussion. Previous attempts at a systematic division of the World Ocean into zones, including the work of International Hydrographical Bureau at Monaco, are noted; the main

kinds of zones and their distribution are characterized. Features peculiar and common to various parts of the Arctic Basin are summarized (p. 156). Seas skirting the Basin (Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, Chukchi, Greenland and Barents) are also briefly sketched (p. 158).

Copy seen: DLC.

30914. MURPHY, LEONARD M., and E. B. ROBERTS. Modern seismology in Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 261-63)

Contains a brief account of the work of Alaskan seismograph stations maintained by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey at Sitka and near College. The stations aid in mapping seismic areas, analyze records, and provide a detection and warning service to protect Hawaii and other islands from seismic sea waves. The station near College is briefly described, and areas of major earthquake activity and several famous earthquakes, in 1899, 1937, 1946, and 1947, are noted.

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MURPHY, RICHARD, see James, W. F., and others. Can. deposits uranium & thorium. 1960. No. 29852.

30915. MURZINA, A. I. Mansi (voguly) v XVIII veke i pervoi polovine XIX veka. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uche-nye zapiski, 1953, no. 157, Seriia fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, Iazyki i istoriia narodnostei Krainego Severa SSSR, p. 215-36, tables) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Voguls in the 18th and first half of the 19th century.

Contains a review of investigations on the Vogul language, ethnography, demography, and social organization, based on the literature and on material from archives in Leningrad, Tobol'sk, and Omsk. Emphasis is placed upon work of the Soviet period. Numbers of population from 1762 to 1897, Vogul economy, and social organization in the 18th-19th centuries are especially dealt with. An extensive (the last) chapter discusses the two Vogul phratries, *mos* and *por*, the possible remnants of the matrilineal social structure (based on folklore), and the last survivals of the former clan system: exogamy, family marks, the cult (including sacrifices and burial places) common to a certain family group, etc. Recent developments supposedly eradicated the remains of ancient phratries and clans,

replacing them with the social classes of the Marxian doctrine.

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30916. MUSACCHIA, XAVIER J. A study of the lipids in arctic migratory birds. (Condor, 1953. v. 55, no. 6, p. 305-312) 25 refs.

Deals with lipids from the tissues of the old-squaw duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), the golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*), the red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and the red-backed sandpiper (*Erolia alpina*), summer residents in the Point Barrow region of arctic Alaska. Values for fatty acids of these birds are presented (tables 1-4). The lipid studies indicate that at the time of collection (late summer) there was a high level of fat turnover in all four species. The high level of lipid metabolism apparently is related to the increased storage of fat associated with periods of migration.

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30917. MUSINI, N. Trattamento terapeutico dei congelati con speciale riguardo di quelli di terzo grado; con proiezioni di fotografie a colori. (Accademia medica lombarda. Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 206-208) *Title tr.:* Medical treatment of frostbite with special consideration of that of third degree; with colored slide projections.

Contains an account of about 400 victims of frostbite among military personnel, 143 of them of the third degree. The treatment of the latter, including surgical intervention and results, are briefly discussed.

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30918. MUTOVIN, M. E., and A. A. PURIN. Bogatstva Kamchatskoj oblasti i ikh éksploatatsiia. (In: Kamchatka, 1740-1940; pub. 1940, p. 155-95, ports., illus., tables) *Title tr.:* Resources of Kamchatka Province and their utilization.

A survey of the natural wealth of Kamchatka Peninsula and province: the salmon and crab industries, shipping, fur trade, reindeer husbandry, agriculture, dog breeding, forestry, mining and commerce, with statistical data for 1900-1940, characteristics of outstanding industrialists and industrial organizations and of Russian, Japanese, American and the aborigines' commercial activities. The resources of Commander Islands, Karagin Island, Vrangeli Island and

Shantar Islands and their exploitation are noted on p. 180-83. *Copy seen:* DLC.

MYERS, HARVEY LESTER, 1909-, see Burch, G. E., and others. Objective studies physiol. responses trench foot. 1947. No. 28374.

MYERS, HARVEY LESTER, 1909-, see also Burch, G. E., and others. Rate water loss trench foot subjects. 1948. No. 28375.

MYERS, W. H. Geophysical prospecting for oil through permafrost. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

30919. MYL'NIKOVA*, K. M., and V. I. TSINTSIUS. Materialy po issledovaniiu negidal'skogo iazyka. (In: Tunguskii sbornik, 1931. v. 1, p. 107-218) about 20 refs. *Title tr.:* Materials on the investigation of the language of the Negidal'gy.

Contains a grammar of a small Tungusian people (371 persons in 1927), also called Elkenbeie, living along the Amgun River (Province of Khabarovsk) for about 500 km. from the mouth. The introduction (p. 110-28) gives a general orientation on this people, its ethnic names, population and territory (in brief), and (in detail) its tribal organization. Texts of five legends and tales (with Russian translation) are added (p. 195-218). The material was collected by the authors on a trip to the Amgun River, June 1926-Aug. 1927, sponsored by the Ethnographical Section of the Geographical Faculty of Leningrad University, and by the Northern Commission of the All-Union Central Executive Committee. *Copy seen:* CU; photostatic copy at NNC.

30920. MYRUP, KASPER. Dansk fersøgsfiskeri i grønlandske fjorde. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1951, p. 51-56, illus.) *Title tr.:* Danish experimental fishery in Greenland fiords.

Contains account of a fisheries experiment carried out in 1948 and 1949, using five vessels, (three built for the purpose) with modern equipment and Danish-Greenlandic crews. Several West Greenland fiord localities were fished and processing attempted. Though the output itself was not economic, the experiment showed that such fishing (especially with nets) viz., vessels with adequate facilities and land stations operating together, had

*i. e. Myl'nikova-Forshtein.

industrial possibilities. Construction (as private enterprise) of harbors, quays, factories, is recommended.

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30921. NACHTIGALL, HORST, 1924- . Die erhöhte Bestattung in Nord- und Hochasien. (Anthropos, ephemeris, 1953. v. 48, no. 1-2, p. 44-70) 52 refs. **Title tr.:** The elevated burial in northern and central Asia.

An ethnological study based on the literature. The custom of disposing of the dead on a tree or platform is described as it occurs among the Samoyeds, Tungus, Yukaghirs, Ostyaks, Orochis, Gilyaks, Yakuts, Altaians and other Asiatic peoples. Shamans and chieftains as a rule received the platform burial, and the bodies of children were placed on trees. An attempt is made to explain the origin and meaning of the custom: the frozen ground is not sufficient explanation; the custom had some connection with the hunter's sacrificial practices and treatment of the bones of killed animals, with beliefs in the soul, resurrection and the heavenly abode of the dead.

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30922. NACHTIGALL, HORST, 1924- . Die kulturhistorische Wurzel der Schamanenskelettierung. (Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1952. Bd. 77, Heft 2, p. 188-97) 30 refs. **Title tr.:** The cultural-historical roots of the dismemberment of shamans.

Contains discussion on the origin and meaning of certain beliefs and narratives according to which a candidate to the shaman's position is supposedly decapitated by spirits, his flesh taken from the bones, cut to pieces, and eaten by spirits. He is subsequently restored to life by the spirits, however, and can then shamanize and derive assistance from the spirits who ate his flesh. The belief in the shaman's dissection and restoration is based on the ideology of hunters, not on that of agriculturists and their human sacrifices. Corresponding beliefs on the shaman's initiation as found among the Yakuts, Yurak-Samoyeds and Tungus are quoted, reference is made to the Gilyak bear ceremonies; also to shaman's intimate relationship with the eagle, representing the sun-god, and a tree.

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NADAILLAC, JEAN-FRANÇOISE ALBERT DU POUGET, Marquis de 1818-1904, see Hann, J. Grösste Hitze u. Kälte ertragen. 1893. No. 29542.

30923. NADAILLAC, S. de. Les Eskimos. (L'Anthropologie, 1902. v. 13, p. 94-104) 8 refs. Title tr.: The Eskimos.

Popular article based on literature, describing Eskimo origin, habitat, dwellings, clothing, labrets, tattooing, food, hunting and fishing, famine on St. Lawrence Island in 1879-80, marriage customs, dances and songs, burial customs, religious ideas, etc. **Copy seen:** DSI.

30924. NADEEV, V. N. Sobol'. (In: U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie po delam okhotnich'ego khozjalstva. Pushnye bogatstva SSSR, 1949. vyp. 1, p. 59-72) Title tr.: Sable.

Contains account of the sable as a fur-bearer, its hunting, quality of skins, habitat, life habit, food and reproduction. The northern limit of its range is defined in regional detail from the upper Pechora eastward to Kamchatka Peninsula. Various species of sable, their location, peculiarities of their fur, organized hunting and efforts to increase the sable population are described. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30925. NAEGELI, OTTO, 1871-1938. Blutkrankheiten und Blutdiagnostik; Lehrbuch der klinischen Hämatologie. Fünfte vollkommen Neubearb. und erweiterte Auflage. Berlin, J. Springer, 1931. xvii, 704 p., 104 illus. (part col.), diags. More than 300 refs. **Title tr.:** Blood diseases and blood diagnosis; textbook of clinical hematology. Fifth completely revised and enlarged edition.

Contains a text of normal and pathological hematology. Included are sections on the effect of cold, or light on the leucocytes (p. 245-50); anemia of scurvy (p. 436-37); blood conditions in echinococcosis, trichinosis, etc. (p. 653-58) and a chapter on paroxysmal (cold) hemoglobinuria (p. 671-74).

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30926. NAFTALIN, J. M., and J. W. HOWIE. Hepatic changes in young pigs reared in a cold and damp environment. (Journal of pathology and bacteriology, July 1949. v. 61, no. 3, p. 319-28, 11 illus. on plates 77-79, 2 tables) 13 refs.

Contains a report on macro- and microscopic observations on livers of piglets exposed, in various experiments, to environmental cold and humidity. Those which did not succumb showed enlargement of the liver, with vascular congestions, distended sinusoids, escape of erythrocytes into tissue spaces; fatty changes and vacuolization, etc. Similar symp-

toms are seen in iron deficiency anemia, which cannot be prevented by giving iron.

Copoly seen: DSG.

30927. NAGEL', A. A. K voprosu o rasprostraneniі karsta v usloviakh vechnoi merzloty. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. *Izvestiia*, 1937. t. 69, vyp. 2, p. 261-63) **Title tr.:** Karst distribution in permafrost.

"The term karst refers to an uneven topography with short ravines, sinkholes, funnels, and caverns which are produced in a limestone terrain by the solvent action of water. The development of karst processes in permafrost areas is studied by tracing the ground-water movement in permafrost. Brief accounts by Middendorff, Kruglov, Ognev, Stefanovich, Egorov, and Grigor'ev on the erosive action of permafrost waters in the Lena River basin limestone deposits are presented."—SIPRE.

Copoly seen: DLC.

30928. NAGEL', A. A. K voprosu o zinnem rezhime malykh i srednikh rek Vostochnoi Sibiri. (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1939. t. 5, no. 10-11, p. 92-99, diags.) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Concerning the winter régime of small and medium rivers in eastern Siberia.

"Observations made along the Krestovka River valley (in the vicinity of Angara region) during the winter and spring of 1937 revealed the presence of large ice mounds scattered along the river. Studies of these mounds showed that they were formed by the freezing of successive layers of water seeping from fissures in the river ice. A majority of the icings were encountered at points along rapids, where accumulation of anchor and frazil ice and its subsequent freezing blocked the water flow underneath the ice. Theories on prevention of icing mound formation are presented."—SIPRE.

Copoly seen: DLC.

30929. NAGLER, F. P., and others. The influenza virus epidemic in Canada during January—February, 1951. (Canadian journal of public health, Sept. 1951. v. 42, no. 9, p. 367-74, tables) 8 refs. **Other authors:** M. M. Burr, and A. L. Gillen.

Contains a laboratory study of the epidemic which engulfed all provinces. Samples of throat washings and paired sera from various areas were investigated, including such from Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland. The isolated strains were A-primes; antiserum prepared against one

of these strains showed close relationship to a strain isolated in Sweden in 1950, and one isolated in England in 1951.

Copoly seen: DSG.

NAHAS, GEORGE G., see Hemingway, A., and G. G. Nahas. Effect of hypoxia on the metabolic response to cold. 1952. No. 29605.

NAHAS, GEORGE G., see also Hemingway, A., and G. G. Nahas. Effect of varying degrees of hypoxia on temp. regulation. 1952. No. 29606.

NAHAS, GEORGE G., see also Mather, G. W., and others. Temp. changes of pulmonary blood during exposure to cold. 1953. No. 30719.

30930. NAHRATH, HANS. Die Behandlung schwerer Erfrierungen, insbesondere der feuchten Gangrän. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, May 7, 1943. Jahrg. 90, Nr. 18-19, p. 299-301, 2 fig.) **Title tr.:** The treatment of severe frostbite, especially of moist gangrene.

Contains an account of: dry and wet gangrene and the causes of the latter; therapy of wet gangrene with the aid of plaster-of-Paris bandaging, and keeping the injured extremity in elevated position; advantages of these methods (based on 120 cases); the problem of definite stump formation and after-treatment. Abstract by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Dec. 1943, v. 4, no. 4, p. 200-201.

Copoly seen: DLC.

30931. NAKAYA, UKICHIRO. A method of analyzing geothermal data in permafrost. Wilmette, Ill., Aug. 1953. 7 p. 3 graphs, 2 tables. (U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment. Research paper, 5) ref.

"The empirical formula of hyperbolic form developed by MacCarthy to obtain undisturbed or equilibrium temperatures from geothermal measurements in permafrost is criticized. The rate of cooling, after an initial period, is expressed as a function of the difference between the observed and undisturbed temperatures. Extrapolation of this formula to infinity is permissible and can be accomplished with suitable computing equipment. A method of successive approximation for calculating the equilibrium temperature without special devices is presented. The calculations are made on the assumption of constant permafrost temperature at a

given location. Effects of any secular variation in the permafrost temperature are discussed."—SIPRE.

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30932. NAKAYA, UKICHIRŌ, and J. SUGAYA. A report on permafrost surveying, Manchuria, 1943. Translated from Japanese text pub. in Teion-Kagaku, 1949, v. 2, p. 119-28, by E. R. Hope. Ottawa, Defence Scientific Information Service, Jan. 24, 1953. 11 p. tables, graphs, diagrs. (National Research Council of Canada. Technical Translation TT-382)

"The distribution of ground temperatures in permafrost in early autumn when the active layer has melted to a maximum depth was studied to evaluate the hardness of the upper layer of the permafrost and to estimate the solidity of foundations. Thermo-couples were inserted into holes bored through the permafrost to 3 m. below the frozen surface. The temperature is close to 0° C. in the upper part of the frozen layer, -0.3° C. at 1 m. below the frost line, and remains above -0.4° C. to a depth of several m. Temperature measurements at the ground surface and at depths of 10 and 20 cm. gave a value of 0.005 c.g.s. units for the coefficient of thermal diffusion in the active layer in the thawed state. The character of the soil in the thaw layer and in the frost layer was examined. The fine particles wash out of the active layer when it thaws. Permafrost forms by cooling from above. A frost-heaving ratio of 8 percent was calculated for a sample obtained at 2.68 m. below the surface, or 0.58 m. in the frost layer."—SIPRE.

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NAKAYA, UKICHIRŌ, see also Taylor, A. Snow compaction. 1953. No. 32389.

30933. NALIMOV, VASIL'Y P. Georgii [Stepanovich] Lytkin 1835-1906. (Finisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1907. Anzeiger, Bd. 7, no. 1-3, p. 77-81)

Contains obituary of a Zyryan scholar who contributed very much to the exploration of his native language and folklore.

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30934. NALIVKIN, DMITRIY VASIL'EVICH, 1889- . Geologicheskije raiony SSSR. (Sovetskaja geologija 1933. t. 1, no. 1, p. 35-56, map) **Title tr.:** Geological districts of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a study of the geological subdivision of the U.S.S.R. on the basis of

the historical information of geosynclines and their mutual connection and delimitation, with a discussion of their origin and development. The scheme of subdivision includes: Paleozoic geosyncline, the western part of the northern geosyncline: Severnaya Zemlya and Taymyr, Novaya Zemlya, Timan and the Urals (p. 40-43); Meso-Cenozoic geosyncline, the eastern part of the northern geosyncline, the Verkhoyansk and the Pacific Ocean geosynclines: Cherskiy Range, the coast of Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka and the Anadyr' District (p. 47-49, see also the map). Summary in English.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

30935. NALIVKIN, DMITRIY VASIL'EVICH, 1889- . Uspekhi regional'noy geologii. (Priroda, 1937, no. 10, p. 83-96) **Title tr.:** The achievements of regional geology.

Contains an historical survey of progress in the study of geology of various region of the U.S.S.R. during 20 years of the Soviet régime (1917-37); includes sections on the Arctic (p. 83-85), and Ural, (p. 91-93).

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30936. NANNFELDT, JOHAN AXEL, 1904- , and J. ERIKSSON. On the hymenomycetous genus *Jaapia* Bres. and its taxonomical position. (Svensk botanisk tidskrift, 1953. Bd. 47, häft. 2, p. 177-89, illus. 1-2)

Contains a discussion of the fungus and descriptions of two species; *J. ochroleuca* n. comb. found living on wood in Kiruna, Torne Lappmark, in northern Sweden, is included.

Copy seen: MH-A.

NANSEN, FRIDTJOF, 1861-1930, see Rietschel. Hat Nansen zeitweise nur Fleisch gelebt? 1942. No. 31622.

NANSEN, FRIDTJOF, 1861-1930, see also Vaage, J. 60 års minne Nansens ferd Grønland 1888. 1948. No. 32671.

30937. NARSETE, EUGENE MARIO, 1922- . Some physiologic responses of airmen on long-range flights in the Arctic. (Journal of aviation medicine, Oct. 1949. v. 20, no. 5, p. 336-42, tables) 16 refs.

Contains an account of 12 months' observations on 50 airmen, made during pre-flight, in-flight and post-flight periods. The flights averaged more than 14 hours, two of them to the North Pole, the remainder to various areas north of

Alaska. Sublingual temperature decreased as the mission advanced, and returned to normal upon completion of flight; blood pressure and pulse rate gradually increased and finally returned to initial values, under similar conditions; respiratory rate revealed great fluctuations but on the whole an increase was noted, which returned to normal after the flight.

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30938. NASIMOVICH, A. A., Editor. Preobrazovanie fauny pozvonochnykh nashel strany. Biotekhnicheskie mero-prifatiia. Moskva, Izd. Moskovsk. obshch. ispyt. prirody, 1953. 234 p., illus. *Title tr.:* The transformation of the vertebrate fauna of our land [U.S.S.R.]. Biotechnical measures.

Contents tr. include: TEPLOV, V. P. On the influence of the régime of game preserves on the game animals of the taiga zone of Pechora region (p. 70-79).

KOSHELEV, A. I. Permanent traps for wolverine in the northern section of Ob' River taiga (p. 145-46).

TEPLOV, V. P. An attempt at evaluation of the rapacious activity of the brown bear (p. 153-66).

KNORRE, E. P. The capture, rearing and training of elk calves (p. 191-200).

Each of these papers appears in this Bibliography under its author's name.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

NASIMOVICH, A. A., *see also* Vladimirskaia, M. I., and others. Novye dannye po ékologii vydry. 1953. No. 32770.

NASU, N., *see* Ogata, K., and others. Influence sodium chloride, resistance to cold. 1952. No. 31063.

NATHANSON, MAX BERNARD, 1900-, *see* Safford, F. K., and M. B. Nathanson. Clinical observ. tissue temp. 1944. No. 31749.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD, *see* Carlson, H., and M. S. Kersten. Calculation depth freezing. 1953. No. 28454.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD, *see also* Haley, J. F. Cold-room studies frost action soils. 1953. No. 29522.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD, *see also* Johnson, A. W., and C. W. Lovell, Jr. Frost-action research needs. 1953. No. 29900.

30939. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA. The detection of ice by radar; an investigation carried out on C. G. S. "N. B. McLean," summer 1952. Ottawa, 1953. 21 p. 11 plates incl. 2 maps, 2 graphs. Mimeographed. (*Its:* Radio and E. E. Division. Document no. 25654)

Contains report of investigations carried out by L. S. LePage, A. L. P. Milwright, and A. Hood, June-Aug. 1952. The ice-breaker *N. B. McLean* covered about 5,000 miles in Belle Isle and Hudson Straits and crossed Hudson Bay to Churchill, Man. Investigations consisted of: (1) measuring ice formations; (2) photographing shapes of bergs and the PPI display of echoes from field and pack ice; (3) meteorological measurements; and (4) observation of radar echoes on the screen and measurement of their strength. A radar survey of Coats Island was made. Appendices contain a brief glossary of ice terms, and a description of meteorological instruments, also photographs of ice formations, instrumentation, etc. A large part of the report is contained in L. S. LePage and A. L. P. Milwright, *Radar and ice*, q. v.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA, *see also:* Roads and engineering construction. Permafrost problems field invest. 1953. No. 31640.

30940. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA. ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE ON SOIL AND SNOW MECHANICS. Proceedings of 1950 Soil Mechanics conference 1950. Prepared and edited by F. L. Peckover. Ottawa, Apr. 1951. 58, 4, 8 p. (*Its:* Technical memorandum, no. 19)

"Reviews of papers on special foundation problems in Canada, the performance of light foundations with permafrost, and the properties of organic terrain [by R. F. Legget, J. A. Pihlainen, N. W. Radforth, q. v.] are presented and the activities of regional groups reported. Technical aspects of soil mechanics, the work in connection with the Winnipeg flood, and the use of lignosol to combat frost heave are discussed. A standard terminology for soil description is appended."—SIPRE.

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30941. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA. ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE ON SOIL AND SNOW MECHANICS and ASSOCIATE COM-

MITTEE ON GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS. Proceedings of 1947 Conference on Snow and Ice. Ottawa, Oct. 1947. 35, 4, 1, 4 p. (Technical memorandum no. 10 of the Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics).

"A record of the Ottawa conference on snow and ice problems is presented. The function of the associate committees is outlined. A factual survey of snow and ice problems discussed by the 70 delegates is reported. [The discussion included the work of the Arctic Institute of North America, Exercise Musk-Ox 1945-46, the physical properties of muskeg, travel conditions and transport equipment in the Arctic, clothing, construction, and permafrost, etc.] The problems discussed showed a need for research of the basic physics of snow and ice, the establishment of observation and research stations, better coordination and distribution of snow surveys, and research on snow fences, snow removal, sleighs, and aircraft. A list of suggested and continuing research projects on snow and ice is appended."—SIPRE.

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30942. LA NATURE. Îles flottantes arctiques. (La Nature, July 1952. no. 3207, p. 208) **Title tr.:** Floating arctic islands.

Contains a brief note on the first three "ice islands" seen in the Arctic Basin, their size, appearance, and location. The question of their origin is raised.

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30943. NATURE. Prof. L. Breitfuss. (Nature, London, Sept. 9, 1950. v. 166, no. 4219, p. 423)

Contains obituary of L. L. Breitfuss, marine biologist, who died July 20, 1950, aged 85 years, with tribute to his activities in Russia and Germany as polar research worker, especially his work with the Murman expedition of 1898-1908, the International Society for the Exploration of the Arctic by Aircraft about 1931; his recent work, to be published by installments in *Geographisches Jahrbuch*. "With his death we have lost one of the few surviving representatives of the 'heroic era' of polar research."

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30944. NATURE. Provisioning expeditions in the field. (Nature, London, Nov. 28, 1953. v. 172, no. 4387, p. 974-75)

Contains a summary of the papers and

discussion of the symposium arranged jointly by the Nutrition and Geographical Societies and held on Oct. 26, 1953, Sir Edward Mellanby in the chair. Papers on emergency, desirable, minimum, and compromise rations were given, as well as such by Dr. L. G. C. E. Pugh on Himalayan, and by Dr. G. C. L. Bertram on polar rations. The simple type of the latter, the weight (less important with mechanical motor transport), and individual variation in calorie requirements are emphasized.

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30945. NAUKA I ZHIZN'. Dolina gelzerov. (Nauka i zhizn', Sept. 1951. t. 18, no. 9, 19 illus. on plate between p. 16 and 17) **Title tr.:** The valley of geysers.

Photographs (19) made by the motion picture operators who accompanied a group of scientists on their trip to Kronotskiy preserve in Kamchatka. Landscape, volcanoes and geysers, wildlife, etc. of the area are shown, with brief captions.

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30946. NAUKA I ZHIZN'. Īakutskie ĩabloki. (Nauka i zhizn', Sept. 1951. t. 18, no. 9, p. 36, illus.) **Title tr.:** Yakut apples.

Note on a successful attempt to grow apples made ten years ago in a locality 80 km. from Yakutsk. In spite of frozen sub-soil and severe frost in winter, the "creeping" trees (branches trained along the ground) are still growing and bearing fruit.

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30947. NAUKA I ZHIZN'. Vodorosli Belogo morĩa. (Nauka i zhizn', June 1951. t. 18, no. 6, p. 36) **Title tr.:** The White Sea algae.

Brief note on the algae exceptionally abundant in this sea, and their commercial utilization.

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NAUMOV, A. A., see Troshchanskĭ, V. F. Ėvolūtsiĭa shamanstva u ĩakutov. 1902. No. 32539.

NAUMOV, N. P., see Kurilovich, A. P., and N. P. Naumov. Sovetskĭĭa Tungusiĭa. 1934. No. 30273.

NAUMOV, S. P., see Grote, H. Nordwestsibir. Blaukehlchen. 1932. No. 29437.

NAYLOR, H. BROOKS, see Sherman, J. M., and H. B. Naylor. Ageing without reproduction. 1942. No. 31942.

30948. NAZ, JOHN F., and W. M. EDWARDS. Hypervitaminosis A; a case report. (New England journal of medicine, Jan. 1952. v. 246, no. 3, p. 87-89, 2 fig., table) 11 refs.

Contains a report of a case in a nine-month-old child, caused by excessive intake of a vitamin A preparation. Clinical findings were in most respects similar to previously reported cases and relief came promptly after the vitamin A sources were discontinued. Faulty elimination is assumed to be a contributory factor in the present case. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30949. NAZAROV, V. S. Historical variation of ice-conditions in the Kara Sea. Translated . . . by E. Hope. Ottawa, 1950. 4 p. diagr., table. (Canada. Defence Research Board. Scientific Intelligence Division, April 26, 1950) 7 refs. Translation of *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 12131.

Contains the results of a study of ice records for the Kara Sea from 1580 to 1946. From the information available, years of definitely severe or definitely light ice conditions were used as limits upon which to construct a scale. Ice conditions were then graded for each year, as: light (-1), very light (-2), severe (+1), very severe (+2). These data are tabulated for the 366-year period, and a curve constructed showing variation of ice in the Kara Sea. The curve is extrapolated to 1989. It shows that periods with severe ice conditions occurred at 100-year intervals, 1620-29, 1720-29, 1820-29, 1920-29. It also indicates that the normal state of the Kara Sea is "one of comparatively light ice", as out of 366 years, only 140 may be characterized as severe ice years. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

30950. NAZAROV, V. S. Opyt ucheta vozdushnykh potokov dlia ledovykh prognozov. (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1938. t. 4, no. 4, p. 118-21) *Title tr.:* Experimental calculation of air current intensities for ice forecasts.

"The influence of air currents on the movement of ice fields is recognized. Experiments were conducted to determine the prevalence of wind over a day, month, and year for Dikson and Uyedeniya Island meteorological stations. The observations were plotted to present wind as a vector of forces for any given period. Data for the 1917 to 1931 period show that the vector of wind pull at Dikson station was equal 1.7 m/sec. and

its direction was from south to north."—SIPRE.

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30951. NEASHAM, AUBREY. Alaska's past: its preservation and interpretation. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 246-48)

Contains an outline of how to preserve Alaska's archeological, ethnological and historical relics from the destruction, caused by large-scale construction, mining, marine erosion, and diggings undertaken by unauthorized persons.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

30952. NEDZEL, ALEXANDER JOHN, 1888- , and others. Effects of body chilling upon the blood vessels of denervated and intact kidneys in dogs and rabbits. Preliminary report. (Journal of aviation medicine, Feb. 1952. v. 23, no. 1, p. 49-53, illus., tables) 5 refs. *Other authors:* D. Van Dam, and M. Ovrik.

Chilling of the animal body caused some vasoconstriction in the intact kidney, which was particularly noted in the cortical area. No changes were observed in the denervated kidney. Vasoconstriction in the intact kidney was accompanied by an irregular flow or stoppage or urine. The possibility is discussed that the above changes may lead to localization of blood-borne bacteria in the kidney, or to various types of "nephritis due to cold". **Copy seen:** DSG.

30953. NEDZEL, ALEXANDER JOHN, 1888- . Sulfathiazole and exposure to cold. (Urologic and cutaneous review, Apr. 1945. v. 49, p. 235-37, 2 graphs)

Contains an account of experiments with dogs, designed to ascertain the influence of repeated exposure to cold on the effect of sulfathiazole, especially on the kidney. Both gross and microscopic studies of the kidney were made. It is concluded that exposure to cold renders the drug more toxic to the body because of the latter's lowered resistance.

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NEES, L. A., see Carlson, H., and L. A. Nees. Discussion pile foundations on permafrost. 1952. No. 28455.

30954. NEI, TOKIO, and N. TADA. Vital reactions by exposure to cold. (Japanese medical journal, June 1950. v. 3, no. 3, p. 185-93, 2 figs., 4 tables) 7 refs.

Contains a report of observations on rabbits when exposed to air temperature

of -40°C. , and upon return to room temperature. Electroencephalo- and electrocardiographic records were studied and cerebral and intraperitoneal temperatures, as well as respiration. To ensure uniform seasonal conditions the experiments were carried out from May 28-June 6.

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30955. NEISHTADT, MARK IL'ICH, 1903- . Osnovnye geograficheskie tipy pyl'fsovykh diagramm Golotsena na territorii SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1953. Nov. seriia, t. 88, no. 6, p. 1059-61, text map) **Title tr.:** Principal geographic types of pollen diagrams on the territory of the U.S.S.R. during the Holocene epoch.

Contains the results of the study of pollen analyses of Holocene deposits in the U.S.S.R. Sketch map and diagrams show 24 geographic subdivisions and typical pollen schemes for each subdivision. The following northern regions are included: Kola-Karelia, western forest-tundras, eastern forest-tundras, Anadyr' and Kamchatka regions.

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30956. NEISHTADT, MARK IL'ICH, 1903- . Paleogeografiia prirodnikh zon evropeiskikh territorii SSSR v posledniekovoe vremia. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, ser. geograficheskai, 1953, no. 1, p. 32-48, text maps 1-5) **Title tr.:** Paleogeography of natural history zones of the European section of the U.S.S.R. in postglacial time.

Contains a study of the dynamics of geographic distribution of various types of vegetation in European Russia during the Holocene epoch on the basis of analyses of pollen from various regions, including Kola Peninsula and Arkhangelsk province. On five maps the limits of geobotanical zones (tundra, forest-tundra, taiga, etc.) are indicated for four subdivisions of Holocene epoch. The zones and past changes of their limits are discussed.

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30957. NEISHTADT, MARK IL'ICH, 1903- . Rasselenie leshchiny obyknovennoi po territorii Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR v posledniekovoe vremia. (Botanicheskii zhurnal, 1953. t. 38, no. 3, p. 330-49, text maps, diags.) **Title tr.:** Distribution of the common hazel in the European section of the U.S.S.R. in the postglacial epoch.

Contains a critical study of the present and past geographic distribution of the

common hazel, *Corylus avellana*, in European U.S.S.R., based chiefly on pollen analysis of peat bogs. The northernmost point of present distribution is $67^{\circ}56'\text{N.}$ lat. on the coast of Norway. The results of pollen analyses indicate that hazel was more widely distributed in the Holocene epoch, including northern regions of the U.S.S.R.

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30958. NEISHTADT, MARK IL'ICH, 1903- . Rol' torfianykh otlozhenii v vosstanovlenii istorii landshaftov SSSR; metodika. (Problemy fizicheskoi geografii, 1939. no. 8, p. 3-52, 25 illus. incl. diags., (1 fold.), maps, fold. table at end) 175 refs. **Title tr.:** Role of peat sedimentations in the restoration of early aspects of vegetation of U.S.S.R.; method.

Contains description of a method of investigation of forest history, stratigraphical delimitations and also interglacial periods, by the study of peat sedimentations and particularly of pollen analyses. Pollen distribution diagrams for arctic areas (Kola Peninsula, Yakut A.S.S.R. and Paratunskaia tundra of southeast Kamchatka) are included. Summary in French.

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30959. NEISHTADT, MARK IL'ICH, 1903- . Sporovo-pyl'fsevoi metod v SSSR. Istoriia i bibliografiia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 221 p., 20 illus. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geografii) 926 refs. **Title tr.:** Spore-pollen analysis in the U.S.S.R.

The development of spore-pollen analysis in the U.S.S.R. is outlined (p. 3-48), with critical review of the most important works, and republication of the classification schemes of S. N. Naumova, and V. S. Mal'inskina. Then follows (p. 49-199) a bibliography of Russian and foreign works on the subject in the U.S.S.R. and a few other countries, published in 1906-1951. The 926 items are arranged chronologically, and each is summarized. Geographic, subject, and author indexes are appended. Many of the works relate to pollen analysis and paleobotany in the northern regions of the U.S.S.R.

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30960. NEKRASOV, PETR IL'ICH. Klimat nechernozemnoi polosy. Moskva, 1937. 40 p. tables **Title tr.:** Climate of the non-chernozem area.

"Air temperature, precipitation and snow-cover data from 45 stations are tabulated and discussed. The non-

chernozem area of European U.S.S.R. is located north of 52°-53° N. lat. The northern tundra (and forest tundra) zone, which borders on the White and Barents Seas, is characterized by long, severe winters with violent snowstorms, relatively scant precipitation, and permanent frost . . . Snow covers the tundra zone for an average of 260-280 days."—SIPRE.

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30961. NEKRASOVA, VERA LEONT'EVNA, 1881- . Izpol'zovanie pletenichnykh rastenii v dobyvaushchikh promyslakh. (Priroda, 1946. no. 1, p. 53-56, illus.) *Title tr.:* The utilization of fiber [lit. wattle] plants in extractive industry.

Contains notes on the uses of the slender but tough and pliable shoots of the willow (*Salix viminalis*, *S. acutifolia*, *S. purpurea*, etc.), also some other plants (*Carex*, *Typha*, *Phragmites*, etc.) in the making of various kinds of baskets, fish and bird traps, mats and certain household objects. Utilization of such plants in various geographic regions, including northern U.S.S.R. and Kamchatka is briefly described.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

30962. NEKRASOVA, VERA LEONT'EVNA, 1881- . Pletenye zhilishcha. (Priroda, 1945. no. 6, p. 44-49) *Title tr.:* Watted dwellings.

Contains historical notes on the use of willow twigs and the slender, pliant branches from some other trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants for the construction of dwellings and household needs. Various native tribes of the U.S.S.R., including some in the far North have long utilized such materials. Several trees and shrubs (*Salix*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Caragana*, etc.), reeds (*Phragmites*), and grasses are cited, and their uses described.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

NELSON, ARTHUR EDWARD, 1922- , see Moxham, R. M., and A. E. Nelson. Recon. radioactive deposits Cook Inlet, Alaska. 1952. No. 30893.

NELSON, ARTHUR EDWARD, 1922- , see also Moxham, R. M., and A. E. Nelson. Recon. radioactive deposits S. central Alaska. 1952. No. 30892.

NELSON, ARTHUR EDWARD, 1922- , see also Wedow, H., and others. Prelim. summary uranium & thorium, Alaska. 1953. No. 32864.

30963. NELSON, EDWARD WILLIAM, 1855-1934. Brief diagnoses of two new races of North American birds. (Auk, 1884. new ser., v. 1, no. 2, p. 165-66)

Contains diagnoses of *Picoides tridactylus alascanensis* n. subsp. (Alaskan three-toed-woodpecker) native to Alaska, and *Astur atricapillus henshawii* n. subsp. (Henshaw's goshawk) inhabiting the Pacific coast from Arizona to Sitka, Alaska.

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30964. NELSON, EDWARD WILLIAM, 1855-1934. Description of a new lemming from Alaska. (Biological Society of Washington. Proceedings, 1929. v. 42, p. 143-46, 6 illus. on plate)

Contains a description of a new form of lemming *Dicrostonyx unalascanensis stevensoni* n. subsp. from a series of 14 specimens collected on Unalaska Island by Donald H. Stevenson. Type specimen at the U. S. National Museum.

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30965. NELSON, NELS CHRISTIAN, 1875- . Notes on cultural relations between Asia and America. (American antiquity, 1937. v. 2, no. 4, p. 267-72, illus.)

Contains description of stone artifacts (angular flakes, scrapers, knives, spear-points, etc.) excavated in 1934 in the University of Alaska grounds near Fairbanks, and sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Author notes that certain of these artifacts are of identically the same character as several thousand specimens from Mongolia brought to the Museum by the Central Asiatic Expeditions of 1925 and 1928.

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30965A. NELSON, SAMUEL J. Ordovician stratigraphy and paleontology of the northern Hudson Bay lowlands. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1458)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto, Canada. Faunal and stratigraphic studies were made along the Churchill, Nelson, North and South Knife Rivers during 1950 and 1951. "The Churchill River Ordovician succession is designated as the standard for the Hudson Bay Lowlands." Representatives of the Red River and Stony Mountain formations are noted.

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NEMTSEV, S., see Kosoľ, L. A., and others.
Novyi raion shuidaniykh mestorozh. 1937.
No. 30160.

30966. NENASHEV, V. V. Ob agrotekhnike kartofelâ na Severe Urala. (Sad i ogorod, May 1953, no. 5, p. 53-54)
Title tr.: Methods of potato cultivation in the Northern Ural.

Notes on results of potato cultivation by state farms in the Northern Ural, which harvested up to 375 centners (approx. hundredweight) from one hectare (approx. two and a half acres). Selection of seed, fertilizing, time of planting and harvesting, and prospects for the development of potato culture are briefly discussed.
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30967. NENASHEV, V. V. Vyrashchivanie sosny v Omskoï oblasti. (Lesnoe khoziaistvo, Oct. 1952, t. 5, no. 10, p. 79-80) *Title tr.*: Growing pine in Omsk Province.

Afforestation of large areas of Omsk Province required in 1952, 24 million pine seedlings; and large pine nurseries were organized to meet this requirement. The achievements of some workers in this field and the methods of their work are described.
Copy seen: DLC.

30968. NEPRIĀKHIN, M. G. Sośsial'naiâ podpochva pushnogo i rybnogo promyslov Tobol'skogo Severa. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1926, v. 2, no. 2, p. 40-50, tables) *Title tr.*: Social background of the fur and fish trade of the Tobolsk North.

Contains evaluation of decentralized organization of governmental buying-up of furs and other products. It is based on a survey of economic conditions, social relations and differentiation of Ostyaks and Samoyeds into social groups, and on a statistical analysis of the place which reindeer breeding, hunting and fishing occupy in the economy of each group. The importance of the fishing industry and need for developing it are emphasized.
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30969. NERONOV, IŪ. N. K voprosu o velichine vremennogo soprotivleniâ na izgib vesennego taushchego l'da. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii, Serii V, 1946, vyp. 20, p. 50-57, 4 illus. incl. tables) *Title tr.*: On the problem of the value of temporary resistance to bending of thawing spring ice.

"The temporary resistance of spring ice to bending was determined under conditions resembling ice under loads. U-shaped cuts about 1 x 3 m. were made in the ice cover and a cantilever was rigged to measure in kg. the force necessary to deform or to break the U-shaped block by pulling it upwards. The average value of nine tests of temporary resistance of ice to bending was 4 ± 1 kg./cm.²."—SIPRE. Based on experiments carried out by military engineers in Mar. 1943 on the outflow of the Neva River.

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30970. NESHEIM, ASBJØRN, 1906- Samisk seljakt og jakttabu. (Studia septentrionalia, 1953, v. 4, pt. 1, p. 13-18) *Title tr.*: Lappish communal hunting and hunting tabu. *Copy seen*: InU.

30971. NESHEIM, ASBJØRN, 1906- Traits from life in a Sea-Lappish district. Told by Anders Monsen from Repparfjord. (Oslo. Etnografiske museum. Nordnorske samlinger, 1949, v. 6, no. 2, pt. 2, p. 137-68, 16 illus.)

Contains an account of sea Lapp life and culture as related in 1948 by A. Monsen, a Finnish-Lapp cross-breed who was born and spent his life in Repparfjord, a small fjord in Porsanger Peninsula. Among the topics treated are: the dialect (three texts given); agriculture, fishing, hunting, and trade; houses, food and clothing; customs and popular beliefs; diseases and injuries and their treatment.

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NESHEIM, ASBJØRN, 1906-, see also Polar record. Norwegian Lapp Society. 1953. No. 31383.

30972. NESTOR, Arkhiiepiskop. Ūbileniye ocherk o Kamchatskoï oblasti i eparkhii. (In: Kamchatka, 1740-1940, pub. 1940, p. 39-65, ports., illus.) *Title tr.*: Commemorative sketch of the Kamchatka district and diocese.

Contains a short survey of 200 years' Russian missionary work in Kamchatka. Bishops and archbishops are noted (by name), and, in more detail, the author's own activities in Kamchatka or, on behalf of his diocese, in Petersburg. Impressions from his missionary work among the Koryaks are also given.

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NESTOR, Arkhiiepiskop, see also Martushev, A. M. Komi narod. 1928. No. 30701.

30973. NETOLITZKY, FRITZ. Bestimmungstabellen europäischer Käfer (9. Stück) II Fam. Carabidae. Subfam. Bembidiinae. 66. Gattung: *Bembidion*. Bestimmungstabelle der *Bembidion*-Arten des palaarktischen Gebietes. Mit Hinweisen auf holarktische, äthiopische und orientalische Arten. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1942, Bd. 28, Heft 1-3, p. 29-68; 1942, pub. 1943, Bd. 28, Heft 4-6, p. 69-124; 1943, Bd. 29, Heft 1-3, p. 1-70) **Title tr.:** Tables for the determination of European beetles (9th contribution) II Fam. Carabidae. Subfam. Bembidiinae 66. Genus *Bembidion* Latr. Tables for the determination of *Bembidion* species of palaearctic region, with references to holarctic, Ethiopic and oriental species.

Contains keys to the subgenera, and all palaearctic species of coleopterous genus *Bembidion*, including some species native to northern Scandinavia, northern European and Asiatic Russia and Alaska; a list of 13 genera and 29 species (Bd. 29, p. 64) described as new in this paper, and an index of Latin names (Bd. 29, p. 64-70). Also issued as a reprint, 166 p. 1943? **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

NEUBERG, HANS JOACHIM, *see* Wachholder, K., and H. J. Neuberger. Über Einfluss Nervensystems auf weisse Blutbild. 1950. No. 32808.

30974. NEUROTH, GISELA. Die Hauttemperatur im Dienste der Wärmeregulation. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1948. Bd. 250, Heft 3, p. 297-413, 9 illus.) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** The skin temperature in the service of heat regulation.

Contains an account on measurements of skin temperature with an improved thermocouple in artificial ambient temperature of 5°-50° C. and at various humidities. The course of the skin temperature in these various conditions is graphically represented as function of time, and, in cases of cold, related to the objective signs of freezing. The extent, kind and significance of changes of the skin temperature in its service of thermoregulation is again summarized, and skin temperature applied for determining limits of tolerance. **Copy seen:** DSG.

NEUSTADT, M. I. *See* Nefstadt, Mark Il'ich, 1903-.

30975. NEVIÈRE, JEAN, and others. Campagne au Groenland de 1948: tri-

angulation côtière de la région de l'Ege. (Annales de géophysique, Jan.-Mar. 1953, t. 9, fasc. 1, p. 44-84, illus., 7 maps (1 fold.), graphs) 12 refs. Also pub. as: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique 1948-1950. Rapport scientifique, N III 1. **Title tr.:** Campaign in Greenland, 1948: coastal triangulation in the Ege region. *Other authors:* A. Bauer, P. Perroud, and J. P. Geyer.

Contains a summary of work done during June 1-Sept. 18, 1948, by a four-man party in the Ege region at the head of Atå Sund, Disko Bugt, West Greenland. Previous work in the region, personnel, equipment, and a chronological summary of events are presented, followed by a detailed account of coastal triangulation, determination of variations in level, astronomical determinations, and cartography. Observational data and calculations are given in full.

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30976. NEVIÈRE, JEAN. Géodésie. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 23-41, incl. 3 illus. on plate, tables, diag., map) **Title tr.:** Geodesy.

A geodetic survey on the inland ice, continuing that of 1949, was carried out by a four-man party led by the writer, between June 7 and Sept. 4, 1950. Surveying and transportation equipment is listed and a chronological account given of the area covered and work done. Comments are made upon the practicality of survey equipment used and problems encountered. Methods and techniques of leveling, calculating absolute and relative displacement of the inland ice, mapping the topography in the ablation region, and determining a route and setting up survey poles in the Camp IV-V ablation region and the Camp VI region are discussed. A diagram and tables show results of the work. A map (between p. 6-7) shows the area covered and routes taken. **Copy seen:** CaMAL.

30977. NEWELL, IRWIN MAYER. 1916-. New genera and species of Halacaridae (Acari). (American Museum of Natural History, New York. American Museum novitates, 1949, no. 1411, p. 1-22, illus.)

Contains descriptions of two new genera and three new species of marine Halacaridae from the Pacific coast, including

Copidognathus pseudosetosus occurring in St. Paul Island waters, Bering Sea ($57^{\circ} 05' \text{ N. } 170^{\circ} 25' \text{ W.}$).

Copy seen: MH-Z.

NEWSOM, B. D., see Kimeldorf, J., and B. D. Newsom. Survival of irradiated rats during . . . cold. 1952. No. 30064.

NEWTON, MICHAEL, see Bazett, H. C., and others. Temp. changes blood flowing in man. 1948. No. 28019.

NEWTON, MICHAEL, see also Spealman, C. R., and others. Influence hemorrhage, exposure cold. 1948. No. 32204.

30978. NEY, C. H. Control for arctic mapping. (In: American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. pub. in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1943. v. 19, no. 3, p. 392-95)

Contains a discussion of methods for establishing mapping control in the Arctic, with examples from work in Canada. Methods may be classified as astronomic, electronic, and direct measurement. These are discussed and their advantages and disadvantages noted. Vertical control, organization of survey units, transportation, supply, and radio communications are also noted. Author is Assistant Dominion Geodesist.

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30979. NICHOL, JAMES T. The effect of temperature on the circulation of the isolated perfused rabbit ear. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, Aug. 1952. v. 30, no. 4, p. 340-52, illus., tables) 27 refs.

Contains an account of experiments on ears perfused with Ringer solution at temperatures ranging from 40° to 0° C. Changes of flow observed at different temperatures could be quantitatively explained by changes in viscosity of the perfusate with temperature. No "hunting reaction" to cold was evident either with, or without a temperature gradient in the ear. The residual "critical closing pressure" of the ear was shown to be independent of temperature.

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NICHOLS, DONALD RAYMOND, see Fernald, A. T., and D. R. Nichols. Active sand dunes Kobuk R. NW. Alaska. 1953. No. 29002.

NICHOLS, HAVEN, see Gibson, W., and H. Nichols. Configuration Aleutian Ridge. 1953. No. 29258.

30980. NICHOLS, JOHN TREADWELL, 1883-, and A. MAXWELL. A probably undescribed codfish from arctic America. (Copeia, 1933, no. 1, p. 26)

Contains a description of a small cod, *Boreogadus pearyi*, n. sp., two specimens of which were "obtained in Lincoln Bay, arctic America (Greenland sector) by Peary in 1906".

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30981. NICHOLS, ROBERT LESLIE, 1904- . Geomorphologic observations at Thule, Greenland and Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Island, N. W. T. (American journal of science, Apr. 1953. v. 251, no. 4, p. 268-75, illus., diag.) 6 refs.

Contains observations made during ten days' field work, summer 1948. "The Greenland ice cap at the present time terminates about 12 miles east of Thule, Greenland. In Wisconsin time it probably extended 20 to 30 miles to the west, beyond the present coastline. The marine limit at Thule is approximately 130 feet above sea level. Solution-faceted pebbles, ice furrows, and stone circles are found on the elevated beaches and some of them are buried by solifluction sheets. Solution-faceted pebbles, surface efflorescences, and rainfall records indicate that the climate for a good part of the interval since glaciation has been arid.

"The presence of eight extensive well-planed, smoothed, striated, and weathered outcrops at Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Island proves that the island was glaciated. The marine limit is approximately 545 feet above sea level. Frost mounds, stone polygons and ice furrows are found on the elevated beaches and permafrost is present two feet below the surface."—Author's abstract.

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30982. NICHOLSON, NORMAN L. The contribution of explorers to the mapping of arctic North America. (In: American Society of photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 380-85) 11 refs.

Contains a chronological summary of explorers and expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and an evaluation of their contribution to present maps. Knowledge of the Ancient World and Middle Ages about the Arctic is briefly noted. Voyages and discoveries from those of Fro-bisher and Davis in the late 16th century, through the succeeding centuries are outlined, through the search for the North-

west Passage, the search for Franklin, the whaling industry in the 19th century, and the assault on the Pole. Finally the activities of the Canadian Government in the North since 1881 are summarized.

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30983. NIEDNER, FRANZ. Pathologie und Therapie der Erfrierungen. (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, Dec. 31, 1943. Jahrg. 56, Heft 51-52, p. 740-44) **Title tr.:** Pathology and therapy of frostbite.

Contains text of a lecture of a general nature, with information on stages of reaction due to cold, their characteristics (symptoms), physiology and pathology; the role of the adrenal during cold exposure; therapy of hypothermia and frostbite; therapy of complications and sequels; amputation.

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30984. NIELSEN, A. H. "Kista Dan," et nyt ishavsskib. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift, 1952, p. 39-42, illus.) **Title tr.:** Kista Dan, a new ship for the Arctic.

Contains general description of the vessel built to replace the *Gertrud Rask*, lost during World War II. The *Kista Dan*, constructed from Danish-Norwegian experience, is equipped for ice navigation and accommodates 24 passengers. Her dimensions, etc., are given. Following her maiden voyage in Greenland waters 1952, she was chartered by the Grønlandske Handel.

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NIELSEN, A. W., see Kristjansen, W. Grønland, ny tid. 1963. No. 30221.

30985. NIELSEN, EIGIL, 1910- . A preliminary note on *Bobasatrania groenlandica*. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1952. Bd. 12, hefte 2, p. 197-204, illus.)

Contains a preliminary description of a Triassic fish, *Bobasatrania groenlandica*, of a genus of deep-bodied ganoids, represented in the author's collection by more than 800 specimens from the Triassic of East Greenland; deals chiefly with the head of that fish, of which a fairly complete restoration (figs. 1-2) is given.

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30986. NIELSEN, FREDERIK, 1881- . Grønlands kultur. (In: Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog 1952-53, pub. 1952. p. 65-88, illus.) **Title tr.:** Greenland's culture.

Contains a popular account of Eskimo life: the old tribe had its unwritten laws;

controversies were settled by impromptu song competitions, and the courtesies of life were well developed. The old sagas and tales of the Greenlanders reveal a knowledge of the North American Indians. Their expression in art includes a primitive kind of poetry, as well as their better known wood and bone carving. The first newspaper in the Greenlandic language appeared in 1900. The Greenlanders are fond of reading, and illiteracy is non-existent among them in spite of the fact that only some ten percent have command of the Danish language. The latter however, and Danish culture generally appear to be becoming adopted.

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NIELSEN, KONRAD, 1875- , see Brøndsted, J. Problemet nordboer i Nordamerika. 1961. No. 28319.

30987. NIELSEN, LAWRENCE E., and A. S. POST. The Castner Glacier region, Alaska. (Journal of glaciology, Nov. 1953. v. 2, no. 14, p. 276-80, illus., sketch map) 3 refs.

Contains a description of Castner, Eel, and Canwell glaciers, tributaries of Delta River near Big Delta in the eastern Alaska Range. On Castner glacier in 1950, an unusual medial moraine was discovered which started at a rock outcrop in a cirque-like basin and ended abruptly three and one-half miles down the glacier. Various hypotheses in explanation of the outcrop and the moraine's termination are offered. Present recession and former positions of the glaciers are discussed.

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30988. NIELSEN, LAWRENCE E., and others. Progress report, Juneau Ice Field Research Project, Alaska, 1953. New York, American Geographical Society, Dec. 1953. 61 p. sketch map, tables. Mimeographed. 3 refs. **Other authors:** J. H. Hickey, R. C. Hubley, R. L. Pierce, A. P. Muntz, and A. S. Post.

Contains report on work and observations of an eight-man party led by L. E. Nielsen during June 17-Sept. 4, 1953. Area covered included Lemon Creek Glacier, Taku Glacier drainage, and the Taku valley vicinity of the termini of Taku and Norris Glaciers. Notes on logistics, equipment and rations, and a medical report are given. Glaciology, meteorology, and geobotanical work (to determine height of glaciers emanating from the Juneau Ice Field during the late

postglacial maximum) are discussed in some detail. A discussion of recent geomorphic history of part of the Taku Inlet - River valley and of the surveying program is included. Scientific accomplishments and recommendations for future work are listed.

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30989. NIELSEN, YNGVAR, 1843-1916. Die lappische Völkerwanderung vom 17. bis 19. Jahrhundert; ein Kulturkampf zwischen Nomaden und Ackerbauern. (Globus, 1891. Bd. 59, no. 14, p. 211-15, 3 illus., map) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** The Lapp migration from the 17th to the 19th centuries; a cultural struggle between the nomads and the agriculturists.

Contains account of the increase of the Lapp population, their migration southward in search of new pastures, and consequent conflicts with the Norwegian farmers. The boundary of their old territory lay between Trondhjem and Meråker, but Lapps, mostly from Sweden, made numerous invasions down to the 62° N. lat., and since 1877 settled in various places in Härjedalen parish. In 1890 Lapps with reindeer herds traveled to Hardangervidda (near 60° N.) causing new conflicts with Norwegian farmers. A Lapp can be either a reindeer nomad, or a beggar, states the author, he cannot become a settled agriculturist.

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30990. NIKIFOROV, A. I. Struktura chukotskoj skazki kak fävenie primitivnogo myshleniä. (Sovetskij fol'klor, 1935, pub. 1936. no. 2-3, p. 233-72) **Title tr.:** The structure of Chukchi tales as a manifestation of primitive thinking.

Contains a theoretical investigation of Chukchi tales, based on material collected by V. G. Bogoraz. In the course of it, the author discusses the story-tellers, categories of narratives (myths of origin, historical legends, and visions of shamans); the tales proper, their formalistic introductory and final phrases, the locale of the action; the law of five (persons, objects, or times); the formulas of transition, repetition, transformations (men into animals, etc.), adventurous wanderings, the plurality of worlds (5, 7, or 9), etc. The author finds some differences between the tales of sedentary or coastal Chukchis and those of the nomadic reindeer-breeders of the interior of the Peninsula.

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30991. NIKOLAEV, N. G., and A. M. RUBIN. Ledovyl' pokrov i obrazovaniiä donnogo l'da. (Spravochnik po vodnym resursam SSSR, 1936. t. 17, p. 322-34, tables, map, graphs) **Title tr.:** The ice cover and the formation of anchor ice.

"Heavy frosts, thin snow cover, and permafrost contribute to the extensive ice formation on rivers in Yakutia. Rivers as large as the Yana, Zeya, and Indigirka are often frozen solidly at many places. Extensive formation of river naleds occurs over the ice cover of frozen river sections. A naled, 26 km. long, 6-7 km. wide and up to 4 m. thick, was observed in the winter of 1927-28 on the Kegelli River (Indigirka basin). Naleds up to 18 sq. km. are common. Excessive anchor ice produces naleds by blocking the narrow parts of the river. A mean ice thickness of 70-100 cm. occurs in the south, 235 cm. and over north of Yakutia. The ice on the Lena River near Bulun was 280 cm. thick during the winter of 1901-1902. Tabulated data on the Vilyuy River indicate that ice thickness depends on air temperature, depth of snow cover, and intensity of anchor ice formation."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

30992. NIKOL'SKIĬ, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOVICH, 1858- Presmykaniushchiesia, Reptilia. t. 1, Chelonia i Sauria; t. 2, Ophidia. Petrograd, 1915-16.) 2 v. v. 1: vi, III, 532, illus. (69 fig.), 9 plates; v. 2: III, 349 p. illus. (64 fig.), 8 plates. (In: Fauna SSSR. Reptilia, t. 1-2) **Title tr.:** Reptiles. vol. 1, Chelonia and Sauria; vol. 2, Ophidia.

Contains in v. 1, the tables for the determination of subclasses, orders, families, and genera of turtles (Chelonia) and lizards (Sauria) of Russia and adjoining countries; and descriptions of ten species of turtles and 133 species of lizards, with brief Latin and Russian diagnoses, synonyms, citations of specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., and data on geographic distribution, biology and ecology.

Vol. 2 deals with 66 species of snakes (Ophidia) (p. 1-285); gives a general and regional survey of the reptiles (p. 286-318); also additions and corrections; index of zoological names. Three species only occur in the North (the taiga zone): *Lacerta vivipara*, *Coluber berus* and *Anguis*

fragilis; the first, native to the taiga, occurs also in the tundra zone.

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30993. NIKOL'SKIĬ, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOVICH, 1858- . *Zemnovodnyĭa* (Amphibia). Petrograd, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1918. 311 p. illus. (62 fig.), 3 plates. (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Amphibia). **Title tr.:** Amphibians (Amphibia).

Contains keys to the orders, families, genera, species and larvae of the class Amphibia inhabiting Russia, and a systematic list of 30 species, with synonyms, diagnoses, descriptions, citations of specimens, critical notes and data on biology and geographic distribution (p. 1-263); together with a survey of the amphibian fauna of Russia and the origin of this fauna (p. 264-304). An index of Latin names is appended. Some species native to northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia are included in this work.

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30994. NIKOL'SKIĬ, D. P. *Ospirnykh napitkakh sredi nashikh inorodtsev*. (Leningrad. Voenno-meditsinskaiĭ akademiĭa. Antropologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1897-99, *pub.* 1901. t. 5, p. 221-86) 70 refs. **Title tr.:** On the alcoholic beverages among our natives.

Contains a survey based on literature of the intoxicating beverages, home-made and imported (Russian vodka), used among the natives of Russia: the names of the drinks, their preparation and use, natives' inclination to alcohol, etc., are described. Among others, the following northern peoples are treated: Lapps, Voguls and Ostyaks, Samoyeds and Karagas (p. 237-42), Yakuts (p. 260-61), the Chukchis and Kamchadals (p. 273-74). Selling of vodka to the northern natives was prohibited, but the law was not observed and the natives suffered from alcoholism, also economic exploitation. The sellers of vodka were Zyryans, Yakuts, and the Old Russian settlers (Cossacks). Among native drinks, the making and use of kumiss is described (p. 245-51); also kvass, beer and brandy made by Permians (p. 226-29); an intoxicant made of poisonous mushrooms by Chukchis and Kamchadals, and a drink made of birch sap by Kamchadals (p. 273-74). Notes on the use of tobacco are also included.

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30995. NIKOL'SKIĬ, G. V. *O biologicheskoi spetsifike faunisticheskikh kom-*

pleksov i znachenie ikh analiza dlia zoogeografii. (*In*: *Ocherki po ikhtiologii*, 1953, p. 65-76) 22 refs. *Originally pub. in*: *Zoologicheskii zhurnal*, 1947, t. 26, vyp. 3, p. 221-31. **Title tr.:** On the biological specification of faunistic complexes and the importance of their analysis for zoogeography.

Discussion of the principles of zoogeographic analysis of the fauna, based on the study of so-called faunistic complexes, i. e. groups of species of common geographic origin which are adaptive to environmental conditions of a specific natural zone. The faunistic fish complexes of various zones, among them the arctic seas, arctic fresh-water zone, and boreal fresh-water zone, are included in this investigation (see tables). It is stressed that the main aim of zoogeography is analysis of the genetic composition of the fauna, and study of its faunistic complexes, their history and relationship with other complexes.

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NIKOL'SKIĬ, VLADIMIR KAPITONOVICH, 1844, *editor*, see *Tsentral'nyi muzei narodovedeniĭa, Moskva*. *Religioznye verovaniĭa narodov SSSR*. 1931. No. 32550.

30996. NIPPGEN, JOSEPH. *Le folklore des Eskimos, ses caractères généraux*. (*Revue d'ethnographie et des traditions populaires*, 1923. t. 4, no. 14, p. 188-92) **Title tr.:** The folklore of the Eskimos, its general characteristics.

Contains analysis of Angmagssalik tales, published by Knud Rasmussen (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 14187). Nippgen finds that several of these East Greenland Eskimo tales have great similarity to those of Déné Indians in Alaska. They have also themes and motives well known in other places, including Europe, e. g. the magic flight, search for lost relatives, visit to the subterranean world of the dead, tales of origin, etc. The Eskimo story-teller is able to extend his recital by developing details or combining several adventures into one narrative. The magic powers play an important role in the Eskimo tales and the latter's external world is full of anthropomorphic features.

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30997. NISSEN, NIS WALTER. *Die südwestgrönländische Landschaft und das Siedlungsgebiet der Normannen*. Hamburg, L. Friederichsen & Co. in

Komm., 1924. vi p., 1 l., 112 p. 12 plates, maps. (Hamburg. Universität. Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der auslandkunde . . . Bd. 15. Reihe c Naturwissenschaften. Bd. 5) 171 refs. **Title tr.:** The landscapes of southwest Greenland and the regions settled by the Norsemen.

The landscape types of southwest Greenland (tundra, inland ice, subpolar meadowlands, etc.) are described and their impact on the culture of the Norsemen during the Middle Ages is discussed. The two main Norse colonies were Österbygd (60°–62° N.) and Vesterbygd (64°–65° N.). The Norsemen thrived best in the Igaliko landscape of the Österbygd colony, which has the highest summer temperatures in all Greenland. Their culture flourished as long as they were in contact with the settlers on Iceland, but in the second half of the 13th century, trade with Greenland became a monopoly of the Norwegian crown, and fewer and fewer ships reached Greenland. The last Greenland voyage probably occurred in 1410. Eventually the Norse colonies had to abandon cattle-raising and concentrate on hunting and fishing. They moved their settlements closer to the coast and lived more and more like the Eskimos, with whom they intermarried. The author holds that the archaeological remains of Norse culture in Greenland provide better material for the study of early Christianity in the North than those in Iceland and Scandinavia. Maps show the location of Norse ruins in both colonies.

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30998. NOE-NYGAARD, ARNE, 1908–. Geological Survey of Greenland, 1946–1951. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 65, p. 671–72)

Contains a report on the genesis, interim work and establishment on April 1, 1951, of Grønlands Geologiske Undersøgelse, to conduct general reconnaissance, geological mapping, etc., and investigation of possible mineral resources. The first part of its work begun in 1946, aimed to gain soon a broad idea of the geology of Greenland, particularly of West Greenland; the second part, carried out by the author, has as its object to produce a geological outline map of the Precambrian rocks of West Greenland and to train young Danish petrologists; it is planned to cover within ten years the coast from Disko Bugt (69° N.) to Julianehaab

District (61° N.). A detailed summary of results so far obtained, is included.

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30999. NOE-NYGAARD, ARNE, 1908–, and A. BERTHELSEN. On the structure of a high-metamorphic gneiss complex in West Greenland, with a general discussion on related problems. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1952. Bd. 12, hefte 2, p. 250–65, illus., plate 6)

“An area within the central part of the pre-Cambrian mountain chain—the Nagssugtoqidian belt—recrystallized under granulite facies conditions in West Greenland has been investigated. It is shown that the folding style is simple and only indicative of moderate tangential compression, while the tectonics at a higher level recrystallized under amphibolite facies conditions is more complicated. In tabular form the main results are shown on p. 264, where folding style, regional facies and granitization (degranitization) has been put together and compared.”—Abstract, p. 250.

The area investigated is to the south of Nordre Strømfjord near the bend of the fiord (67°25' N.–67°45' N. 62°10' W.–53°35' W.). It is part of “Isortoq gneiss complex,” which includes the high-metamorphic rocks of the central part of the Nagssugtoqidian mountain chain. Summary in Danish.

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31000. NOE-NYGAARD, ARNE, 1908–. Samples of volcanic rocks from the sea bottom between the Faroes and Iceland. (Geografiska annaler, 1949. Årg. 31, häfte 1–4, p. 348–56, table) 8 refs.

Contains description and chemical analyses of five samples of basalts and andesites, and discussion of the correlation of these samples with basalts of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroes. A study of the titanium content of rocks in these areas may indicate that “the North Atlantic ridge had originally belonged to the land mass of Greenland, from which it later became wedged apart.”

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31001. NØRLUND, POUL, 1888–1951. Viking settlers in Greenland and their descendants during five hundred years. With a foreword by Ellis H. Minns. London, Cambridge University Press, 1936. 160 p. 97 illus., maps. 25 refs. Translated by W. E. Calvert, from the

Danish original *De gamle nordbobygder ved verdens ende*, København 1934 (152 p.) copy in CST; 3d. ed. 1942 (153 p.) copy in IEN. German version: *Wikingersiedlungen in Grönland, ihre Entstehung und ihr Schicksal*, transl. by Joachim Blüthgen and Helge Kjaergaard. Leipzig, Curt Kabitzsch, 1937. 138 p. 98 illus., map.

Contains a popular account of the life and fate of the Icelandic settlers in Greenland in the Middle Ages, based on archaeological excavations made by author at Herjolfsnes in 1921-32 and continued by Aage Roussell. The colonization of Greenland by Norsemen in the 13th to 15th centuries is described: political history of the settlements, the Bishopric of Greenland, churches and cemeteries excavated, glimpses of spiritual life and superstition, life of the homesteads, the plans of living houses and cattle sheds; implements and utensils, navigation to Greenland, the Herjolfsnes garments for men and women (well-preserved robes, dresses, stockings, caps and hoods of the common people were retrieved), the feuds with skraelings (Eskimos) and the end of the Norsemen in Greenland. The colony ceased to exist around 1500 A. D. Several causes for its end may be considered: the climate became more severe and glaciers encroached upon the pastures; the children of the tall and strong Norsemen, lacking iron, fat and vitamins, grew stunted, twisted with rickets, weak of bone and brains (excavations of cemeteries show it); supplies from Europe ceased entirely; and the Eskimos did the rest: according to their own legends, some 1500 Eskimos burnt the last Norsemen of the main colony in their church. See also *Arctic Bibliography*, Nos. 12369, 12376, 12379, 14909, 14910.

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NORDENSON, E., see Retzius, G., and others. *Matériaux caractères ethniques races finnoises*. 1876. No. 31601.

31002. NORDMANN, ARTHUR VON. Notiz über die Gattung *Astrophyton*, vorkommend in der Littoralfauna Russlands. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten. Ofversigt af Förhandlingar. Helsingfors, 1857. v. 4, p. 32-37) **Title tr.:** Report on the genus *Astrophyton*, which occurs in the littoral fauna of Russia.

Three specimens of this genus of ophiurans are described from Varanger Fjord (69°50' N. 30°10' E.), Sitka, and Kodiak Island. The one from Varanger

Fjord may be a variety of *Astr. eucnemis*, the other two probably belong to the species *Astr. lamarckii*. A third species, *Astr. linckii*, is known from the White Sea.

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31003. NORDNES, SVERRE, and T. SUND. Isavsmeltingen på Saltfjellet. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, 1953. Bd. 14, nr. 1/4, p. 165-204, illus., 5 sketch maps, diagr.) 64 refs. **Title tr.:** The downwastage of the inland ice in Saltfjellet.

Contains a description (by Nordnes) of glacial and proglacial features in an area in northern Norway between Saltfjord and Ranefjord just north of the Arctic Circle and west of the Scandinavian watershed. The greater part of the region is covered with glacial deposits, striations and friction cracks showing the ice to have moved west and northwest. Two longitudinal valleys, Lønsdalen in the east and Bjellådalen in the west, drain respectively north and south. Kame terraces, eskers, glacial lake deposits, and drumlins in both valleys are described and the drainage of the glacial lakes discussed. "The downwasting of the ice was found to be similar to that observed by other investigators in mountainous areas in southern Norway and in the middle and northern parts of Sweden." Tore Sund, who contributes also the introduction, deals (p. 189-201) with the general geology of the area around Nordre Bjellåvatn (lake) at the head of Bjellådalen. The dissipation of the last ice sheet in this region and the formation of an ice-dammed lake are discussed. A map shows the eskers, moraines, terraces, and deltas of the region. Summary in English, p. 187-88, 201-202.

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31004. NORDSTRÖM, FRITHIOF. 1882-. Macrolepidoptera. (In: Catalogus insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta ad partes I-X, 1953. III, p. 75-87) **Title tr.:** A list of about 750 species of the order Macrolepidoptera, with additional distributional data to the author's original catalog of 1943 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 24714). 28 species new to the fauna of Sweden are recorded also, bringing the total species to 987, many of them native to Swedish Lapland.

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31005. NOREN, BORJE. Further notes on the distribution of Myxobacteria in

Swedish soils. (Svensk botanisk tidskrift, 1952. Bd. 46, häft. 3-4, p. 446-53)

Contains a study carried out in summer 1951, of the occurrence of myxobacteria in soils, and especially distribution in the alpine region around Abisko, Swedish Lapland (approx. 68° N.). Marked differences were found to exist in the occurrence of myxobacteria on slopes with a northern and those with a southern exposure (table 1).

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NORIL'KOMBINAT, see Geologicheskii otdel Noril'kombinata. Materialy dolo-mitov. 1947. No. 29228.

31006. NORRLIN, JOHAN PETTER, 1842-1917. Berättelse i anledning af en til Torneå Lappmark verkställd natural-historisk resa. (Societas pro fauna et flora Fennica. Notiser ur förhandlingar, 1871-74, pub. 1873. Häfte 13 (ny ser. 10), p. 249-69) *Title tr.:* Account of a natural history expedition to Torneå Lappmark.

The author, a botanist, visited the region east and north of Muonio (67°55' N. 23°40' E.) in the summer of 1867, and describes the vegetation encountered (between Jerisjärvi in the south to Ounastunturi, Ounasjärvi and Vuontisjärvi in the north, the latter lake at about 68°30' N.). From there he proceeded northwest and west to Näkkälä near the Norwegian border and to the Palo River and Karesuando (about 22°25' E.). The vegetation of four zones is presented: the spruce, pine, birch, and mountain zones. Previously listed as No. 12532.

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31007. NORRLIND, R. Fall von Erfrie-rung. (Acta dermato-venereologica, Mar. 1943. v. 23, p. 588-90) *Title tr.:* Case of frostbite.

Three cases of frostbite of the hands are reported. Those were caused by using the hands for rubbing freezing ears or nose with snow. Caution in using snow for this purpose is recommended.

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31008. NORSKE INSTITUTT FOR KOSMISK FYSIKK. The auroral ob-servatory at Tromsø: results of magnetic observations for the year 1947. Bergen, John Grieg, 1949. 41 p. tables, diagrs. (*Its:* Publikasjoner, nr. 30). By Einar Tønsberg, and Steinar Berger.

Scale values were determined. The vertical intensity base line values from

preceding years are employed. Calculated quiet mean inclination value for 1947 was 77°32'2. Temperature coefficients for the H- and the V-variometers were 7.3γ and 1.3γ respectively.

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31009. NORSKE INSTITUTT FOR KOSMISK FYSIKK. The auroral ob-servatory at Tromsø: results of magnetic observations for the year 1948. Bergen, John Grieg, 1950. 31 p. tables, graphs. (*Its:* Publikasjoner, nr. 31) By Einar Tønsberg, and Steinar Berger.

The two series of tables feature hourly mean values at half hour Gr. M. T., and hourly values of storminess for each of the components: declination (D), hori-zontal (H), and vertical intensity (V). Smoothed values of the quiet diurnal variation and the diurnal sum of the total storminess of H are presented graphically. These scale values determined are pre-sented. The quiet mean inclination cal-culated was 77°32'2.

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31010. NORSKE INSTITUTT FOR KOSMISK FYSIKK. The auroral ob-servatory at Tromsø: results of mag-netic observations for the year 1949. Bergen, John Grieg, 1951. 31 p. tables, diagrs. (*Its:* Publikasjoner, nr. 32) By Einar Tønsberg, and Steinar Berger.

Tabulated and graphical presentation of observational results are given. The absolute measurements were taken by means of the newly acquired QHM (no. 123) and BMZ (no. 39) instruments. The QHM 123 was in accord with the base-line value 11208γ. Measurement by Aslund and Borg as of Aug. 8 and 9 with QHM 64 and QHM 129 gave 11209γ and 11208γ respectively. The discovered error (20γ too high) of the vertical in-tensity base-line value 50300 (now re-duced to 50280 for the year) is almost impossible to locate in time. The quiet mean inclination value calculated was 77°33'6.

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31011. NORSKE INSTITUTT FOR KOSMISK FYSIKK. The auroral ob-servatory at Tromsø: results of magnetic observations for the year 1950. Bergen, John Grieg, 1952. 31 p. tables, diagrs. (*Its:* Publikasjoner, nr. 33) By John A. Frøshaug.

Contains tabulated and graphical pres-entation of the observational results. Determinations of the base lines for H-

and V- curves as well as the scale values for H-, D- and V- curves utilized the QHM 123, QHM 164, BMZ 39 and BMZ 57 instruments in addition to those regularly used. The adapted scale values are given. The BMZ 57 observations showed 18γ higher than the BMZ 39 values used. The quiet mean inclination calculated was 77°33'5, temperature coefficient for the H- variometer is 7.3γ per °C. and -1.3γ per °C. for the V- variometer.

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31012. NORSKE INSTITUTT FOR KOSMISK FYSIKK. The auroral observatory at Tromsø; observations 1951. Bergen, John Grieg, 1953. 31 p. tables, diags. (*Its:* Publikasjoner, nr. 34) By Lars Vegard, L. Harang, J. A. Frøshaug, and E. Tønsberg.

Contains a brief report of activities of the observatory during 1951. The new large spectrograph ("V") in use measured satisfactory lines and bands from λ 3880 to infrared on Kodak 103aE and Kodak I-N plates. Also, the spectrograms facilitated accurate determinations of the ionospheric temperature as well as the study of hydrogen lines and their Doppler displacement. Detailed accounts of hourly values of h'f curves taken with an automatic radio echo recorder (since 1950) will be published regularly henceforth. The tabulated results of magnetic observations are given for Tromsø Observatory and for the station at Bjørnøya (74°05' N.). Results of ozone observations Aug. 1950-Oct. 1951 (Nov.-Dec. 1951 omitted because of assumed inaccuracy) are tabulated.

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31013. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. LAWS, REGULATIONS, etc. Ordinances of the Northwest Territories passed by the Northwest Territories Council [1902-1953] Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1950-53. 6 v.

Comprises: 1948. Chap. 1-37. 204 p. 1949. Chap. 1-34. 196 p. (See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 24732.) 1950. Chap. 1-19. 62 p. 1951. Chap. 1-19; 1-15. 134 p. 1952. Sess. 1, Chap. 1-20. 134 p. (See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 24733.) 1952. Sess. 2, Chap. 1-17. 76 p. 1953. Sess. 1, Chap. 1-55 (separately paged, mimeographed) to June 30, 1953. 1953. Sess. 2, Chap. 1-16 (separately paged, mimeographed) to Dec. 12, 1953.

The following are also now available:

An ordinance respecting public health, 1902. c.4, s.1. 9 p. Mimeographed.

Hospitals amendment ordinance. June 1, 1933. 1 p.

An ordinance respecting liens in favour of miners. Mar. 23, 1937. 7 p. Amendments Apr. 8, 1937. 1 p. June 18, 1947. 1 p. Mimeographed.

An ordinance respecting the maintenance of children. Mar. 7, 1938. 3 p.

An ordinance respecting chemists and druggists. June 21, 1938. 8 p.

An ordinance respecting insurance agents. June 21, 1938. 1 p.

An ordinance concerning the sanitary control, prevention of disease and general welfare of camps and settlements in the Northwest Territories. Aug. 27, 1941. 13 p., 4 p. Mimeographed. Amendment June 28, 1946. 1 p. Mimeographed.

An ordinance respecting the prevention of venereal disease. Mar. 3, 1943. 14 p. Mimeographed.

An ordinance to provide for the protection of children. Jan. 30, 1945. 16 p. Mimeographed.

An ordinance to amend "The ordinance to prevent the pollution of running streams." May 23, 1947. 1 p. Typed.

Local administrative district ordinance July 3, 1939. Office consolidation Oct. 23, 1947. 30 p. Mimeographed.

Alphabetical index of Northwest Territories ordinances. Sept. 1, 1953. 9 p. Mimeographed. Covers ordinances in force, to June 30, 1953.

The ordinances are now issued individually in mimeographed form when assented to, and subsequently printed session by session. These sessions laws and the separate ordinances listed above, many of which have been out of print or otherwise unavailable, cover a wide range of subjects, such as administrative matters, business practices, fur trade, game, dogs, camps, public health, schools, etc.

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31013A. NORWAY. NORSKE POLAR-INSTITUTT. The height of Beerenberg, Jan Mayen. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 682-83, table).

Contains a note regarding recent (1941, 1950) triangulation measurements of the height of Beerenberg, which was found to be 2277 m. (7470 ft.); the height refers to mean sea-level as determined by tidal records at Nordlaguna. Earlier measurements (also given here) showed great discrepancies.

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31014. NORWAY. NORSKE REGJERINGS INFORMASJONSKONTOR. Arctic war; Norway's role on the northern front. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1945. 64 p. illus.

Contains a popular account of the work of the free Norwegian Army, Navy, and Air Force from the occupation of Norway in 1940 by the Germans until 1944. The training of British and American ski troops in Iceland by Norwegians and the arctic patrol activities of the Royal Norwegian Air Force based in Iceland are described. Jan Mayen was occupied by Norwegians in March 1941 and a weather station maintained throughout the war. Methods of supply and living quarters are discussed. In Aug. 1941, Norwegian and Russian civilians were evacuated from Spitsbergen, but Vest-spitsbergen was reoccupied by Norwegian and British troops in May 1942. Patrols were carried out and a weather station maintained despite German attacks. The Royal Norwegian Navy took part in attacks on German shipping in arctic waters and carried out patrol and convoy duty on the North Cape to Russia route. Norwegian troops re-entered northern Norway in Nov. 1944.

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NORWAY. SJØKARTVERKET. See Sundby, S. E. Tidal work Norges Sjøkartverk. 1952. No. 32309.

31015. NORWAY. VASSDRAGS- OG ELEKTRISITETSVESENET. HYDROGRAFISKE AVDELINGEN. Hydrografiske undersøkelser i Norge; utdrag av det hydrografiske materiale for 40-årsperioden 1/9, 1900–1/9, 1940. Oslo, H. Aschehoug, 1947. 225 p. 36 l., illus. 2 fold. col. maps (in pocket), graphs, tables. Introductory text in Norwegian and English. *Title tr.:* Hydrographical investigations in Norway; selections from the hydrographical material for the 40-year period, 1900–1940.

Contains "Voluminous statistical tables of results of hydrological surveys and investigations in Norway with catalogue of stations, discussion of conditions, methods of stream flow measurement, history of investigations (since 1820) of runoff, levels of lakes, stream flow, precipitation, etc. Many excellent charts, graphs, and photographs are included." Introduction in English.—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Jan. 1953. v. 4, no. 1, p. 46.

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31016. NOSILOV, KONSTANTIN DMITRIEVICH. Antropologicheskiĭ ocherk Vogulov. (Obshchestvo lûbitelei estestvoznaniâ, antropologii i ètnografii, Moskva. Izvestiâ, 1887. t. 49, vyp. 4, col. 528–40) *Title tr.:* Anthropological sketch of the Voguls.

Contains account of the physical characteristics of the Voguls, living on the Rivers Severnaya Sos'va, Sygva, Man'ya, Tapsuy and upper Loz'va, based on author's observations and measurements made in 1882–84. He considers the bodily type of the people to be closely connected with their social and economic situation, and makes a clear distinction between the pure Voguls and the cross-breeds (with Russians) who have already lost their indigenous culture. Plate no. 2 in vyp. 1 reproduces a photo of a Vogulian family from Verkhotur'ye.

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31017. NOSILOV, KONSTANTIN DMITRIEVICH. Istoricheskie pamiâtniki plemeni Man'sy. (Obshchestvo lûbitelei estestvoznaniâ, antropologii i ètnografii, Moskva. Izvestiâ, 1887. t. 49, vyp. 4, col. 560–68) *Title tr.:* Historical monuments of the Mansi tribe.

Contains general notes on the life of Voguls: their settlements, fishing and hunting technique, etc. Description of author's archeological excavations, made in 1883–84, on the Rivers Lemva (65°28' N.), Sygva (65° N.), Noroda (64°36' N.) and other places; his finds: winter earth-dwellings, burial and sacrificial mounds; Vogul stories about their wars with Samoyeds.

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31018. NOSKOV, I. P., and V. F. MOLCHANOV. Polnee ispol'zovat' lesosyr'evye resursy raionov severa. (Lesnoe khozâfstvo, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 19–22) *Title tr.:* Better utilization of the forest resources of the northern districts.

Contains an outline of the fifth five-year plan (1951–55) with respect to north European forests of the following districts: Arkhangel'sk, Vologda Oblast', Murmansk Oblast', Komi A.S.S.R. and Karelo-Finnish SSR. Data are given on the areas, kinds, classes of forests, as of Jan. 1, 1952; planting in 1951; forest bases; timber production, technological improvements; economics; research; forest regeneration, etc.

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31019. NOTES ET ÉTUDES DOCUMENTAIRES. L'extrême-nord Soviétique.

que. Paris, Feb. 12, 1953. 67 p. 2 maps (1 fold.), tables. (*Its*: No. 1707) approx. 70 refs. **Title tr.:** The Soviet far North.

Contains extensive survey of conditions in the Russian Arctic and sub-Arctic. A brief geographical summary of the European and Asiatic sections and their land and sea subdivisions is given. Exploration prior to 1917 and research during the Soviet régime are considered. Transport and communication by land and sea, mining industry, forest industry, agriculture and stock breeding are discussed. An estimate of population is made and the various ethnic groups are briefly described. "Sovietization" of the northern peoples, their evolution, Soviet objectives, and colonization of the North are dealt with in some detail. Appendices contain an article by I. D. Papanin on Russian conquest of the Arctic, and legislative measures regarding the Soviet North. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31020. NOVACHENKO, V. A. Vodnye puti Komi oblasti. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 4, p. 3-8; no. 5, p. 17-23) **Title tr.:** The waterways of the Province of Komi.

Contains a hydrological description of the Rivers Vychegda (right tributary to the Severnaya Dvina at 61°19'N. 46°55'E.) and the Pechora, and the Mezen' which flow northward through Arkhangel'sk Province into the Barents Sea, draining an extensive area mainly in timber and tundra. Utilization of these rivers in transportation is discussed, and distances tabulated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31021. NOVAK, A. Dal'nevostochnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zemledeliia i zhivotnovodstva. (Kolkhoznoe proizvodstvo, Oct. 1952, no. 10, p. 56-58, illus.) **Title tr.:** The Far Eastern Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Outline of activities of the institute in 1950-1952: its tasks, methods of work, and achievements in the Far East, including (p. 58) Kamchatka Peninsula. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31022. NOVIKOV, G. A. Èkologiia ptits Khibinskikh gor, Kol'skii poluostrov. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. o, vyp. 4, p. 1133-54) **Title tr.:** Ecology of the birds of the Khibiny Mountains, Kola Peninsula.

Contains sections on the distribution of the local avifauna according to bio-

topes (alpine area, mountain slopes, valleys, etc.); ecology of the individual species (80 forms) with data on distribution, seasonal occurrence, biotopes, food, nesting, and reproduction, etc. Some data are given on food, including analyses of stomach contents, differences in species composition and ecology between the Khibiny area and the adjacent western regions. The study is based on material collected by the author and N. V. Provorov during the summer of 1931 as members of the Zoogeographical section (under V. I. Fridolin) of the Academy of Sciences' Kola Expedition, supplemented by observations of the author and others in the Khibiny during 1932-38, and of Fridolin and collaborators at the Kola Base. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31023. NOVIKOV, G. A. Materialy po pitaniu lesnykh ptits Kol'skogo poluostrova. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 9, vyp. 4, p. 1155-98) **Title tr.:** Materials on the feed of forest birds of Kola Peninsula.

Contains a study of the food and feeding habits of birds inhabiting Kola Peninsula forests, based on analysis of the stomach contents of 55 species native to the region, tabulated data and a survey of the types of feed (fruits and seeds of trees and shrubs, berries, herbs, lichens, insects, etc.) are given. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31024. NOVIKOV, G. A. Osobennosti gnezdovoi zhizni ptits na Kol'skom poluostrove. (Priroda, 1944, no. 1, p. 78-80) **Title tr.:** Peculiarities of the nesting of birds on the Kola Peninsula.

Contains a study of peculiar features of the nesting period of birds on Kola Peninsula, with a table of comparative phenological data for the Lapland game preserve and Sverdlovsk, Perm' province. It is concluded that the nesting period on Kola is much shorter than in other regions of the U.S.S.R. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

31025. NOVIKOV, G. A. Uproshchennyi metod kolichestvennogo ucheta ptits. (Priroda, 1947, no. 2, p. 57) **Title tr.:** A simplified method of quantitative calculation of birds.

A method of quantitative evaluation was worked out during investigation of the bird population of spruce forest of the Kola game preserve in 1937-39. It is based on the frequency of birds

encountered during the excursions in the area studied. Simple rules and statistical data are added.

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31026. NOVIKOV, V. Osobennosti raboty sanitarnoi sluzhby voiskovogo raiona v zimnee vremia. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10] no. 1, p. 1-17, illus., diagrs., tables, map) **Title tr.:** Peculiarities of medical work of the military area during the cold season.

Contains sections on precautionary measures to be taken by the medical commander of the area with the approach of winter; individual care and prophylaxis among soldiers during cold weather; protecting medical supplies from cold; tents and shelter; first aid and care of wounded; transportation of wounded (by dog sledge, man-drawn sledge, cars, aerosleds, etc.); search and collection of wounded; their care during transportation; special measures to be taken during winter at evacuation hospitals; heating, etc.

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31027. NOVIKOV, V. Osobennosti sanitarnoi razvedki, provodimoj v zimnee vremia. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10] no. 1, p. 26-29, tables) **Title tr.:** Peculiarities of medical reconnaissance during the cold season.

Contains information on the changes which roads and transportation undergo in winter; on the proper choice of evacuation roads in winter; carrying capacity of river and lake ice; choice of settlements and housing for medical services, etc.

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31028. NOVITSKIĬ, V. M. Tuzemtsy Tobol'skogo Severa i ocherednye voprosy po ustroenii ikh zhizni. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1928. v. 4, no. 5-6, p. 68-83) **Title tr.:** Aborigines of the Tobol'sk North and current problems of their settlement.

Contains short survey of cultural and economic conditions of Ostyaks, Voguls, and Samoyeds in northern part of the Ob' River basin; suggestions for economic and administrative undertakings and scientific research aimed at raising the living standard of these aborigines who are indispensable for utilization of natural resources and for cultural advancement in this area. Fragmentary statistical data on population are included, and problem of the dying-out of aborigines is discussed.

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31029. NOVODRANOV, IŬ. K. Morskije vodorosli kak istochnik pishchevogo i promyshlennogo syr'ia. (Priroda, 1946, no. 12, p. 45-54, illus.) 37 refs. **Title tr.:** Marine algae as the source of raw materials for nutrition and industry.

Contains discussion of the economic importance of seaweeds, evaluation of their resources in Russian northern seas, and chemical analysis: albumin, carbohydrates, cellulose, fat, organic acids (algin), fat, etc. Technological schemes are outlined for the extraction (fig. 1 and 2) and uses of algae in the food industry, in medicine, manufacture, and as cattle feed and fertilizer. The most important marine algae are noted: *Laminaria*, *Ulva*, *Porphyra*, *Rhodomenia*, etc., and their uses discussed.

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31030. NOVOGRABLENOV, P. T. Sredi gigantov; puteshestvie vokrug Ključevskogo vulkana v 1927 g. (Vsesoŭznoe geografičeskoe obščestvo. Izvestiâ, 1929. t. 61, vyp. 1, p. 25-39, 7 fig.) **Title tr.:** Among giants; a trip around the Klyuchevskoi volcano in 1927.

Contains account of a journey made on horseback at the end of July, in the company of two local guides. Plan and itinerary are given, followed by observations on topography including altitudes, temperatures, water courses, glaciers, flora and fauna of this east-central section of Kamchatka; and, a detailed description of the Klyuchevskaya Sopka complex (56°04' N. 160°35' E.).

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NOVOGRABLENOV, P. T., see also Vlodavets, V. I. Ob odnom iz bazal'tov. 1934. No. 32771.

31031. NOVOZHILOV, D. A. Bal'neogriželečenie posledstviĭ otmorozheniĭ. (Voprosy kurortologii, 1941. no. 1, p. 59-62) **Title tr.:** Mud-bath treatment for the sequelae of frostbite.

Contains an account of the symptoms and pathology of late frostbite (cyanosis, nervous and sensory disturbances, osteoporosis, etc.); warm bath and mud treatment; massage; subjective and objective improvements.

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31032. NOVOZHILOV, D. A. Griželečenie pri posledstviâkh otmorozheniĭ. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1938. [v. 10], no. 11, p. 36-39, table) **Title tr.:** Mud-treatment for the sequelae of frostbite.

Contains an account based on mud

treatment of 50 patients, with data on the degrees of injury and the nature of sequels and complications; methods of treatment; results. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31033. NOWICKI, ALBERT L. The Corps of Engineers. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference, 3d. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. *Pub.* in Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 200-203)

Contains a survey of the duties of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and its map plan for Alaska. Cooperation with other agencies such as the U. S. Geological Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey is discussed, and statistics are presented on the type, scale, and number of maps produced and areas covered.

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31034. NOWICKI, ALBERT L. U. S. mapping in the arctic and sub-arctic regions of the Western Hemisphere. (*In:* American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. *pub.* in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 408-410)

Contains a discussion of the reasons for military mapping in the Arctic, with emphasis on Alaska. Map coverage after World War II was inadequate for military requirements which necessitated control of the northern extremities of the hemisphere. Military uses and needs determine the scales, contour intervals, and other information added to maps, such as names, forest coverage and other physical features, navigation aids, etc. When both military and civilian needs exist, cooperative mapping is done. New short-cut techniques are used to intensify mapping efforts, military units are sent to northern areas, and helicopters and light planes used for logistic support.

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31035. NOZIKOV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Russian voyages round the world. London, Hutchinson & Co., 194-. 165 p. map on end papers. Translation by Ernst and Mira Lesser of the first (1941) edition of *Russkie krugosvetnye moreplaveteli*, cf. *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 24750.

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31036. NÜMELIN, RAGNAR JULIUS, 1890- . Umriss der Geographie Finnlands. Helsinki, Staatsdruckerei, 1927. 32 p. text illus. fold. map. **Title tr.:** An outline of the geography of Finland.

Contains information on the location;

natural and political boundaries; morphology; seas, islands, and horizontal configuration; geographical areas, including Lapland (p. 18-21); climate; natural resources; industry, trade and communications; population. In addition to the section on Lapland there are scattered references to arctic areas and conditions.

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NUMMEDAL, ANDERS, 1867-1944, *see* Bøe, J. Funde von paläolith. Finnmark. 1932. No. 28207.

NUMMEDAL, ANDERS, 1867-1944, *see also* Brøgger, A. W. Late paleolithic man. 1937. No. 28316.

NUMMELIN, C., *see* Aspelin, J. R. Antiquités du nord Finno-Ougrien. 1877-1844. No. 27885.

31037. NUSENBAUM, L. M. Sostofanie i puti ratsionalizatsii zavodskogo proizvodstva semgi. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 117-28, tables). **Title tr.:** Conditions and means for rationalization of salmon reproduction in hatcheries.

The paper, based on author's piscicultural investigation in Kola Peninsula in 1947-48, was delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources, held in Leningrad in March 1950. The history of pisciculture in America and in Russia is reviewed briefly, and stated to have been based on the erroneous assumption that artificial hatching can replace natural fish breeding. The first task in protection of fish resources is protection of natural spawning and breeding; the supplementary artificial hatching must be based on detailed knowledge of the salmon's life history with attention paid not only to hatching but to rearing fry and parr to an advanced stage. The work of existing Kola hatcheries (in Taybol, in the Kola River basin) is criticized and further studies of salmon life are suggested.

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31038. NUSSER, FRANZ. Die deutschen Arktisstationen in den Jahren 1940-1945. (Deutscher Geographentag. München, 1948, *pub.* 1950. Bd. 27, Heft 6, p. 121-27, map) **Title tr.:** The German arctic stations during the years 1940-1945.

Contains an account of the activities of German weather stations on Hopen, West Spitsbergen, East Greenland, Alexandra Land (Franz Joseph Land), and the several floating stations (ships) in the

Greenland Sea region. Weather, glacier and sea ice, auroras, geology and ecology were studied. Heads, crews and the fate of the stations are discussed. Much of the material collected was lost. See also *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20733 for paper by J. D. Blyth on the same subject.

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31039. NUSSER, FRANZ. Die neuen Eisgrenzen der Seekarte D 155, M. Bl. (Der Seewart, 1953. v. 14, Heft 1, p. 30-32) **Title tr.:** The new ice limits of the sea chart D 155, M. Bl.

Contains an account of the variability of ice conditions and limits in Svalbard waters and the effect of this situation on charting. The sources of this map (annual reports of the Danish Meteorological Institute and log books of German fishing craft), periods covered (1920-39, 1942, 1946-48), and methods of presentation, are evaluated.

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NUTE, GRACE LEE, 1895-, *see* Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

31040. NUTI, GUALBERTO NIZZI. Fenomeni "tipo Bürger" in alcuni congelati di guerra; beneficio della parathyroidectomia. (Sperimentale, Dec. 1941. v. 95, fase. 10, p. 792-94) **Title tr.:** Phenomena of the "Bürger type" in some cases of war frostbite; benefits of parathyroidectomy.

Contains an account of several patients with symptoms of thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger's disease), following exposure to cold. Parathyroidectomy showed beneficial results, reducing calcemia, and abolishing pain.

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NUTT, DAVID C., *see* Arctic. Blue Dolphin Labrador exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27835.

NUZIE, LEONARD S., *see* Nuzie, S. B., and L. S. Nuzie. Prelim. observ. lowering body temp. 1941. No. 31041.

31041. NUZIE, SAMUEL B., and L. S. NUZIE. Preliminary observations on lowering of body temperatures. (Journal of laboratory and clinical medicine, June 1941. v. 26, p. 1423-26, 5 charts)

Contains description of a method for producing hypothermia in dogs, which consists in cooling in a refrigerator combined with pentothal anesthesia. Data are given on lowest temperature obtained in the animals (79.5° F.); rate of respira-

tion and pulse at this temperature; and conditions (including humidity) in refrigerator during operation.

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NYE, J. F., *see* Robin, G. de Q. Flow & thickness glaciers. 1953. No. 31650.

31042. NYLANDER, WILLIAM, 1822-1899. Aditamentum alterum adnotationum in monographiam formicarum borealium. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors. Acta Societatis scientiarum fennicae, 1852. v. 3, p. 25-48)

Title tr.: Second supplement of notes to the monograph on northern ants.

The author gives brief descriptions of 19 species of genera *Formica* and *Myrmica* which he found in the Uleåborg (65°1' N. 25°27' E.), Pudasjärvi (65°23' N. 26°53' E.), and Kuolajärvi (66°58' N. 29°14' E.) areas; and more detailed descriptions of other ant species in southern Finland, southern Russia and elsewhere. This paper supplements *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 24766 and 24765.

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31043. OAKESON, BARBARA BLANCHARD. Cyclic changes in liver and spleen weights in migratory white-crowned sparrows. (Condor, 1953. v. 55, no. 1, p. 3-16, diags.)

Contains the results of a study of physiological changes paralleling the reproductive cycle in a migratory race of the white-crowned sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*, based partly on the investigation of 17 specimens obtained at Mountain Village, Alaska (62°07' N.) May-July, 1950. Monthly means of liver and spleen weight of adults (males and females) are presented (table 2-3), and means of body, liver and spleen weights on tables 1, 3-4. In adult males, significant seasonal differences in liver weight were found. Females paralleled males in direction and timing but, not in magnitude of changes.

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OBEL, ANNA-LISA, *see* Jonsson, G., and others. Skorbut Sekundärerscheinung A-Avitaminose. 1942. No. 29909.

31044. OBERHOLSER, HARRY CHURCH, 1870- A revision of the forms of the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias* Linnaeus). (U. S. National Museum. Proceedings, 1913, pub. 1912. v. 43, no. 1939, p. 531-59)

Contains list of ten geographic races of

the great blue heron with synonyms, references, description, measurements, type locality and geographic distribution. Three subspecies are described as new. *Ardea herodias herodias*, type locality: Hudson Bay, Canada; and *A. h. fannini* from Admiralty Island, Southeast Alaska, are included. A key to the subspecies of *A. herodias* and a table of comparative measurements are appended.

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O'BRIEN, NUALA, see Pollak, L. W., and N. O'Brien. Frequency closed low pressure systems, N. Atlantic. 1951. No. 31407.

31045. OBRUCHEV, DMITRIĬ VLADIMIROVICH. Discovery of a lower Devonian fish fauna in the U.S.S.R. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1939, n. s., v. 22, no. 5, p. 287-88).

Deals with a find of lower Devonian fish remains (*Porolepis* and *Lunaspis*) by N. P. Anikeev and A. I. Gusev of the Arctic Institute, U.S.S.R., in 1937, on the right bank of Tareya River, on Taymyr Peninsula, in a series bearing a rich fauna of corals, brachiopods, ostracods, trilobites, and cephalopods.

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31046. OBRUCHEV, SERGEĬ VLADIMIROVICH, 1891- . Aëros'emki v Kanade. (Vsesoiūznoe geograficheskoe obschestvo. Izvestiia, May-June 1953. t. 85, no. 3, p. 295-96) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Aerial surveying in Canada.

Contains general information on air-photographic work done in Canada since 1921 for mapping arctic regions and Canadian Arctic Islands: the progress of the work in sq. km. of mapped territory, personnel (number), aircraft and photo-laboratories, map scales, cameras used, their installation in aircraft and methods of operation, the system of radar ground stations and their cooperation with aircraft in flight during the mapping 1949-53, etc. Geographical discoveries made in the course of aerial survey (two islands in Foxe Basin, configuration of Akimiski Island) are briefly mentioned.

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31047. OBRUCHEV, SERGEĬ VLADIMIROVICH, 1891- . Materialy dlia tektoniki severovostochnoi Azii. (Sovetskaiia geologiia, 1934. t. 2, no. 6, p. 182-200, text maps; t. 3, no. 7, p. 1-16,

texts maps) 62 refs. **Title tr.:** Materials on the tectonics of northeast Asia.

Contains data on the orography and geological structure, arranged by tectonic regions: Kolyma plateau, Verkhoyansk arc, Okhotsk-Chauna arc, Kamchatka-Koryak arc, Anadyr' depression and Chukotskiy massif. A comparison with Alaska, and author's conclusions on the geological history of the area are offered.

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31048. OBRUCHEV, SERGEĬ VLADIMIROVICH, 1891- . O nekotorykh terminakh, odnosiashechikhsia k Tunguskomu basseinu i Srednesibirskomu ploskogoriu. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seria geol. 1952. no. 5, p. 128-31) **Title tr.:** On some terms concerning the Tunguska basin and Central Siberian plateau.

Deals with definition of certain geological and geographic terms used in the study of Central Siberia as: (1) Siberian platform (description and limits); (2) Tunguska series; (3) Permian carbon (obsolete and wrongly used term); (4) Tunguska coal region.

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31049. OBRUCHEV, SERGEĬ VLADIMIROVICH, 1891- . V nevedomykh gorakh Iakutii; otkrytie khebta Cherskogo. Moskva, Gosudarstvennoe izd-vo, 1928. 247 p. illus., maps (1 fold. col.) **Title tr.:** In the unknown mountains of Yakutia; the discovery of the Cherskiy Range.

Popular narrative of the author's expedition in 1926, sponsored by Geological Committee, to the upper basin of the Indigirka to investigate the alleged occurrence of platinum. The expedition left Yakutsk on June 15, crossed the Aldan and traveled to and along the Indigirka and its left tributaries, In'yali (approx. 66°15' N. 143° E.), Myuryulye and Chibagalakh (approx. 66° N. 143° E.) and returned via Oymyakon to Yakutsk on Dec. 24, without having located any workable deposits. The geographical, geological, hydrographic and meteorological notes are supplemented by scattered remarks on populated places, conditions of life of Russian inhabitants, Tungus and Yakuts, and on conditions of travel by horse, reindeer and boat. Oymyakon is described (p. 189-91): its site, inhabitants, dwellings, living conditions, climate and winter temperature which, being lower than in

Verkhoyansk, justifies claim of its being the true Cold Pole. From his own observations and fragmentary data of Cherskil and others, author claims discovery (p. 238-47) of a hitherto unknown range, extending in latitudinal direction in the upper basins of the Indigirka and Kolyma and crossing their course (64°-68° N. 140°-150° E.). It was named on author's suggestion, Cherskiy Range. Fold. col. map, compiled by astronomer of expedition, K. Salishev, 1:4,000,000, indicates the routes of expedition and situation of the range. Previously listed as *Arctic Bibliography* No. 12666.

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OBRUCHEV, SERGEĬ VLADIMIROVICH, 1891-, see also Pavlovskii, E. V., and A. I. Tsvetkov. *Materialy k petrog. trappov. 1934.* No. 31210.

OBRUCHEV, SERGEĬ VLADIMIROVICH, 1891-, see also Pollog, C. H. *Entdeckung Hochgebirges N. Sibirien.* 1928. No. 31410.

OBRUCHEV, SERGEĬ VLADIMIROVICH, 1891-, see also Salishev, K. A., and S. V. Obruchev. *Indigirskaiâ eksped.* 1926, t. 1. 1931. No. 31758.

31050. OBRUCHEV, VLADIMIR AFANAS'EVICH, 1863- . *Puti razvitiia merzlotovedeniia v SSSR.* (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seriiâ geologicheskaiâ, 1945, no. 3, p. 34-44) 40 refs. **Title tr.:** Developmental trends of permafrostology in the U.S.S.R.

"The contributions by the Igarka, Yakutsk, Anadyr' and Vorkuta permafrost stations and results of six permafrost conferences up to 1941 are discussed. Investigations were extended to the study of ice deposits and artesian wells in Yakutsk (200 m. deep), and of mining constructions in Vorkuta. The permafrostology commission and committee was reorganized into the Obruchev Institute of Permafrostology. Solutions of the main problems of permafrost, origin, its degradation, cartography of permafrost regions, determination of permafrost thickness, and systematic analysis of observational data were undertaken by the Moscow laboratory. Processes accompanying freezing and thawing, polygonal structures, and in engineering permafrost are emphasized." -SIPRE. Summary in English. Previously listed as No. 24779.

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31051. OBRUCHEV, VLADIMIR AFANAS'EVICH, 1863- . *Zemlia Sannikova sushchestvovala.* (Priroda, 1946, no. 10, p. 64-65) **Title tr.:** The Land of Sannikov did exist.

Contains a discussion of the hypothetical Sannikov Land, the existence of which has been rejected by many scientists. From his study of the literature, Obruchev came to a conclusion that this island did exist but probably disappeared, as did many other islands in the Laptev and East Siberian Seas. The possibility that Sannikov Land still exists he does not exclude. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

31052. O'BRYAN, DERIC, 1913- . Excavation of a Cape Dorset Eskimo house site, Mill Island, west Hudson Strait. (Canada, National Museum. Bulletin, 1953. No. 128, p. 40-57, 7 plates, sketch map) 7 refs.

Contains description of a site at Morrissey Harbour, north side of Mill Island, about 60 feet above beach level, excavated by the writer July 17-Sept. 1, 1951. The dwelling and middens are described. Approximately 400 complete or fragmentary artifacts were found, making one of the best Cape Dorset Eskimo collections. Some of these are described. A few Thule artifacts were also found. The site was apparently occupied by two families for three or four years.

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O'BRYAN, DERIC, 1913-, see also *American antiquity.* Notes & news: Arctic. 1952. No. 27772.

31053. OBSHCHESTVO VRACHEĬ ENISEĬSKOĬ GUBERNII. *Meditsinskiiâ rasteniia Minusinskoi flory; po gerbariiu g. Mart'ianova.* (Its: Otchet, 1887. god 1, p. 93-107) **Title tr.:** Medicinal plants of the Minusinsk flora; according to Mr. Mart'ianov's herbarium.

Contains a list of 120 medicinal plants with indication of time of blooming and gathering, parts (blossoms, roots, etc.) used for medical purposes, and localities where the plants were collected. Includes some subarctic flora.

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31054. OBSHCHESTVO VRACHEĬ ENISEĬSKOĬ GUBERNII. *Narodnyiâ lekarskvennyiâ rasteniia Minusinskogo kraia; po gerbariiu g. Mart'ianova.* (Its: Otchet, 1887. god 1, p. 81-92) **Title tr.:** Plants used in folk medicine in

Minusinsk province; according to Mr. Mart'ianov's herbarium.

Contains a list of 76 plants (Latin names are given) with indications of how the people use them for healing purposes. Localities where the plants were collected are also listed. Includes some plants of the subarctic zone.

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31055. OCHERKI PO OBSHCHEM VOPROSAM IKHTIOLOGII. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1953. 319 p., illus. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Ikhtologicheskaiâ komissiiâ) **Title tr.:** Essays on the general problems of ichthyology.

Contents include (titles translated): BERG, L. S. On the amphiboreal distribution of marine fauna in the Northern Hemisphere.

BERG, L. S. Bi-polar distribution of organisms and the glacial epoch.

NIKOL'SKIĬ, G. V. On the biological specification of faunistic complexes and the importance of their analysis for zoogeography.

RASS, T. S. The importance of the structure of eggs and larvae for the fish systematics.

BERG, L. S. Summer and winter races of anadromous fishes.

BERG, L. S. On periodicity in the propagation and distribution of fishes.

SVETOVIDOV, A. N. On common and different characteristics of the distribution, ecology and other features of the cod and herring. See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26556.

Each of these papers appears in this Bibliography under its author's name.

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31056. OCHLECKER, F. Die Sudeck-sche Krankheit, insbesondere nach Erfrierungen. (Chirurg, July 15, Aug. 1, 1942. Jahrg. 14, Heft 14, p. 422-28; Heft 15, p. 459-72, 27 fig.) 22 refs. **Title tr.:** Sudeck's disease, especially after frostbite.

Contains, in the first part, description of bone atrophy and involution observed two to three months after frostbite of the second to third degree in the extremities. X-ray photographs, macroscopic and microscopic data are presented. The second part deals with Sudeck's syndrome (a bone atrophy) which is also caused by cold injury. The history of the exploration of this disease, its stages, causes, etc.,

are discussed. Abstracted in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Feb. 1943, v. 3, p. 312.

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O'CONNOR, WILLIAM R. see Theis, Frank V., and others. Anticoagulants acute frostbite. 1951. No. 32432.

31057. ODELL, LESTER DAHLBERG, 1911-, and G. T. ARAGON. Cold pressor test and kidney function. (American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, Nov. 1947. v. 54, no. 5, p. 867-71, 3 fig., table) 12 refs.

Contains a report on 14 pregnant and nonpregnant women, who had one hand immersed in ice water for 6.5 minutes; this usually caused a reduction in: urine collected, the urea clearance rate and the renal excretion rate. The change may be associated with an increase in urine protein excretion. Patients who did not respond to the cold stimulus tended to have a lower urine volume or urea clearance rate initially, and showed a less pronounced increase in blood pressure.

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31058. ODELL, LESTER DAHLBERG, 1911-, and others. Renal response to thermal stimulus. (American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, Nov. 1948. v. 56, no. 5, p. 835-45, 7 fig., tables) 20 refs. **Other authors:** G. T. Aragon, and R. C. Smutter.

Contains a report on 66 women all, except nine, pregnant, who had a hand or foot immersed in a cold bath (1° C.) for 15 minutes; this resulted in a decreased urine flow associated with an increase in its specific gravity and in some cases a change in protein excretion; variations in blood pressure took place but were not correlated, in degree of response, with the protein excretion; maternal pulse and respiratory rates tended to decrease but fetal heart rate did not vary significantly; an antidiuretic hormone is believed to be liberated by the posterior pituitary. The paper was presented before Chicago Gynecological Society. Discussion follows text.

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ODULOK, TEKLI See Spiridonov, Nikolai I.

OERTING, HARRY, see Briggs, J. F., and H. Oerting. Prognostic value cold test pregnancy. 1937. No. 28299.

OERTING, HARRY, see also Briggs, J. F., and H. Oerting. Vasomotor response to cold. 1933. No. 28300.

31059. ØSTBY, JAN, 1902- . Roald Amundsen, sa vie et ses expéditions; adapté du norvégien par Céline van der Pelen et Jean Murray. Illustrations de Reschofsky. [Paris] Hachette [1952] 253 p. illus. **Title tr.:** Roald Amundsen, his life and expeditions; adapted from the Norwegian by Celine van der Pelen and Jean Murray. Illustrations by Reschofsky.

Contains a popular account of Amundsen's youth and education; his first voyage to the Arctic on the *Belgica* in 1897, his navigation of the Northwest Passage on the *Gjøa*, 1903; the voyage on the *Fram* to the Antarctic, 1910, and discovery of the South Pole in 1911; voyage along the Northeast Passage on the *Maud* 1918-21. Amundsen's flight on the dirigible *Norge* from Norway, over the Pole and to Alaska 1926; his death on the search for Nobile in 1928.

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31060. OETTEKING, BRUNO, 1871- . Ein Beitrag zur Kraniologie der Eskimo. (Dresden. Museum für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde. Abhandlungen und Berichte, 1908. Bd. 12, no. 3, p. 1-54, text tables, 12 graphs and curves, plate) about 120 refs. **Title tr.:** A contribution to the craniology of the Eskimos.

Contains results of an investigation of 14 Eskimo skulls preserved at the Museum of Dresden. Eleven skulls originated from the Ungava Bay district in Labrador (collected by B. A. Hantzsch in 1906), two were from North Greenland, and one, a prehistoric skull, was found in the Aleutian Islands. The skull capacity, indexes, angles and curves, also the form of face, nose and jaw are presented. The Eskimo skulls are compared with those of Kalmucks. The Eskimo skull, concludes the author, is a modified Mongolian; the specific Mongoloid traits are clearly and sometimes strongly evident, some primitive traits (especially those of the lower jaw) indicate a low degree of racial development. Several theories on the origin of Eskimos are discussed in the introduction.

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31061. OETTEKING, BRUNO, 1871- . Craniology of the Northwest Coast of North America. (International Con-

gress of Americanists. 22nd, Rome, 1926. Atti, pub. 1928. v. 421-25, table)

Contains preliminary report on investigation of the skulls secured by the Jesup North Pacific Expedition of 1897-1902. The non-deformed and deformed skulls are treated separately. Actual and percental frequencies are shown (table). Includes skulls of Chukcheis, western Eskimos and Haida Indians. The findings support the hypothesis of an early Asiatic immigration. For full report see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 12739.

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31062. OFEIGSSON, OFEIGUR J., and P. McKEEFER. Small country makes great strides in health and hospital care. (Modern hospital, Feb. 1944. v. 62, p. 46-49, illus.)

Contains an account of public health system, medical education, and hospital service in Iceland. Information includes: number of hospitals and beds; organization of medical service; salaries; the problem of tuberculosis; sanitation, therapy, case finding, equipment, etc. The National Hospital; the Iceland State School of Nursing and its activities; general outlook.

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31063. OGATA, K., and others. Influence of a large amount of sodium chloride ingestion on the basal metabolism and on resistance to cold and frost-bite. (Japanese journal of physiology, July 1952. v. 2, no. 4, p. 303-309, illus., table) 6 refs. *Other authors:* N. Nasu, K. Harada, and M. Kamota.

Daily intake of 50-60 g. of sodium chloride caused, after several days, a rise in basal metabolism, good appetite and energetic feeling; during this period the rise in oxygen consumption and drop of surface temperatures upon exposure to cold are less pronounced and the subjects complain less of cold. When increased salt intake is continued beyond this favorable stage, the known adverse symptoms caused by excessive salt intake become manifest. Problems of salt storage and elimination, and the effect of season are also discussed.

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31064. OGATA, K., and others. Influence of the exposure to cold and the inhalation of cold air on the regulation of human body temperature. (Japanese journal of medical sciences. pt. 3, Biophysics, 1941. v. 7, p. 45*-46*)

Other authors: M. Takeuti, M. Masaki, and T. Kiyonaga.

Contains abstract of a paper read before the 19th annual meeting of the Japanese Physiological Society (Apr. 1940) dealing with oxygen consumption and its relation to rectal temperature in subjects exposed to air of -2° to -20° C; after being brought back into a warm room; after consecutive repetitions of cold-warm change; when inhaling cold air while the body was kept warm, etc.

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31065. OGATA, K., and others. Studies of the influence of the exposure to cold upon the regulation of human temperature, with some remarks on the build and native place. (Japanese journal of medical sciences. pt. 3, Biophysics, 1943. v. 8, p. 5*) Other authors: M. Takeuti, S. Masaki, and H. Matumoto.

Contains a summary of experiments made on nine medical students leading a similar life in a common dormitory. When exposed to a cold environment, individual variations of oxygen consumption and of the type of skin temperature could not be ascribed to build or place of origin. However, seven of "portly build" kept their rectal temperatures during cold exposure higher, and had generally lower skin temperatures than the two subjects of "slender" type.

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OGATA, K., see also Shoji, R., and others. On adaptation human body cold. 1940. No. 31978.

OGATA, K., see also Shoji, R., and K. Ogata. On change rectal temp. of man exposed to extreme cold. 1940. No. 31979.

31066. OGIEVSKĬ, ANATOLIĬ VLADIMIROVICH. Gidrologiia sushii. Obshchafa i inzhenernaia. Tret'e izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'skhoz. literature, 1952. 515 p. tables, diags. **Title tr.:** Hydrology of the continents. General and engineering hydrology.

Comprehensive study of the surface waters (rivers, lakes, swamps, etc.) of the earth. In addition to scattered references to arctic conditions or areas, the following sections deal specifically with them: Section 10 (p. 84-93) ice phenomena: thermal regime of rivers; the process of ice formation; anchor ice; surface ice; ice jams; combatting ice. Sec. 15 (p. 147-50) thermal processes in reservoirs with little water turnover:

heating and cooling processes; freezing of water. Sec. 18 (p. 161-69) temperature, pressure, wind including heat exchange; air circulation; freezing of the ground. Sec. 20 (p. 185-202) precipitates including snow, its spatial and seasonal distribution in the U.S.S.R.; measurement of snow. Sec. 36 (p. 318-39) maximum discharge from meltwater dealing with methods of measurement and formulas.

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31067. OGLOBLIN, DMITRIĬ ALEKSEEVICH, 1893-1942. Nasekomye zhestkokrylye, t. 26, vyp. 1. Listoedy, Galerucinae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1936. xiv, 457 p., illus. (146 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 26, vyp. 1. (Nor. ser. no. 8)) **Title tr.:** Beetles (Coleoptera). Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae.

Contains a systematic index to leaf beetles of the subfam. Galerucinae (fam. Chrysomelidae), followed by an introduction (p. 1-14) giving characteristics of the subfamily, phylogeny, geographic distribution, ecology and economic importance (injurious to cultivated plants). In the special part (p. 15-365), are tables for the determination of genera and species; descriptions of 247 species, 32 are new), with references, critical notes and data on geographic distribution, biology and ecology. Some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries are dealt with. Index of the insects (scientific names) is appended. Summary in French (p. 367-447).

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31068. OGNEV, SERGEĬ IVANOVICH, 1886-1951. Contribution to the taxonomy of *Microtus ratticeps* Keyserl. et Blas. (Akademiiā nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1944, nov. seriia, v. 44, no. 4, p. 165-68)

Contains a study of the geographic variations of a vole, *Microtus ratticeps*, with a list of 11 subspecies (two are described as new). Includes a diagnosis of *M. ratticeps petshorae* n. subsp. native to the Cheshkaya Bay region and Kanin Peninsula, together with the taxonomic notes and data on geographic distribution of five other subspecies (*ratticeps*, *havlori*, *koreni*, *shantaricus* and *kamtschaticus*) which are distributed in all the northern regions of the U.S.S.R. from Kola Peninsula to the Bering Strait and Kamchatka Peninsula.

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31069. OGNEV, SERGEĬ IVANOVICH, 1886-1951. Materialy po sistematike palearkticheskikh susl'kov. (In: Pamfati M. A. Menzbira, 1937, p. 317-37) **Title tr.:** Materials on the systematics of palaearctic susliks.

Contains descriptions of four subspecies (two are new) of the yellow ground squirrel (suslik or spermophile), *Citellus fulvus*, and nine subspecies (three described as new) of the long-tailed suslik, *C. (Urocitellus) eversmanni*, including *C. e. jaculensis* (Vilyuyisk, Yakutia), *C. e. buztoni* (Kolyma-Anadyr' region), *C. e. denjnegeri* (Kamchatka Peninsula) and *C. e. janensis* n. subsp. (Yana River region and Verkhoyansk Mts.). Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

31070. OGORODNIKOV, EVLAMPĬ KIRILLOVICH, 1816-1884. Murmanskiĭ i Terskiĭ berega po "Knigĕ bol'shogo chertezha". (Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Otdelenie ĕtnografii. Zapiski, 1869, t. 2, p. 583-675, fold. map) **Title tr.:** The Murmansk and Tersk coast according to "The book of the big chart".

Murmanskiy bereg is the coast of Kola Peninsula from the western frontier to Mys Svyatoy Nos; Terskiy bereg, the coast from there to Kandalakshskiy Zaliv. "The book of the big chart" is the index to the Russian map (now lost) compiled in 1627 in the form of itineraries from Moscow to and in various parts of the Moscovite state. The historical background to the part of this book referring to the coasts of the Kola Peninsula is outlined here; names of rivers, lakes, islands and inhabited places are analyzed, compared with names on old foreign maps (e. g. the map of Jan Huyen) and in historical records, and identified with the 19th century names. Numerous notes are included on Lapps of the Kola Peninsula and in Lapland: exact living places in the 17th century and their changes (p. 608-611), etc. Appended (p. 666-75) is a geographic and ethnographic index and fold. map (at end of vol.). **Copy seen:** DLC.

31071. OGRYZKO, I. I. Otkrytie Kuril'skikh ostrovov. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953, no. 157, Seriya fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, *Ŗyzi i istoriia narodnostei Krainego Severa SSSR*, p. 167-207, fold. map) **Title tr.:** Discovery of the Kuril Islands.

Description and exoneration of the activities of a Russian traveler and

adventurer, the monk Ivan Petrovich Kozyrevskii (monastic name: Ignatii). Born in 1680, he headed an expedition in 1713 to Kuril Islands and began their systematic exploration and description. His voyages on the Sea of Otkhotsk, his travels in Kamchatka, and his trip on his little vessel the *Evers* to the mouth of Lena in 1728-29 (p. 195-96) are mentioned, as are the journeys of other explorers (Fedot Alekseev, Vladimir Atlasov). The map compiled by Kozyrevskii (reproduced here) includes the southern part of Kamchatka. Numerous sources including unpublished materials are cited in footnotes. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31072. OHLMARKS, ÅKE, 1911- . Arktischer Schamanismus und altnordischer seidr. (Archiv für Religionswissenschaft, 1939. Bd. 36, p. 171-80) **Title tr.:** Arctic shamanism and the Old Nordic seidr.

Contains author's theory that the real shamanism is to be found in the arctic region only, and is caused by the environment and "arctic hysteria". In the sub-arctic regions no real shamanism is possible; therefore, he rejects the work by D. Strömbäck (1935) who tried to interpret the old Norse seidr-divination as a form of shamanism. Ohlmarks gives also a critical consideration to theories on the origin of shamanism by a number of other authors. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31073. OHLMARKS, ÅKE, 1911- . Arktischer Schamanismus und altnordischer seidr. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 365-66) **Title tr.:** Arctic shamanism and the old Norse seidr.

Contains summary of the author's views on the problem of shamanism: it is a kind of nervous disease akin to "arctic hysteria", and typical or "inspired" shamanism is found only among the arctic peoples. The seidr among the ancient Norsemen was merely a kind of divination having nothing to do with genuine shamanism. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31074. OHLMARKS, ÅKE, 1911- . Studien zum Problem des Schamanismus. Lund, C. W. K. Gleerup, 1939. xvi, 395 p., 3 maps (270 refs.) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the problem of shamanism.

Contains a study on the origin and forms of shamanism based on the literature. The so-called "arctic hysteria" is

considered by the author as its original source, and its original homeland the arctic region. It has more or less degenerated among the sub-arctic peoples to merely "little-shamanizing", only partly ecstatic. The most important element in the ideology of genuine shamanism is the shaman's spirit-assistants; the male shaman is predominant among the arctic peoples, and the female more important further south. *Maps* show (1) climatic zones and food production in the Arctic; (2) shamanistic peoples of Eurasia (including Lapps, Samoyeds, Zyryans, Voguls, Ostyaks, Yeniseans, Ostyak-Samoyeds, Dolgans, Yukaghirs, Chukchis, Koryaks, Asiatic Eskimos, and the northerly-living Tungus and Yakuts); and (3) shamanistic peoples of North America. The area of arctic and sub-arctic forms is indicated on maps 2-3. Summary in English, p. 351-56.

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OHLMARKS, ÅKE, 1911-, see also Eliade, M. *Problème du chamanisme*. 1946. No. 28890.

31075. OKA, MASAO, 1898-. Das Problem der Kultur der Nord-Chishima (Kurilen). (*In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques*. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. *Compte rendu*, 1939. p. 300-301) **Title tr.:** The cultural problem of the North-Chishima (Kuriles).

Contains résumé of report on archeological excavations made by the author and other Japanese scholars on the Kurile Islands in 1938. The excavated skeletons show Eskimoid traits, and the former inhabitants of the sites explored must have had some close relations with the northern peoples and their cultures. Dr. de Laguna remarked, following this paper: "I was particularly struck by the similarities between . . . specimens from the Shumushu Islands and those of the Eskimo and Aleut of southwestern Alaska."

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31076. OKHOTIN, V. V., and G. P. MAZUROV. Pokrovnnye otlozheniia na morenakh Evropeiskoi chasti Sovetskogo Soюза. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Apr. 1951. t. 6, no. 4, p. 46-57, tables) 18 refs. **Title tr.:** Cover deposits on moraines of the European part of the Soviet Union.

The geological and morphological features of these deposits are described, and their granulometric, physico-mechan-

ical, mineralogical and physico-chemical properties given in detail. They cover glacial moraines throughout the European part of the U.S.S.R. including its northern area (Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra, Vorkuta district). Various hypotheses on their origin: fluvial-glacial, alluvial-diluvial, glacial (mud and dust of ice of former glaciers), or aeolian (dust brought by wind), are discussed and dismissed. Their genesis is explained, according to the author, by weathering of local rocks under the influence of alternate freezing and thawing, together with wind action, biological factors and solifluction processes, all of them active to the present time in northern areas.

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31077. OKHOTNICH'I PROSTORY: sbornik ocherkov ob okhote i nabludeniiakh na okhote. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1950. 228 p. illus., plates (illus.) **Title tr.:** Wide hunting spaces; collection of sketches on hunting and hunters' observation.

Contains 26 popular essays on wildlife of which the following appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names (titles translated):

SMIRNOV, N. A. A hunter's travels. I. Beyond the Arctic Circle, p. 9-12.

VOLKOV, M. Geese and swans in the Kamehatka North, p. 46-51.

SOKOLOV-MIKITOV, I. On the birthplace of birds, p. 52-58.

MUKHOPERETS, I. M. Beyond the Arctic Circle, p. 59-72.

SOKOLOV-MIKITOV, I. On white bears, p. 104-110. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31078. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Arkheologicheskie issledovaniia 1940-1943 gg. v doline reki Leny i drevniia istoriia plemen. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1946. vyp. 13, p. 99-107, 5 illus.) **Title tr.:** The archeological investigations of 1940-43 in the Lena River valley and the ancient history of the northern peoples.

Contains a summarized (and rather confused) description of four years' work of the Lena historico-archeological expedition in 1940-43; investigations were made for about 4000 km. along the Lena River. Numerous excavations were made and sites discovered belonging to the paleolithic, neolithic, bronze, and to different periods of the iron eras; prehistoric rock paintings (of elks and horses) and Turcic rune-like writings about 1000 years

old were found. In 1942-43 the lower Lena was explored from Yakutsk to the sea, excavations were made at 80 sites and many entirely new data collected for a fuller and deeper knowledge of the character of ancient culture in northern Yakutia, e. g. the writing-like pictures (ideograms) of Yukaghirs were discovered. Interesting excavations were made in 1942-43 on the River Bugachan and small lakes Uolba and Kylarsa near Zhigansk (67° N. 123° W.): burial places from the late neolithic and bronze ages were found and numerous artifacts unearthed. The most northerly paleolithic sites yet discovered in Siberia were those excavated at Nyuya and Dubrovino villages. The work of this expedition shows that the Yakuts are not recent immigrants in present-day Yakutia, but have dwelt on the banks of Lena for about 1000 years. *Copy seen: DLC.*

31079. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Arkheologiya i osnovnye voprosy drevnei istorii Yakutii. V svyazi s itogami rabot Lenskoĭ arkheologicheskoi ekspeditsii Instituta Iazyka i kul'tury pri SNK IASSR i IIMK AN SSSR v 1940 g. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniya, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 63-79, 3 fig.) *Title tr.:* Archeology and the principal questions of Yakutia's ancient history. In connection with results of the work of the Lena Archeological Expedition . . . in 1940.

Contains a review of archeological excavations in Yakutia, especially those made in 1940 in the Lena valley between Olekminsk and Yakutsk by the Lena Archeological Expedition, organized by the Institute of Language and Culture of the Yakut A.S.S.R. and the Institute of History of Material Culture at the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. The author was the leader of the expedition of which three other members are named. Two neolithic sites of a rather late date were excavated. Objects of stone and bone were found, also potsherds and bones of wild animals. The ceramics show close affinities with those found at Lake Baykal. On the other hand, cultural relations with the Amur region are also apparent. Tribes inhabiting the region from Olekminsk to Yakutsk, a few thousand years ago, lived the life of the Siberian forest hunters of the Baykal cultural type, and also practiced fishing and possibly agriculture (with cattle and

reindeer breeding) of the southern (Amurian) type. Together with the stone implements, objects of bronze were found, also stone forms for casting bronze artifacts. Drawings on rocks in the valley of the Lena and Olekma were investigated in which men, elks, a cave dwelling and a tent of birch bark are depicted (p. 77). The investigation of stone and bronze implements and the rock drawings as well, show that in prehistoric times Yakutia was inhabited also by Tungus, Yeniseians and some Paleo-Siberian groups. Among the Yakuts, bronze kettles of Seythian type have survived which had wide dissemination in the taiga about 1000 B. C.; they were used for religious performances and are also pictured on rock paintings. The Yakutian woman's ornaments and necklaces have preserved forms of the Seytho-Sarmatian type. *Copy seen: DLC.*

31080. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Drevnie kul'tury severovostoka Azii po dannym arkheologicheskikh issledovaniĭ 1946 g. v Kolym'skom krae. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii. Vestnik drevnei istorii, 1947, no. 1, p. 176-82, 6 illus.) *Title tr.:* The old culture of northeastern Asia from data of the archeological investigations of 1946 in the Kolym'sk district.

Results of the Northeastern Expedition of the Institute of Ethnography and Institute of History of Material Culture in the Kolyma valley. The work was started in the south, at Magadan and four other places between approximately 58°-60° N., 150°-153° E.: on Zav'yalova or Ol'skiy Island, Mys Alevina, Koni Peninsula, and in Atargan near Ola. Semi-subterranean dwellings of the Koryak type and refuse mounds with sea mammal bones were excavated, and numerous bone and stone artifacts of the Amurian type found. The sites had been inhabited by the stone-age sea-hunters, and the region may be considered as a cultural route from Yakutia to Sakhalin, Kuril and Aleutian Islands, and also to the Chukotsk Peninsula. Thence the expedition moved to the lower Kolyma and explored three stone age sites on the Labuya River, at Pomazkino, Nizhniye Kresty, and Petushki. Obsidian knife-like flakes, scrapers, burins, and some potsherds were found. From further investigations on Mys Baranov, finds of harpoon heads of Birnirk and Thule types, bone carvings of polar bear and

seals, etc. are described and illustrated. Classified as belonging to the Eskimo culture, they are typical of the "first Bering Sea style", similar to objects previously found on the Chukotsk Peninsula near Bering Strait, and in Alaska.

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31081. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Drevnie kul'turnye svyazi mezhdu arkticheskimi plemenami Azii i Evropy; po materialam pamiatnikov bronzovogo veka. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953. no. 157, Seriya fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, *Yazyk i istoriia narodnostei Krajnego Severa SSSR*, p. 151-66) 20 refs. *Title tr.:* The ancient cultural relations between the arctic tribes of Asia and Europe; based on relics of the bronze age.

Contains evaluation of the latest archeological investigations in the North. The bronze age burial places discovered by A. B. Schmidt on Oleniy Ostrov in Kola Inlet, and the early iron age sites on Kjelmo Island in Varanger Fjord, are compared with finds made at Pokrovsk on the middle Lena. The forms of burial and objects found in these two places far distant from each other, are compared and many affinities stated. The northern Scandinavian rock engravings and rock paintings are compared with those found in Yakutia, in the Siberian forests and near the Ural Mts. The wide dissemination of arrow-like stone axes is traced. Lapp skulls, art and folklore are compared with those of northern Yakutia. The Lapps, concludes the author, have had some very old connections with the ancient tribes and the arctic and subarctic cultures of northern Asia. It is obvious to him that a process of resettlement from the East to the West was in progress for many thousands of years; also that an exchange of cultural goods between the arctic and subarctic tribes of Asia and the more southern regions of woodland, taiga, and tundra can be traced.

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31082. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Drevnie poseleniia v doline r. Khatangi. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1947. vyp. 18, p. 38-45, 2 fig.) *Title tr.:* The ancient settlements in the Khatanga River valley.

Contains description of archeological excavations made in 1945 in the village of Khatanga and vicinity (about 72° N.

103° E.), the most northerly neolithic sites yet discovered in the U.S.S.R. The objects found (stone scrapers, arrow heads and knives, potsherds with basket-weave ornament) show great similarity to neolithic artifacts from Yakutia (on the middle and lower Lena), especially to the ceramics excavated in 1945 on the River Kullaty (40 km. above Yakutsk). The larger stone tools and pots were certainly not fabricated in the Khatanga region but brought from the south. The use of quartzite (along with chalcedony) for stone tools, well-preserved bones and the presence of some copper plaques indicate that the ancient inhabitants of the Khatanga lived in the latest stage of the neolithic era, or rather at the beginning of the early iron age. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31083. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Kamennye orudiia s ostrova Faddeia; "arkticheskiĭ paleolit" u beregov Taymyra. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1951. vyp. 39, p. 76-80, 2 illus., sketch map) *Title tr.:* Stone implements from the Faddeya Islands; the "arctic paleolithic" on the Taymyr coast.

Contains description of four stone artifacts, shaped by human hand, found on the northern Faddeya Island in 1945. A piece of mammoth tooth was also found. Similar stone artifacts, attributed to the "arctic paleolithic", have been found in the far North of Norwegian Lapland. It appears, the author concludes, that in the postglacial period the climate in these northern regions was much warmer, and that the tundra hunters nomadized freely between Lapland and the Taymyr Peninsula.

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31084. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Kolymskaa ekspeditsiia; teziy doklada. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1947. vyp. 21, p. 76) *Title tr.:* The Kolyma expedition; précis of a report.

Contains summary statement of the work of the Kolyma expedition of 1945. (1) Itinerary: after excavation of a neolithic settlement on the River Kullaty near Yakutsk, the party flew via Belyakh to Magadan; in the vicinity of Magadan (on Ol'sk Island, Cape Alevina and Cape Atargane), ancient Koryak settlements were investigated. From Magadan the party went to Srednikan

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and thence to the mouth of the Kolyma River. From the port Ambarchik trips were made to Cape Bol'shoy Baranov (69°47' N. 164°24' E.) and to the River Medvezh'ya, 7 km. from Ambarchik. (2) On the Kullaty River, two types of earth houses were excavated: cave dwellings and storage pits; also a burial place from the early bronze age in which human bones and other objects were found. (3) Investigations of ancient settlements in the Magadan region reveal old Koryak cultural remains of different periods which throw light on the growth of this culture through the ages. (4) The neolithic sites and workplaces excavated in the Kolyma valley indicate that the colonizers of this region came from the south, viz. the lower Lena. (5) Investigations of old seashore settlements in the region of Cape Baranov show that there had developed in the last two thousand years, a peculiar variant (in three stages) of the old Eskimo sea-hunting culture: (a) simultaneous Old Bering Sea culture, (b) the Birnirk-Thule culture, and (c) the "Shelagi" culture of the 17th-18th centuries. *Copy seen: DLC.*

31085. OKLADNIKOV ALEKSEY PAVLOVICH. Lenskie drevnosti, vyp. 3. Otechet ob arkhologicheskikh issledovaniyakh v rafone s. Pokrovskogo i g. Ākutska v 1940-1946 gg. Moskva-Leningrad, 1950. 195 p. 36 illus., 3 tables, 41 plates. (Akademiã nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Institut űazyka, literatury, istorii i iskusstv Ākutskogo filiala AN SSSR. Materialy po drevnei istorii Ākutii) *Title tr.:* The Lena antiquities, part 3. Report on archeological investigations in the region of Pokrovskoye village and the city of Yakutsk in 1940-1946.

Contains report on the discovery and investigation of several neolithic sites in the central part of the Yakut A.S.S.R., made in 1940-46 under leadership of the author. Numerous artifacts of bone and stone, and ornamented potsherds were found. The most interesting neolithic settlement was found at the mouth of the Kullaty River, 35 km. south of Yakutsk, where a burial place of the early bronze age was also discovered. The site was systematically explored, the finds are described and archeologically evaluated (p. 21-84, plates 3-38). Four cultural layers were excavated: from 0 to 15 cm., 15 to 35-cm., 35 to 75 cm., and 75 to 150 cm. Objects belonging to the stone

and bronze ages, including pottery, were found in the first two layers (from the surface); the early iron age is obvious in the second layer; the third layer shows already a fully developed neolithic; the fourth layer contains nothing but animal bones. These finds show that the region of Yakutsk was inhabited in the period of the Siberian neolithic, about 4,000 B. C. Burins, lammelar flakes and cores, scrapers, side and end blades, found in the first and second cultural layers of the Kullaty site, resemble those found at the earliest Alaskan sites. The bronze age burial place at Kullaty is similar to that found on the Bugachan River near Zhigansk (dated about 1,700-1,300 B. C.).

Appendix contains four reports on other materials collected, each of which appears in this Bibliography under its author's name (title tr.):

GRIGOR'EV, N. F. Geological sketch of the Kullaty site. p. 163-77.

GARUTT, V. E. Fauna of the neolithic site of Kullaty. p. 176-85.

GUREEV, A. A. Birds from the neolithic site of Kullaty. p. 186-88.

ĀKIMOV, V. P. Skull of a bronze age man in Yakutia. p. 189-98.

Part 1 of this work is No. 24814; pt. 2, pub. Yakutsk 1946, has not been located yet. *Copy seen: DLC.*

31086. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEY PAVLOVICH. Neoliticheskie pamãtniki kak istochniki po ètnogonii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. (Akademiã nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniã, 1941, vyp. 9, p. 5-14, map) *Title tr.:* Neolithic monuments as sources for ethnic origins in Siberia and the Far East.

Contains a review of archeological and anthropological work on the origin of the northern Siberian peoples: Eskimos Paleo-Siberians, Ugrians, and Tungus. Theories of Castrén, Schrenk, Ogorodnikov, Debets and others are considered, and the new archeological material is evaluated. Nine different neolithic cultures of Siberia are shown on a map (p. 7): those of Baykal, Amur, southern Kamchatka, northern Kamchatka, eastern Arctic, western Arctic, Ob', Kama, and the culture of hole-comb ceramics. According to Ogorodnikov, the northern part of Europe and Asia, at the end of the glaciation, was inhabited by a long-headed race of hunters and fishers who stayed there to the very end of the neolithic period. In a quite early period,

however, another, brachycephalic race invaded from Inner Asia. The invaders in possession of a higher culture, were familiar with farming (used the plow) and cattle breeding; they used metals (copper, bronze and gold) and understood how to get them. The new race partly annihilated and partly assimilated the long-headed race of inferior culture and thus the hunting and fishing culture of the stone age was brought to an end. The author gives much attention to the Tungus, their clothing and ornaments, their breastplates especially are investigated, and conclusions drawn, from excavated graves, on their religious beliefs. The problem is raised: who were these people of brachycephalic race who replaced the northern stone age people: the Tungus, or bearers of the so-called "afanas'evskaya" culture?

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31087. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. O pervonachal'nom zaselenii chelovekom vnutrennei chasti Chukotskogo poluostrova. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obschestvo. Izvestiia, 1953. t. 85, vyp. 4, p. 405-412, illus., text map) 17 refs. *Title tr.:* On the original settlement by man in the interior of the Chukotsk Peninsula.

Contains an account of the recent stone age finds in central Chukotka, and their evaluation. Some paleolithic artifacts discovered by the geologist N. N. Levoshin on the Yakitikiveem River (a small left tributary of the Amguema) in 1947, were the first. They belong to a continental pre-Eskimo culture of nomads living by caribou-hunting and fishing, who made knife-like prism-shaped flakes and stone arrow points sharpened on both sides. Man-made piles of wild reindeer bones together with some darkened potsherds, two obsidian burins, a typical scraper, etc., were found in 1952 by N. A. Grave, also a geologist, on the shores of Lake Chirovoye near the source of the Belaya River (? incorrectly marked on sketch map). These objects are typical of neolithic and early bronze age culture in Yakutia and the Kolyma region. The artifacts and potsherds from Chirovoye are described with illus. and dated about 1500 B. C. The difference of the Chirovoye ceramics from the well-known Eskimo vessels, and affinities with those from subarctic Yakutia and the Kolyma region are stressed. The stone artifacts from Yakitikiveem are older and of different

material than those of Chirovoye, and ceramics are lacking. Thus the middle of the Chukotsk Peninsula was inhabited by a continental people from the south, maybe Yukaghirs or Chukchis. The stone age culture from the Chukotsk interior shows affinities with "microlithic" finds in continental Alaska, and indicates relations between the two continents in the pre-Eskimo period.

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31088. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Ocherki po istorii Äkutii ot paleolita do prisoeдинeniia k Russkomu gosudarstvu. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1949. vyp. 29, p. 116-18, fold. plate) *Title tr.:* Sketches of Yakutia's history from the paleolithic until incorporation into the Russian state.

Summary of Ph.D. thesis, based on literature and on the author's numerous archeological field trips between 1924 and 1946, in the Lena valley, also Kolyma, Khatanga, Angara, and Selenga River regions. The prehistory of Yakutia is divided into seven periods: the early and late paleolithic, neolithic, early and developed bronze, early iron and the old Yakut culture. Each period is characterized by its typical cultural manifestations (see plate), and a dating is attempted for several of the periods. The coming of the Yakuts from the south in the 15th-16th centuries, their origin, migration, acclimatization in the new country, was and epics are treated.

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31089. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Osnovnye vekhi drevnei istorii Äkutii. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, 1949. god 4, no. 7, p. 76-92, 8 illus.) *Title tr.:* Basic ages of the ancient history of Yakutia.

Contains a sketch of life in prehistoric Yakutia. The movement of the Yakuts northward from the Pribaykal'ye region as far as Zhigansk and beyond, their material culture, based on recent archeological excavations on the Lena and Kullaty Rivers and other places are reviewed. The paleolithic and neolithic tools and implements, rock paintings, weapons of bronze and iron, and the old forms of dwellings are investigated. The heroic deeds of the Yakut leader Tygyn, his struggle with Russians, and his death (around 1640) are described according to folk traditions.

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31090. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Proiskhozhdenie iakutskoi narodnosti. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2nd, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 365-71) **Title tr.:** The origin of the Yakut nation.

Contains discussion on the southern origin of the Yakut people, based on names for certain animals, plants, landscape features, tents, etc., which testify that formerly the Yakuts were familiar with the steppe and with natural life similar to that of Kazakhstan and Kirgizia. On the other hand, several words for northern phenomena (e. g. reindeer moss, cedar bushes, peat, etc.) were borrowed from the Tungus, because Yakut words were non-existent. Pictorial art, rune-like inscriptions and folklore of the Yakuts is investigated also to show traits of southern origin, as do their legends in recounting how the Yakuts fled from Kachuga to the lower Lena.

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31091. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Raskopki na Severe. (In: Po sledam drevnikh kul'tur. Moskva, 1951. p. 13-45, 10 illus., col. plate) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** Excavations in the North.

Contains popular account of archaeological investigations made in northern Eurasia, especially Yakutia, in recent years. The superiority of Soviet research to that of the "capitalist West" is stressed. The culture of arctic peoples, according to the author, has had the same stages of evolutionary development (from paleolithic to neolithic, then to bronze and iron ages) as that of peoples elsewhere; it was not "petrified" at the stage of bone and stone culture as "capitalist" scholars supposedly want to prove. Evidence of a bronze age in the Arctic is claimed in an ancient site on the lower Lena near Siktyakh viz., a 3,000-year-old smithy found in the permafrost, which shows that copper and bronze were melted there and clay molds used for casting metal artifacts. The discovery, in 1936, of a paleolithic site at Mal'ta and Buret' near Irkutsk disclosed a culture very similar to that of present-day Asiatic Eskimos and Chukchis. From other sites cited, the author concludes that about 2,000-3,000 B. C., a neolithic people, descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Yakutia, pushed further north reaching the Arctic Ocean and the Kolyma River. The bone engravings of

the Bering Sea culture are discussed and rock paintings at the Shishkino River on the Lena, investigated by the author in 1941, are described. In the neolithic period, the European North was greatly influenced from the east, but the reverse was not true. The introduction on Russian pioneer work, and the last chapter on the contribution of the northern peoples to the world's culture are laudatory in style and interspersed with numerous quotations from works of I. V. Stalin and other Marxian authorities.

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31092. OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH. Unikal'noe kamennoe teslo s reki Kolymy. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1947. vyp. 15, p. 137-38, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:** A unique stone adze from the Kolyma River.

Contains detailed description of a neolithic find, a large polished adze (22 cm. long and 5.7 cm. wide), made from heavy black crystal rock and roughly representing head contours of an elk. The object was found in 1940 on the bank of the Kolyma River at Nizhne Kolymsk and now is preserved at the Yakutian Museum. Description is given of the technique by which the tool was probably made and parallels indicated of bear- or elk-head shaped axes, hammers and pestles from western Siberia, the Baltic region, northern Russia and other areas. The Kolyma adze remains closer to east European types; similar objects not having been found as yet in northeastern Siberia.

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OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH, see also Krivoshein, V. U drevnikh nymylanov. 1950. No. 30222.

OKLADNIKOV, ALEKSEĬ PAVLOVICH, see also Stepanov, N. N. Trudy I. V. Stalina. 1953. No. 32264.

31093. OKUDA, A. Experiment on freezing; the first report. (Japanese journal of medical sciences. pt. 3. Biophysics, 1943. v. 8, p. 150*-51*)

Contains a summary on plethysmographic and temperature observations, also such on capillaries of a finger exposed to -1° to -2° C. Four periods of reaction were discerned their length varying "remarkably" in different individuals.

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31094. OLEN'I PASTBISHCHA SEV-ERNOGO KRAIA. Issledovanie tundry kak pastbishcha; sbornik statei. [By] V. N. Andreev, A. A. Dedov, F. V. Sambuk. Arkhangel'sk, Izd. Sevkraingo-storga, 1931. 167 p., illus., maps 1-3. **Title tr.:** Reindeer pastures of the Northern Region, an investigation of tundra as pastures; a collection of articles.

Contents tr.: ANDREEV, V. N. Tundra vegetation of the northern Kanin Peninsula, p. 5-85.

DEDOV, A. A. Reindeer pastures, p. 86-135.

SAMBUK, F. V. Geobotanical characteristics of winter reindeer pastures at the mouth of Pechora River, p. 136-67.

Each of these papers appears in the Bibliography under the author's name. **Copy seen:** Microfilm in CaMAI and DLC, from Dr. Eric Hultén's copy.

31095. OLIVER, VINCENT J. Ice fog in interior Alaska. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference, 1950. Proceedings, pub. 1951, p. 76)

"Ice fog in interior Alaska forms in and around urban centers, elsewhere unrestricted visibility prevails. It is infrequent with temperatures warmer than -30°F ; with colder temperature its frequency increases, reaching nearly 100 percent (in towns) at temperatures colder than -50°F ."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, July 1953. v. 4, no. 7, p. 804. **Copy seen:** DWB.

31096. OLIVIER, GEORGES. Notes du Spitzberg. (Oiseau et la revue française d'ornithologie, 1933. Nouv. sér., v. 3, no. 1, p. 59-68, illus., 3 plates) **Title tr.:** Notes on Spitsbergen.

Contains a list of 20 birds observed by the author during his one-week stay on the northeastern coast of Vestsptsbergen ($79^{\circ}59'\text{N}$.) in August, 1932 (?), with notes on abundance, habitat and mode of life. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31097. OLSON, RICHARD. Arctic summer. (Americas, Apr. 1951. v. 3, no. 4, p. 16-20, 56 illus.)

Contains a popular sketch of the Alaskan tundra, dealing with climate and plant life, animals (lemming, caribou, wolf) some birds, mosquitoes. The Brooks Mts. and the Colville River, preglacial climate and life of the tundra, the Eskimos, especially those of the Anak-

tuvuk Pass in the Brooks Mts., their dwellings, life, etc., are sketched.

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31098. OLSON, RONALD LEROY, 1895- . Adze, canoe, and house types of the Northwest Coast. (Washington. University. Publications in anthropology, Nov. 1927. v. 2, no. 1, p. 1-38, illus., 3 maps on plates) 100 refs.

Contains an essay on three typical traits of material culture, tracing areas of their distribution in a restricted region between the Straits of Juan de Fuca and southern Alaska, with an attempt to show the process of diffusion. The northern canoe, the elbow adze and the northern types of gabled house tend to disappear outside the culture center formed by Tlingit, Tsimshian, Haida, and perhaps Kwakiutl. The problem of the cultural relations with Asia is taken into consideration. The basic features of the three traits are probably not developments within the Northwest Coast area.

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31099. OLSON, RONALD LEROY, 1895- . The Indians of the Northwest Coast. (Natural history, 1935. v. 35, no. 3, p. 183-97, illus., sketch map)

Contains description of the landscape and climate of the region northward from Puget Sound to Yakutat Bay, followed by an account of the salient features of the culture of the coastal Indians: Kwakiutls, Haidas, Tsimshians and others. The food supply, the frame houses, their structural features, and interior; wood carving (totem poles), box and basket making; the social (and lack of political) organization is noted; the caste system, maternal clans, blood revenge; the potlatch, concept of wealth and prestige are discussed. Richly illustrated with photographs.

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31100. OLSON, RONALD LEROY, 1895- . Some trading customs of the Chilkat Tlingit. (*In:* Essays in anthropology presented to A. L. Kroeber, 1936. p. 211-14)

Contains description of the trading which was regularly carried on between the Tlingits of the Chilkat villages and the tribes of Athapascans who occupied the territory across the coastal range in northwesternmost British Columbia and southern Yukon Territory (data gathered during the summers of 1933 and 1934). The Tlingits were culturally superior to

the Athapaskans, had better knowledge of the value of goods and exploited the latter, who traded furs for firearms, powder, shot, dress goods, blankets, iron tools, tobacco, etc. Each leader in the Tlingit party had a "trading partner" of the same clan or moiety among the Athapaskans, and they met once a year in winter. The Tlingits stayed for several days in the partner's house, enjoyed friendly treatment, including sex hospitality. The trading was accompanied by songs, dances and other amusements as blanket-tossing, broad-jump contests, etc., the Athapaskans teaching the guests their songs and dances. Tlingit men often married women of the interior tribes for the purpose of securing greater trade advantages; such women remained with their kinsmen, saw their husbands once or twice a year, and Tlingits usually had a wife and family in their home villages.

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31101. OLSSON, AXEL. Undersökning över vältningens inverkan på marktemperatur och på lufttemperaturen närmast markytan. (Lantbruksakademien, Stockholm. Tidskrift, 1953. Årg. 92, nr. 2-3, p. 220-41, 9 graphs, 7 tables) 21 refs. *Title tr.:* Investigations of the influence of rolling on soil temperature and air temperature near the surface.

"Peat and humus soils were rolled with a 250-kg. Cambridge roller and a 1,000-kg. concrete roller to determine whether compaction increased heat conductivity. Meteorological observations included cloudiness, wind velocity and precipitation. Soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm. and air temperature at 0.05 and 1.5 m. above the ground were measured several times daily. The tabulated results of experiments in 1930, 1940, 1942 and 1943 verify the theory of increased conductivity. A minimum temperature of -12° C. at 5 cm. above unrolled ground and -10° C. above rolled test strips was recorded during an extremely cold period in 1951. Two rollings increased the effect by about 0.5° C. immediately above the ground. The temperature difference above rolled and unrolled soil was greater on calm, sunny days. The results indicate that rolling protects tender seedlings from frost damages."—SIPRE. Summary in English.

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31102. OLSUF'EV, NIKOLAI GRIGOR'EVICH. Nasekomye dvukrylye, t. 7,

vyp. 2. Slepni, Tabanidae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1937. xiii, 434 p. illus. (216 fig.), fold. map. (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Diptera, t. 7, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser. no. 9)) 89 refs. *Title tr.:* Dipterous insects, v. 7, pt. 2. Horse flies, Tabanidae.

Contains in the introduction (p. 1-54), general characteristics of horse flies, their morphology (imago and larva), metamorphosis, life habit, geographic distribution (fold. map); their importance as pests of domestic animals (reindeer flies p. 149-50) and transmitters of anthrax, tularemia and many other diseases; gathering and preservation of specimens; bibliography (89 items). In the systematic part (p. 55-358) are tables for the determination of subfamilies, genera and species; a systematic list of 165 species (28 are new) and 13 sub-species (five new), with descriptions, literature references, critical notes and data on ecology and distribution. Many species native to northern regions of European U.S.S.R. and Siberia are included. Summary in German, p. 359-428.

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31103. OMDAL, KIRSTEN. Drivisen ved Svalbard 1924-1939. Oslo, J. Dybwad, 1953. 21 p. 17 text illus., table. (Norway. Norsk Polar-institutt. Meddelelse nr. 72) *Title tr.:* The drift ice at Svalbard.

Contains a basic meteorological study on the ice conditions in Svalbard and Bjørnøya waters. It is shown that the influence of wind, rather than ocean currents is responsible for the localization of the ice masses. The geostrophic wind for 77.5° N. 30° E. as computed from U. S. Weather Bureau's historical weather maps illustrates the correlation between wind and ice drift. *Copy seen:* DGS.

31104. OMMANNEY, F. D. The ocean stream, II. Land and water masses. (Geographical magazine, Aug. 1953. v. 26, no. 4, p. 209-221, illus., maps)

Contains a discussion of atmospheric circulation and that of ocean currents; the causes for movement of both air and water currents, for their direction; the relation of animal and plant life in the oceans to currents, warm and cold. A brief general description is given of the arctic regions, their physical features and exploration until the complete traverse of the Northwest Passage in 1906. The arctic and antarctic regions are con-

trasted in regard to climate, its influence on man and his trade routes and upon animals, birds and vegetation. Numerous sketch maps, photographs and historical reproductions amplify the text.

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31105. ONCHUKOV, N. Pechorskiia byliny. St.-Peterburg, 1904. xiv, 424 p. (Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Otdelenie etnografii. Zapiski, t. 30) **Title tr.:** The bylines of the Pechora.

Contains texts and commentary on Russian epic songs written down in 1901 on the lower Pechora, mostly in the districts of Ust'-Tsylna and Pustozersk. The nomadic Zyryans and Samoyeds of the same region did not adopt these songs, which flourished only among the Russian settlers. Linguistic notes to the texts are supplied by V. Chernushev.

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31106. O'NEILL, WILLIAM A. The development and research necessary for a continuing mining industry in the Territory. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 166-70)

The history of the Alaskan mining industry from 1867 to 1950 is briefly reviewed. Since World War II, transportation problems, increasing operating costs and discontinuance of the government buying program has forced many operations to cease production. Research by federal and territorial agencies has been, and is, of great importance in developing mineral resources; but government encouragement of venture capital and small operators through lowering of taxes and a purchasing program is necessary to revive the industry.

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31107. ONTARIO. DEPT. OF MINES. Preliminary report on drilling to determine stratigraphical succession at Jaab Lake, District of Cochrane. Toronto, 1951? 14 l. mimeographed. (*Its:* P. R. 1950-3) 2 refs.

Contains results of diamond-drilling on the north shore of Jaab Lake (100 miles west of Moosonee, Ont.), part of a project to determine stratigraphy of the James Bay lowland. Work was carried on June 16-Oct. 16, 1949, and the hole was drilled to 1,810 ft. (147 ft. overburden, 1,663 ft. rock). A summarized log is given, followed by a detailed list (by A. E. Wilson) of fossils found. Formations of Silurian,

Devonian, and Pleistocene age were encountered.

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31108. ONTARIO. DEPT. OF MINES. Preliminary report on drilling to determine stratigraphical succession at Piskoshi Point, James Bay. Toronto, 1952? 9 l. mimeographed. (*Its:* P. R. 1951-5) 3 refs.

Contains results of diamond-drilling at Piskoshi Point, 45 miles north of Moosonee, Ont., part of a project to determine stratigraphy of the James Bay lowland. Work was carried on July 4-Oct. 1, 1950, and the hole was drilled to 1,465 ft. (22 ft. overburden, 1,443 ft. rock). A tabulated summary of the detailed log is given, followed by the log itself somewhat abridged. Tentative correlation of the Silurian rocks is made. A detailed list of fossils identified by A. E. Wilson is appended.

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31109. ONTARIO. DEPT. OF MINES. Preliminary report on drilling to determine stratigraphical succession in Sanborn Township, District of Cochrane. Toronto, Mar. 1950. 3 l. mimeographed. (*Its:* P. R. 1950-2) ref.

Contains results of continuation of drilling in the James Bay lowland on the east shore of Campbell Lake (63 miles north of Kapuskasing, Ont.). Work was carried on May 19-June 8, 1949, and the hole was extended from 1000 to 1129 ft. A detailed log showing lithology and fossils found, 1000-1129 ft., and a summarized log for 0-1129 ft. are given. Formations of Precambrian, Devonian, Pleistocene, and Recent age were encountered.

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31110. ONTARIO. DEPT. OF MINES. Progress report on drilling to determine stratigraphical succession in Sanborn Township, District of Cochrane. Toronto, Feb. 1949. 5 l. mimeographed. (*Its:* P. R. 1949-1)

Contains results of diamond drilling, July 29-Oct. 14, 1948, in the James Bay lowland on the east shore of Campbell Lake (63 miles north of Kapuskasing, Ont.). The hole was drilled to 1000 ft. (700 ft. of overburden, 300 ft. rock). A detailed log is given showing lithology and fossils found. The latter indicate an Onondaga (Devonian) age.

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ONTARIO. DEPT. OF MINES, *see also* Gussow, W. C. S. part James B. lowland. 1953. No. 29481.

31111. ONTI, TAKEYUKI. Influence upon the blood sugar of application of cold to the cat's body. (Tohoku journal of experimental medicine [Sendai, Japan], May 15, 1941. v. 40, p. 78-85)

Contains a report on experiments with cats which had ice water introduced through a stomach fistula, so as to produce a heat debt of 2.1-3.6 thousand large calories per kilo of body weight. There followed a transitory fall of body temperature of 1°-2° C. Blood sugar content increased in male animals only, and was apparently due to emotional factors.

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31112. OPHEIM, MAGNE. Notes on the genus *Pyrgus* Hb. (Lep., Gryp.). Tromsø, Tromsø Museum, 1953. 13 p., 6 illus. (Astarte, no. 4) 25 refs.

Contains a critical revision of the lepidopterous genus *Pyrgus* divided by the author into five sections (p. 2), and its distribution in Scandinavia. *P. andromedae* is native to northern Norway (text map, fig. 5). *P. freija* was recorded in Abisko in Swedish Lapland, but this is apparently another species (*P. centaurea*). A revised list of 13 species and four subspecies of *Pyrgus* with total distribution is appended.

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OPITZ, E., see Saathoff, J., and E. Opitz. Einfluss Narkose u. Unterkühlung. 1952. No. 31743.

31113. OPSUND, ENOK. Nordmenn i polheimen. Oslo, Gyldendal, 1948. 237 p. plates, map, 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Norsemen in polar regions.

A popular presentation of the Norwegian contribution to polar research from the earliest days to Roald Amundsen's disastrous flight with the *Latham*, June 18, 1924. Includes (among others) chapters on arctic geography, Norse colonies in Greenland in the Middle Ages, the Vinland voyages, Svalbard, expeditions of Nansen and Amundsen (the *Fram*, *Gjøa*, *Maud*), north polar flights (the *Norge*) etc. Nansen's memorial broadcast on Amundsen Oct. 24, 1928 is appended.

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OREKHOV, O. I., see Markov, S. I. Discovery ancient coins. 1953. No. 30690.

31114. ORLOV, G. A. O vlišanii novokainovogo bloka na zazhivlenie obmorozhennykh tkanel; éksperimental'noe issledovanie. (Khirurgiia, 1937, no. 10,

p. 15-23, 4 tables) 40 refs. **Title tr.:** On the influence of novocain block on the healing of frostbitten tissues; an experimental study.

Contains an account of experiments with rats submitted to novocain block prior to, and at various intervals after experimental freezing. Best results were obtained when block was applied six to eight hours after freezing. Blockade preceding cold injury had no effect, and such following it by 20 hours did not prevent gangrene, but only quickened demarcation.

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31115. ORLOV, M. F. Na Kamchatkë v 1921 i 1922 godakh. (In: Kamchatka, 1740-1940, pub. 1940, p. 143-53, ports., illus.) **Title tr.:** In Kamchatka in 1921 and 1922.

Contains description of main events and chaotic political situation in Kamchatka and the Commander Islands during the period of the struggle for power between Communists, White Russians and local elements.

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31116. ORLOVA, E. P. Korfaki poluoostrova Kamchatki. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1929. god 5, no. 3, p. 83-113, tables) **Title tr.:** The Koryaks of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contains description of present-day life of Koryaks (420 persons only), living in the southern part of the Kamchatka Peninsula, based on the author's observations while working on the census of 1926-27. She lived for ten weeks among these people and her account is documented by statistical data on various aspects of their life: number of people, stock of domesticated animals, wild animals killed, fish caught, merchandise bought in stores, etc. She gives notes on their physical characteristics, health and hygiene, psychological traits, clothing and dwellings, food (fish and bread, butter from reindeer milk), stimulants (alcohol, tobacco and poisonous mushrooms), family organization (serving one-two years for a bride, polygamy), childbirth, personal names, burial customs, nomadic mode of life (a family has an average of 865 reindeer), keeping of dogs and horses, hunting and fishing, types of sledges, dressing of hides and making of clothing (women's work).

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31117. ORLOVA, E. P. Novaiia ékspozitsiia v Gosudarstvennom muzee étnog-

rafi narodov SSSR. (Sovetskaiâ étnografiiâ, 1952, no. 4, p. 187-92, 4 illus.) **Title tr.:** A new exposition at the State Ethnographical Museum of Peoples of the U.S.S.R.

Contains detailed description of an exhibition in Leningrad, called "The peoples of the North, Nentsy and Evenki," representing the culture of Samoyeds and Tungus: the history of discovery of these peoples by Russians, their nomadic mode of life and occupations (reindeer breeding and fishing), clothing, arts and crafts, new political slogans and changes in social and economic organization after the Revolution, life in the kolkhozes, etc.

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ORR A. P., see Marshall, S. M., and A. P. Orr. *Calanus finmarchicus*: egg production. 1953. No. 30697.

31118. ORR, JOHN L., and D. G. HENSHAW. A new Canadian laboratory for arctic testing. (Refrigerating engineering, Sept. 1949. v. 57, p. 878-82, illus., graph, diagrs.)

"The Low Temperature Laboratory of the Division of the National Research Council of Canada is used to study the behavior of men, materials, and equipment at low temperatures under controlled conditions. Approximately 75 percent of all tests now carried out in the field will be performed in the laboratory's cold chambers. An icing wind tunnel permits the study of anti-icing protection for aircraft. One cold chamber is 51 x 15 x 15 ft. in size and the other two are 10 x 10 x 8 ft. These chambers can attain a minimum temperature of -80° F. Access to the cold chambers during test runs is afforded by air locks without admitting large volumes of warm moist air. Observation windows are provided at various points to enable the experimental setup to be viewed from all angles."—SIPRE.

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31119. ORR, KENNETH D., and D. C. FAIRER. Cold injuries in Korea during winter of 1950-51. (Medicine, May 1952. v. 31, no. 2, p. 177-220, 31 fig., 13 tables) 22 refs.

Contains an extensive study made at the Osaka Army Hospital which was set up to provide the best professional care for cold injuries, research facilities, etc. The account includes sections on classification of cold injuries; cold injuries

in past wars; classification of frostbite; epidemiology of frostbite in Korea, including agent factors (climate, etc.), and host factors (as: effects of combat, age, race, geographic origin, smoking, etc. on cold injury); pathology, degrees and regions of injury in Korean patients; clinical manifestations; treatment; length of hospitalization of patients, etc. Typical or illustrative case reports are included.

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31120. ORR, KENNETH D., and D. C. FAIRER. Cold injuries with emphasis on frostbite; preliminary report. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Jan. 1952. v. 2, p. 95-103, 4 fig., table) 16 refs.

Contains an analysis of 1,880 clinical records of frostbite incurred in the 1950-51 Korean winter campaign, with several case reports. The cases are classified according to four degrees of severity and according to the body regions affected. Problems of pathology and therapy are discussed as well as the place of experimental research in present-day therapy of frostbite.

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ORR, KENNETH D., see also Weinberg, S. L., and others. Foot conditions & bootgear in combat. 1953. No. 32868.

ORSONI, see Soupault, and Orsoni. Pleds gelés. 1940. No. 32191.

31121. ORSÓS, J. I. Behandlung der Erfrierung mit Nikotinsäure. (Dermatologische Wochenschrift, Oct. 30, 1943. Bd. 117, Nr. 43-44, p. 613-14) **Title tr.:** Treatment of frostbite with nicotinic acid.

Contains summary of an account of the beneficial effects of nicotinic acid in capillary disturbances, etc. In frostbite, oral administration caused recession of pain and of swelling; it stimulated granulation and demarcation.

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31122. ORTHODOX EASTERN CHURCH. Liturgy and ritual. *Aglemiut.* Sbornik ferskovnykh piśnopieñil i molitvoslovil' na aglomûtsko-kuskokvimskom naričehii. Izdanie Preosvâshehennago Nikolaiâ, Episkopa Aleutskago i Abâskinskago, v pamiat' stolêtniâgo ūbileiâ pravoslavnoï missii v Amerikê. S. Francisco, 1896. Printed by Brooks Brothers, New York. 60 p. **Title tr.:** Collection of church songs and prayers

in the Aglemiut-Kuskokwim dialect. Published by His Grace Nikolai, Bishop of the Aleutians and Alaska in commemoration of the centennial of the Orthodox mission in America.

Contains religious texts in Russian and in this southwest Alaskan Eskimo dialect, transcribed in Cyrillic characters with numerous diacritical signs.

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31123. ORTHODOX EASTERN CHURCH. Liturgy and ritual. Tlingit. Sbornik tserkovnykh pĕsnopĕnĭi i molitvoslovĭi na koloshinskomo narĕchĭii. Izdanie Preosvĕshchennago Nikolaiĭa, Episkopa Aleutskago i Alĭaskinskago, v pamĭat' stolĕtnĭago ŭbĭleĭĭa pravoslavnoi missii v Amerikie. S. Francisco, 1896. Printed by Brooks Brothers, New York. 51 p. **Title tr.:** Collection of church songs and prayers in the Koloshi dialect. Published by His Grace Nikolai, Bishop of the Aleutians and Alaska in commemoration of the centennial of the Orthodox mission in America.

Contains religious texts in Russian and Tlingit languages, transcribed in Cyrillic characters with accentuation indicated.

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31124. ORVIG, SVENN. Floating ice islands in the Arctic Ocean. (Geographical review, Apr. 1953. v. 43, no. 2, p. 277-79)

Contains a summary of current information, citing papers published in the journal *Arctic* in 1952: the discovery of ice islands, in 1946, in the course of the weather reconnaissance flights over the area between Alaska and the North Pole; possible references to similar formations in other areas by early explorers; the character and present investigation of these islands. Ice islands differ from sea ice in their great area and thickness, and may originate as shelf ice on the north coast of Ellesmere. Research by a party wintering on ice island T3 in 1952-53 is expected to provide information on its age, structure, and movement. Islands T1, T2, and T3 have been found to move about 1.2 miles a day on a "circular track from northern Ellesmere Island along the edge of the Canadian archipelago to about 75° N., thence west to 175° W., and north across the region of the North Pole." The long range study of ice in northern Canadian waters begun in 1948, has added 31 new ice islands to the 28 already known, the largest is about seven

by six miles in size. Some may prove useful as landing fields for aircraft.

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31125. ORVIG, SVENN. The glaciological studies of the Baffin Island Expedition, 1950, Part V. On the variation of the shear stress on the bed of an ice cap. (Journal of glaciology, Nov. 1953. v. 2, no. 14, p. 242-48, 2 illus., map, 6 diagrs., 4 tables) 8 refs.

"Nye's formula for shear stress on a glacier bed was applied to the southern lobe of the Barnes Ice Cap. Data from four of the traverses, obtained in 1950, were used to calculate the variation of the shear stress on the bed. An ice density of 0.91 gm./cu. cm. was used in the calculations. Some of the values obtained are exceptionally low, possibly due to the fact that the lines of travel over the surface do not necessarily correspond to the lines of greatest slope or lines of flow. The values are relatively high in only one direction, and it is concluded that there is a considerably greater movement of the ice toward the northeast side of the southern lobe."—SIPRE. Appended (p. 247-48) are comments by W. H. Ward suggesting that the lowering of water level in lobes impounded on the northeast side has removed a stabilizing force, causing increase of ice flow toward the lakes. For pt. 1-3 of these studies, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20451, 27260-27261.

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ORVIG, SVENN, see also Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

ORVIG, SVENN, see also Ward, W. H., and S. Orvig. Glaciol. studies Baffin I. Exped. 1950, IV, heat exchange. 1953. No. 32836.

31126. ORVIN, ANDERS KRISTIAN, 1889- . Litt om navnsetting på Svalbardkartene. (Norsk geografisk tidsskrift, Apr. 1953. Bd. 14, hefte 1-4, p. 205-209) **Title tr.:** Concerning nomenclature of the Svalbard maps.

Contains summary account the preparation of *The place-names of Svalbard*, Oslo, 1942, (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 12,566) by a committee during 1925-28, then by Adolf Hoel and staff. Some 360 old maps, 500 books were checked; about 10,000 names (before 1935) collected, of which 3,300 were finally adopted, 6,500 discarded and 450 not identified. Orthographic problems are noted. Names as-

signed since 1935 are recorded, and if approved, established, with longitude and latitude, and other pertinent information. Norsk Polarinstitutt checks names on local maps before printing. The Norwegian nomenclature is being adopted for Svalbard maps by British explorers and (in part) by the Hydrographic Office. A forthcoming supplement (the first) to *The place-names of Svalbard* is noted.

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31127. OSBORN, JOHN J. Experimental hypothermia; respiratory and blood pH changes in relation to cardiac function. (*American journal of physiology*, Dec. 1953. v. 175, no. 3, p. 389-98, illus., tables) 20 refs.

Contains a study of arterial pH and some elements of respiratory exchange in anesthetized, heparinized dogs made hypothermic. An initial rise in arterial pH was followed (when the body temperature dropped below $\pm 29^{\circ}$ C.) by a prolonged and persistent fall in pH, apparently caused by CO_2 retention. The major changes in pH were associated with high mortality. Induction of respiratory acidosis prior to chilling appeared on the other hand to have a protective effect.

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31128. OSBORNE, JOHN W., and J. COWEN. Psychiatric factors in peripheral vasoneuropathy after chilling. (*Lancet*, Aug. 18, 1945. v. 249, no. 6364, p. 204-206, chart)

Contains an account of a brief psychiatric examination of 24 patients with trench foot. It was observed that sweaty hands and feet and a tendency to neurosis were common among the patients, suggesting that the severity of trench foot is related to psychosomatic factors.

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OSBORNE, RICHARD H., *see* Moorrees, C. F. A., and others. *Torus mandibularis* Aleut children. 1952. No. 30862.

31129. OSGOOD, CORNELIUS, 1905- . Winter. New York, W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., 1953. 255 p. decorative head and tail pieces, and map on end papers.

Contains account of author's year-round sojourn 1928-29 at Great Bear Lake. His intended ethnographic investigations proving impossible in that area, he lived at a small settlement of acculturated Indians, a white trader, and trapper, near the present Fort Franklin.

He presents here his "predicaments in the process of learning to stay alive": fishing, driving and care of dogs, making shelter, keeping warm, etc. Two trips to Fort Norman in winter, and one around the Lake in May-June are described. The minutiae of daily living and the effect of the experience upon the author himself are recounted with precision and with feeling (his diary was used.) Reviewed by R. M. Patterson in *Beaver*, Mar. 1954, p. 58.

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OSGUTHORPE, JOHN E., *see* Hodgson, H. J., and others. Alaskland red clover. 1953. No. 29665.

OSMUN, PAUL M., *see* Fowler, E. P., and P. M. Osmun. New bone growth, cold water ears. 1942. No. 29084.

31130. OSSIANNILSSON, FREJ, 1908- . Hemiptera Heteroptera. (*In: Catalogus insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta I-X*, 1953. VII, p. 101-105) **Title tr.:** Hemiptera heteroptera.

Contains a list of about 150 species of true bugs with additional distributional data to the author's Catalogus . . . VII, Hemiptera Heteroptera, 1947 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 24884); 13 species are added to this fauna of Sweden, bringing the total number of Swedish species to 524.

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31131. OSSIANNILSSON, FREJ, 1908- . Hemiptera Homoptera Auchenorrhyncha. (*In: Catalogus insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta I-X*, 1953. VIII, p. 106-108) **Title tr.:** Hemiptera Homoptera Auchenorrhyncha.

Contains a list of about 150 species of homopterous insects, with distributional data additional to the author's Catalogus . . . VIII, Hemiptera Homoptera Auchenorrhyncha, 1948 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 24885); 11 species are added to the fauna of Sweden, bringing the total number of Swedish species to 337.

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31132. OSTEN-SACKEN, C. R. On the North American species of the genus *Syrphus*, in the narrower sense. (Boston Society of Natural History. Proceedings, 1877, pub., 1875. v. 18, p. 135-53)

*Contains a critical revision of syrphids: a key to the species (p. 138-39), description of ten flies, including four new to science. *S. rectus* n. sp. is recorded in Mackenzie District and Yukon Territory, and *S. lapponius* was found in Yukon Territory.*

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OSTERMANN, HOTHER BERTHEL SIMON, 1876-1950, see Rasmussen, K. J. V. *Alaskan Eskimos. 1952.* No. 31547.

31133. OSTROVSKIKH, P. E. K voprosu "O naselenii Taimyrskogo poluoostrova". (Sovetskaya Azia, 1929. god 5, no. 2, p. 77-82) *Title tr.*: On the question of "The population of the Taymyr Peninsula".

Contains information supplementary and corrective to B. O. Dolgikh's paper, q. v. Ostrovskikh lived in this region from 1899 to 1904, and collected material on the social organization (clans) of the Samoyeds. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31134. OSWALT, WENDELL H. Recent pottery from the Bering Strait region. (Alaska. University. Anthropological papers, 1953. v. 2, no. 1, p. 5-16, 2 text illus., 2 plates) 18 refs.

The study embodies approximately 7,000 sherds and is intended to define the recent Eskimo pottery styles for the general area; also to delineate the post-Punuk ceramic sequence on St. Lawrence Island. The ware under consideration is divided into two categories, the pottery from St. Lawrence Island and that from Seward Peninsula. The former are collections assembled by O. Geist, 1934-35 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 5603), and by the author in 1948. The latter is comprised of 121 sherds collected by several scientists from eight sites. The ware is classified and described, and terms are given for its different forms and designs. Comparisons are made between the pottery of St. Lawrence Island and that of the Chukotsk Peninsula. Conclusions: "Most of the few recent decorated St. Lawrence Island sherds are of the same general nature as those found on the Alaskan mainland and probably represent a small backwash from Alaska upon a basically Siberian pottery tradition, whereas recent Seward Peninsula pottery is an Alaskan development containing elements best known from Bristol Bay—Norton Sound region and northern Alaska. The typological parallels between Asian and Alaskan wares and even between wares from Asia and the United States are constantly coming to light and deserve serious consideration in any study of Alaskan ceramics" (p. 14).

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31135. OSWALT, WENDELL H. Spruce samples from the Copper River drainage,

Alaska. (Tree-ring bulletin, July 1952. v. 19, no. 1, p. 5-10, illus., table) 11 refs.

"Annual mean tree-ring widths for five regional groups of spruce in the Copper River drainage are tabulated for periods ranging over 71 to 128 years ending 1950. Yearly variations of tree-ring width of Copper River groups are compared with other series samples in Alaska and with annual mean June-July temperature in the Copper River basin. Sampling methods and results are briefly discussed. Location of sampling sites is shown on a map."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Apr. 1953. v. 4, no. 4, p. 453. *Copy seen:* DA; DWB.

31136. OTTEN, F. F. Razvedki na ugol' v Vostochnosibirskom krae. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 17, p. 27-35, 2 tables) *Title tr.*: Coal prospecting work in Eastern Siberia.

Includes some data on coal prospecting in the Tunguska basin: the southern part prospected in 1932 has resources equal to 15 milliard tons; the resources of the entire basin are estimated at 300 milliard tons. The most accessible deposit occurs on the Malyy Yarosam River.

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31137. OVERHOLTS, LEE ORAS, 1890-1946. The Polyporaceae of the United States, Alaska, and Canada; by L. O. Overholts, prepared for publication by Josiah L. Lowe. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1953. xiv, 466 p. 132 plates, port. (University of Michigan Studies. Scientific series, v. 19) 238 refs.

Contains a monograph on the pore, or "tree" fungi of North America, including its arctic areas. A general, introductory part (p. 1-28) deals with their taxonomy, economic importance, parasitism, etc. This is followed by keys and descriptions (p. 29-430) of 235 species and 12 varieties belonging to eight genera, with synonyms, hosts, geographical range, damage to timber, etc. *Copy seen:* DLC.

OVRIK, M., see Nedzel, A. J., and others. Effects of body chilling upon blood vessels . . . kidneys. 1952. No. 30952.

31138. OWEN, KENNETH. The Neptune in service. No. 217 squadron's background and an Arctic Circle flight. (Flight, Oct. 30, 1953. v. 64, no. 2336, p. 589-94, illus.)

The history in both world wars, and the operations of the R. A. F.'s first

operational Neptune squadron (No. 217), are summarized, and its recent development with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's Neptune patrol craft in the Coastal Command, outlined. The Neptune is described, and account given of a recent 12-hour Arctic Circle flight to the Lofoten Islands and return to its present base in England. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31139. OWENS, FERN ROYER. Sky pilot of Alaska. Mountain View, Cal., Pacific press pub. association, 1949. 176 p. illus.

Contains a popular narrative of Harold L. Wood, Seventh-day Adventist missionary in Alaska, 1929-1944. Written for the teen-age reader.

Copy seen: DLC.

OWENS, GEORGE V., *see* Berry, F. A., and others. Arctic weather maps. 1951. No. 28107.

31140. OZAROVSKAÏA, OL'GA ÈRA-STOVNA. Pîătirechie. [Pîăt'desiât skazok, rasskazannykh pîăt'û chelovekami, zhivshimi na beregu odnoi iz pîāti severnykh rek] Gravûry na dereve L. S. Khizhinskogo. [Leningrad] Izd-vo pisatelei v Leningrade [1931]. 461 p. illus. **Title tr.:** Five-river-land. [Fifty tales, told by five people, each living on the shores of one of the five northern rivers]. Woodcuts by L. S. Khizhinskii.

Contains tales, stories, legends, etc. current among the Russian populace of the Arctic, and retold in the local idiom. They are arranged in five groups: tales of faithful love; love's treasures and joys; fairy tales; stories about mothers; stories about toil. Appended is an alphabetical list of the stories, their origin, content, etc., and (p. 443-58) a dictionary of local words and expressions.

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OZERETSKOVSKIÏ, N., *see* Lepekhin, I. I. Dnevnyû zapiski. 1795-1814. No. 30396.

31141. PAASONEN, HEIKKI, 1865-1919. Über die türkischen Lehnwörter im Ostjakischen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1902. Bd. 2, p. 81-137) **Title tr.:** On the Turcic loanwords in the Ostyak language.

Contains linguistic study of sounds and words (144 in all) of Turcic origin. The author used printed sources (Castrén's, K. Pápai's, and A. L. Schlözer's vocabularies), and also his own notes made in

1900-1901 from the southern Ostyakian dialects of Konda and Yugan.

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31142. PAASONEN, HEIKKI, 1865-1919. Zur Frage von der Urverwandtschaft der finnisch-ugrischen und indoeuropäischen Sprachen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1907. Bd. 7, p. 13-30) **Title tr.:** On the question of the old relationship between the Finno-Ugric and Indo-European languages.

Contains review of opinions on this problem previously expressed by N. Anderson and K. B. Wiklund, and also the author's own very cautiously formulated views.

Copy seen: DLC; InU.

31143. PACIFIC BUILDER AND ENGINEER. Excavating at 70° below zero. (Pacific builder and engineer, Jan. 1944. v. 50, p. 36-38)

"Two excavation methods practiced in Alaska are discussed: (1) the area is stripped, drilled with jackhammers to the proper depth and thawed by steam points; and (2) for large projects thawing is hastened by the removal of vegetation and excavating as the ground thaws. Initial thawing can be further hastened by building fires in tents over the area. Foundations of large buildings must be anchored in permafrost (6-20 ft.) and the footings must be extended into gravel formations with sufficient drainage provided."—SIPRE.

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31144. PACIFIC BUILDER AND ENGINEER. "Utilidors" protect utility lines from frost and Alaskan permafrost. (Pacific builder and engineer, Mar. 1952. v. 58, p. 57, illus.)

Contains a description of "utilidors," concrete tunnels or conduits housing water supply, steam and sewer lines in areas of permafrost or ground water. Ways of construction, cost, materials, maintenance, etc., are discussed.

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PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS. 7th, New Zealand, 1949, *see* Byers, F. M., and T. F. W. Barth. Volcanic activity Akun & Akutan I. 1953. No. 28412.

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS. 7th, New Zealand, 1949, *see also* Cockfield, W. E. Structural features Can. Cordilleran. 1953. No. 28576.

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS. 7th, New Zealand, 1949, *see also* Powers,

H. A. Current volcano invest. 1953. No. 31470.

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS. 7th, New Zealand, 1949, see also Shrum, G. M. Can. studies aurora. 1953. No. 31997.

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS. 7th, New Zealand, 1949, see also Wadati, W., and T. Hirono. Prelim. rept. propagation tsunami. 1953. No. 32810.

31145. PACKARD, ALPHEUS SPRING, 1839-1905. Notes on the Labrador Eskimo and their former range southward. (American naturalist, 1885. v. 19, p. 471-81, 553-60) 20 refs.

Contains a compilation of data then available on Eskimo settlements in Labrador which presumably once reached much further south, with conjecture of Eskimo expeditions in the past as far as Nova Scotia and New England. The author spent two summers (1860, 1864) on the Labrador coast, and met two Eskimos at the southern entrance to the Strait of Belle Isle. Reports of Moravian missionaries formerly meeting Eskimos in southern Labrador, the Mingan Islands and other places are also quoted from older sources. **Copy seen:** DSI.

31146. PADALKA, G. L. Olovoosnyie intruzivny Severo-Vostochnol Äkutii. (Sovetskaiä geologiä, 1939. t. 9, no. 3, p. 105-107) **Title tr.:** Tin-bearing intrusive masses of northeastern Yakutia.

Contains data on the geological history and structure of northeastern Yakutia, including three intrusive tin-bearing zones: Tas-khayakhtakh, Yana (the richest in tin), and Verkhoyansk; with notes on the petrology and mineralization.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31147. PADDOCK, FRANKLIN K. Chronic disability in mild cases of trench foot. (New England journal of medicine, Mar. 28, 1946. v. 234, no. 13, p. 433-37) 8 refs.

Contains an investigation of late manifestations in trench foot of the mild type. The disabilities were of two kinds, vascular and neural. In the former, increased arteriolar tone, apparently secondary to sympathetic stimulation, but no evidence of arteriolar obstruction, were found. Nervous disturbances amounted to superficial hypalgesia and diminution of temperature, vibration, and position-sense. The disability of

the later stages appears to depend more on neural than on vascular disorder.

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31148. PÄSSLER, H. W. Die Behandlung von Frostsptätschäden. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Oct. 30, 1943. Jahrg. 70. Nr. 44, p. 1596-1606) **Title tr.:** The treatment of frost sequelae.

Contains an account based on experience with 900 cases and dealing with late symptoms and complaints; treatment of hyperkeratoses, focal infections, defects of the heel and toes and of contractures and stiffness; use of plastic surgery; physical therapy; exercise; medical checkups, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

PAGAVA, S. T., see Borisova, L. G. Sostavlenie dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody. 1949. No. 28252.

31149. PAGÉ, EDOUARD, AND L.-M. BABINEAU. The effects of diet and cold on body composition and fat distribution in the white rat. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, Feb. 1953. v. 31, no. 1, p. 22-40, illus., tables) 11 refs.

Fat distribution in the rat's body was found not to be affected by environmental temperature nor by the fat content of the diet. Livers were smaller with a high fat diet both at room temperatures and in the cold. Both livers and kidneys were larger in cold environment. Average values of body water (expressed as percentages of the lean body mass) were the same irrespective of the environmental temperatures. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31150. PAGE, JOHN, and M. BROWN. Effect of heating and cooling the legs on hand and forearm blood flow in the Eskimo. (Journal of applied physiology, June 1953. v. 5, no. 12, p. 753-58, illus.) 11 refs.

Contains a study of blood flow in hand and forearm, and rectal temperatures of Eskimos on Southampton Island, and a control group of white students. During heating of the legs, the hand blood flow was equal in both groups while the muscle temperature and blood flow in the forearm were greater in the control group. During cooling of the legs, the Eskimos showed little change in blood flow of the hand and forearm, against a pronounced fall in the control group.

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PAGE, JOHN, see also Brown, M., and others. Temp. & blood flow Eskimo. 1953. No. 28335.

31151. PALACIOS MATEOS, J. M. Hipervitaminosis A. (Revista clínica española, Aug. 31, 1951. v. 42, no. 4, p. 269-71, table) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** Hypervitaminosis A.

Contains an account of the discovery and subsequent study of hypervitaminosis A; symptoms and pathology; acute poisoning; chronic poisoning and circumstances of its occurrence in children; its pathology and diagnosis; probable mechanism of the pathological action of the vitamin; treatment. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31152. PALEŤ, A. "Polnochnykh stran krása i divo". (Znanie-sila, May 1951. t. 21, no. 5, p. 6-9, illus.) **Title tr.:** "The jewel and marvel of midnight countries".

Sketch of the world's northernmost large city Murmansk, which, founded in 1915, grew from 2500 inhabitants in 1920 to over 100,000 in 1940. The turbulent activities of the city, its nature and climate, importance as a center of fishing industry, and significance as "Gateway to the Arctic" are noted, as well as the men, S. M. Kirov, A. I. Mikoŭan and N. M. Knipovich and others, who contributed to its development. The title is a quotation of Pushkin's words referring to Petrograd, which today may be applied to a new northernmost city.

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31153. PALEŤ, A. Zagadka murmanskoi sel'di. (Znanie-sila, July 1950. t. 20, no. 7, p. 23-24, 30, illus.) **Title tr.:** The riddle of the Murmansk herring.

The Murmansk herring was formerly known simply as a certain small, short-lived (five-six year) species, till investigations of the Polar Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, with the research vessel *Persel*, identified it with the Scandinavian herring. Its spawning ground was located (northwestern Scandinavia), also an area (unidentified) to which it migrates in large numbers and is easily caught. The scientists responsible for the latter discovery were awarded the Stalin prize.

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PALLAS, PETER SIMON, 1741-1811. see Portenko, L. A. Kakafâ ptitsa *Emberiza hyperborea*. 1951. No. 31464.

31154. PALM, THURE, 1894- *Eremotes elongatus* (Gyll.) und *E. nitidipennis* (Col. Curculionidae). (Opuscula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, hæft. 2-3, p. 201-204, illus.) **Title tr.:** *Eremotes*

elongatus (Gyll.) and *E. nitidipennis* (Col. Curculionidae).

Contains a comparative taxonomic study of these two closely related weevils, inhabiting Sweden. *Eremotes nitidipennis* is spreading to the forest zone of Norrbotten.

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PALMER, C. A., Jr., see Kielhorn, W. V., and C. A. Palmer. Skijump operations. 1952. No. 30054.

PALMER, SAMUEL COPELAND, 1874- , see Williams, R. C. On Lepidoptera Rhopalocera. 1931. No. 32927.

31155. PALMGREN, PONTUS. *Emberiza pusilla* Pall. in Finnland brütend gefunden. (Ornis fennica, 1936. v. 13, no. 4, p. 153-56, illus.) **Title tr.:** *Emberiza pusilla* Pall. found breeding in Finland.

Contains a record of a bunting, *Emberiza pusilla*, found hatching in the southern section of Inari Lappmark, with notes on biotope, mode of life and song. The nesting grounds of this species are mostly in northern European Russia (White Sea region) and Siberia.

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31156. PALMGREN, PONTUS. Ein Exemplar von *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus* Pall. in den Sammlungen des zoologischen Museums in Helsingfors. (Ornis fennica, 1935. v. 12, no. 3, p. 78-80, illus.) **Title tr.:** A specimen of *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus* Pall. in the collection of the Zoological Museum at Helsingfors.

Contains a description of a forgotten specimen, a cormorant, marked as having been brought from Sitka Island by R. Sahlberg, apparently in error. The species, now extinct, was known only from Bering Island (Commander Islands) where it was described by G. Steller, the naturalist of the Second Bering Expedition of 1734-41. Only five other specimens of this bird are known to be in zoological institutions of Europe. See also *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 16922.

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31157. PALMGREN, PONTUS. Zur Kausalanalyse der ökologischen und geographischen Verbreitung der Vögel Nordeuropas. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1938. Neue Folge. Bd. 7, Heft 2, p. 235-69, illus., text maps 1-8) 65 refs. **Title tr.:** An analysis of the causes of the ecological and geographic distribution of North European birds.

Contains a study of geographic and ecological factors influencing the distribution of birds in northern Europe, with notes on historical factors (p. 236-45), influence of culture, (p. 245-46), actual factors (p. 246-59), biological and psychological factors (p. 259-66).

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31158. PAMIATI akademika Mikhaila Aleksandrovicha Menzbira. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. 1937. 635 p. illus., ports., maps. **Title tr.:** In memoriam to Academician Mikhail Aleksandrovich Menzibir.

Contents (tr.) include: BOBRINSKIĬ, N. A. Review of the Eurasiatic marmots (p. 51-68).

DEMENT'EV, G. P. Attempt at an analysis of the principal elements of avifauna of the eastern Palaearctic (p. 93-128).

ZHITKOV, B. M. The zoogeographic division of the land and zoological cartography (p. 129-48).

OGNEV, S. I. Materials on the systematics of palaearctic susliks (p. 317-37).

SHESTAKOVA, G. S. On the systematics and genetic relations of buntings (p. 597-636).

Each of these papers appears in the Bibliography under its author's name. Others in the volume do not deal with northern forms of life.

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31159. PANCHENKO, D. I. O patogistologicheskikh izmeneniakh simpaticheskikh uzlov pri otmorozheniakh. (Bülleten' éksperimental'noi biologii i meditsiny, 1943. t. 15, vyp. 4-5, p. 15-18, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:** On histopathologic changes of sympathetic ganglia in frostbite.

Contains a description of microscopic changes in sympathetic ganglia from the level of injured extremities. The ganglia did not reflect the seriousness of injury to the peripheral nerves and in many respects resembled changes seen in spontaneous gangrene.

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PANEAK, SIMEON, see Irving, L. Naming birds by Nunamiut. 1953. No. 29800.

31160. PANEBIANCO, GUISEPPE. Azione di prodotti batterici nell'assideramento. (Medicina sperimentale, 1939. v. 5, p. 631-38, 3 tables) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** Action of bacterial products on hypothermia.

Contains a report on experiments with guinea pigs made hypothermic after being injected with a product of bacterial disintegration. When compared with non-injected hypothermic controls, their life span appeared shortened; the drop of temperature more pronounced; their body temperature lower; the blood-sugar level higher. Summaries in French, English, German.

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31161. PANEBIANCO, GUISEPPE. Vaccinazione antistafilococcica e assideramento; ricerche sperimentali. (Medicina sperimentale, 1939. v. 4, p. 939-44, 3 tables) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Antistaphylococcal vaccination and hypothermia; experimental investigations.

Contains a report of observations on guinea pigs, treated with heat-killed staphylococci and subsequently cooled to death. When compared with similarly chilled but untreated controls, their life span was unaffected; the degree of temperature decrease was less pronounced; the blood-sugar increase more pronounced. Summaries in French, English, German.

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31162. PANIN, K. I. Amerikanskai sel'd u beregov Kamchatki. (Priroda, 1944. no. 3, p. 70-73) **Title tr.:** American shad on the Kamchatka coast.

Contains descriptive notes and distributional data on *Alosa sapidissima* in the Pacific from Alaska to California. Three specimens of this fish are reported found in eastern Kamchatka waters, in 1935, 1937 and 1939, in Korfa Gulf and Uala Bay.

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31163. PANIN, K. I. O nakhodkakh morskogo leshcha-bramy, novoi ryby dla fauny vostochnogo poberezh'ia Kamchatki. (Priroda, 1951, no. 6, p. 52-53, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the find of *Brama japonica* Hilg., a fish new to the fauna of eastern Kamchatka waters.

Record of the first find of *Brama japonica* in Kronotskiy Bay of Bering Sea in Aug. 1938; it was also caught later in the same bay in 1940 and in Avacha Bay in 1947.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

31164. PANIN, K. I. O svyazi podkhodov sel'di dla razmnzheniia s prilivami i fazami luny. (Priroda, 1947, no. 1, p. 68-71, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the connection of the tides and moon's phases with the coastal migration of spawning herring.

The influence of the moon's phases and high and low tides on the herring migra-

tion was studied in Anapka and Uala Bays, Korfa Gulf region of the north-eastern coast of Kamchatka in 1938-47. The optimal conditions for the spawning of the herring were found to be during syzygial phases of large tidal fluctuations of the sea level in the beginning or middle of May. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH.

PANIN, K. I., see also Andriĭashev, A. P., and K. I. Panin. O nakhozhenii tikho-okeanskogo osetra. 1953. No. 27804.

31165. PANIZZI, ELIO. Il trattamento dei congelati nell' Ospedale Militare di Arliano. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti, Aug. 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 151-58) *Title tr.:* The treatment of frostbite in the Arliano Military Hospital.

Contains a presentation of methods used singly or in combination: hot-packs of physiological salt solution; cod-liver oil salve; alcohol, Dakins' solution and formolin as antiseptics. Eight case histories are included. Results in cases of various degrees are discussed.

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31166. PANOV, D. G. Geograficheskie ob'ekty, nazvannye imenem Ĭ. M. Shokal'skogo. (In: Akademiĭa nauk SSSR, and Vsesoiŭnoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Pamĭati Ĭ. M. Shokal'skogo, ch. 2, 1950, p. 54-60, illus., sketch maps) *Title tr.:* Geographic features named after Ĭ. M. Shokal'skiĭ.

Contains a list of geographic features named in honor of this noted Russian geographer, with brief characterization and data on discovery of each, some photographs and sketch maps. Among them are the following situated in arctic regions of the U.S.S.R.: (1) Shokal'skiy Island (70°12' N. 58°27' E.) off the western coast of Vaygach Island in the Barents Sea; (2) Lake Shokal'skiy on the eastern coast of Kanin Peninsula; (3) Shokal'skiy glacier (76°10' N. 62°33' E.) in the region of Russkaya Gavan' on northwestern coast of Novaya Zemlya; (4) Shokal'skiy Island (73° N. 74°30' E.) in the southern part of Kara Sea; and (5) Shokal'skiy Strait (79° N. 100° E.) between Bol'shevik Island and Island of the October Revolution, in the island group Severnaya Zemlya.

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31167. PANOV, D. G. Landshafty Novoi Zemli. (Priroda, 1938, no. 10,

p. 100-113, illus., text map) *Title tr.:* Landscapes of Novaya Zemlya.

Contains discussion of the geological history and structure and the various factors influencing the formation of landscapes on Novaya Zemlya. Five types are characterized as the principal landscapes of these islands: (1) coastal tundra plains, (2) arctic tundras, (3) mountainous arctic tundras, (4) mountainous arctic deserts with relict forms of glaciation, and (5) arctic glacial deserts.

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31168. PANOV, D. G. Osnovnye cherty tektoniki Arkticheskoi Evrazii. (Sovetskaya geologiya, 1935. t. 5, no. 3, p. 294-300) *Title tr.:* Fundamental features of the tectonics of arctic Eurasia.

Contains a study of the tectonics of arctic Eurasia divided by the author into the following structural sections: (1) central depression of the polar basin—Arctic; (2) depression of the Greenland Sea—Scandic; (3) Barents Sea shelf—Arctic; (4) Eastern Shelf Seas, i. e. Kara Sea and East Siberian Sea—Polar geosyncline; (5) borderland of this syncline, viz. Novaya Zemlya, Severnaya Zemlya, New Siberian Islands; (6) continental part. Summary in English.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31169. PANOV, D. G. Plavuchie ledĭanye ostrova v Polĭarnom basseine. (Priroda, 1953, no. 2, p. 113-14) *Title tr.:* Floating ice islands of the Arctic basin.

Contains brief account of "ice islands" observed during flights about 300 miles northward from Point Barrow, Alaska, followed by discussion on their origin; based on the paper of K. O. Emery, and R. Revelle, *Large floating islands of the Arctic Ocean*, 1951 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21663).

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31170. PANOV, D. G. Problemy geologii i geomorfologii polĭarnykh morei SSSR. (Leningrad. Vyshee arkticheskoe morskoe uchilishche. Uchenye zapiski, 1949. vyp. 1, p. 138-55, 4 text-maps) 33 refs. *Title tr.:* Problems of geology and geomorphology of the U.S.S.R. arctic seas.

"Summarizes known data and problems relating to the geologic history, structure, and relief of the continental shelf and the basins of the polar seas of the U.S.S.R. In general, the structure is characterized by vertical dislocations and forms due to differential crustal movements." Bot-

tom sediments have been more investigated in the Barents than other seas owing chiefly to the work of M. V. Klenova.—From Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology.* **Copy seen:** DLC.

31171. PANOV, D. G. Sovremennyye problemy geomorfologii Arktiki. (*In:* Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 341-58, 2 fold. maps.) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** Modern problems of geomorphology of the Arctic.

Need for a synthesis of results from geomorphologic investigations in separate parts of the Arctic is discussed, and consideration given to a systematic division of the whole area into zones according to their geomorphological structure, taking into account the paleogeographic conditions, the development during the Quaternary period and the effects of the recent processes. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31172. PANSAR, TEKNIK, UNDERHÅLL. Det sovjetryska infanteriets pulkor. (Pansar, teknik, underhåll; militärteknisk tidskrift, 1945. v. 14, no. 3, p. 15-18, illus.) **Title tr.:** The pulks of the Soviet Russian infantry.

"The three types of pulks (sledges) used by Soviet Russian ski troops are described. Type 1 has a flat bottom and carries a light machine gun and three boxes of munition. Spare parts, tools, and equipment are kept in two rooms provided with doors, one on each side of the shaft of the gun. The doors, swung open, support the elbows of the gunner in action. The sledge, pulled by two men, accommodates six-eight munition boxes or five boxes of mortar shells when used for transport only. Types 2 and 3 are boat-shaped, and are pulled by three and two men respectively. Type no. 2 carries either a mitrailleuse and four munition boxes, eight munition boxes or one wounded man. Type no. 3 carries either the mortar or five boxes of mortar shells. In the three types, the cargo is secured during transportation by buckled leather straps sidewise and lengthwise. The towlines of leather or rope are fastened one on each side or one in the middle at the front end of the sledges."—SIPRE.

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31173. PANSHELEEV, D. Pechorskii kral' v otnoshenii rybolovnogo i okhotnich'ego promyslov; iz putevykh zame-tok. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 3, p.

35-42; no. 4, p. 28-37) **Title tr.:** The District of Pechora from the view-point of its fishing and hunting industry; notes of a traveler.

Contains a geographical description of this northeastern section of Arkhangel'sk province. Author's impressions and statistical data are given on its inhabitants (about 32,000), and their occupations of hunting and fishing; the techniques and implements used, and the kind of animals and fish are noted. Each county ("vo-lost") is described separately.

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31174. PANTELEEV, IUL'Y ALEKSANDROVICH. Admiral S. O. Makarov, 1848-1948. Leningrad, 1949. 56 p., map. **Title tr.:** Admiral S. O. Makarov, 1848-1948.

Biography of Stepan Osipovich Makarov (1848-1904), published upon the centenary of his birth. His achievements in the fields of military and naval sciences, oceanography and geography are stressed. A short account of the construction of ice-breaker *Ermak* and its unsuccessful arctic trips is included. Map indicates the routes and names of ships of Makarov's various voyages.

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31175. PAOLUCCI DI VALMAGGIORE, RAFAELE. Sugli assideramenti, le congelazioni i piedi di trincea. (Annali di medicina navale e tropicale, Nov.-Dec. 1940. anno 46, p. 505-511) **Title tr.:** On hypothermia, frostbite and trench-foot.

Contains an account of the occurrence of these injuries in past wars, beginning with the Greeks. Includes figures of losses; past accounts on weather and other causes; on symptoms, prophylaxis and therapy; present therapeutic methods.

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PAP, T., see Balogh, L., and others. Über Wirkung Natriumsalze. 1952. No. 27954.

31176. PÁPAI, KÁROLY, 1861- Eine Heldensage der Süd-Ostjaken. (Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn, 1893. Bd. 3, Heft 3-4, p. 82-88) **Title tr.:** An heroic legend of the southern Ostyaks.

Contains a short review of Ostyak folklore, and text (in German) with comments, of an heroic legend on *Uliunk* (a small god), noted down by the writer near Surgut in 1888-89.

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31177. PÁPAI, KÁROLY, 1861- . Der Typus der Ugrier. (Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn, Bd. 3, 1893, Heft 9-10, p. 257-60; 1893-94, Heft 11-12, p. 261-76, tables) 10 refs. *Title tr.*: The Ugrian [anthropological] type.

Contains a comparative anthropological study on Voguls, Ostyaks, Zyryans, Samoyeds, Lapps, Finns, Mordvins, and Cheremis, based on material collected by writer in 1888-89, and on the literature. Separate chapters deal with stature, head index, color of skin, ears and eyes, and form of nose and face. The racial characterization of the "Ugrian type" is given (p. 269-71), and comparison of the Siberian Ugrians with present-day Hungarians is made. The "Ugrian type" presumably was formed by the crossing of two races: a light, or European, and a yellow, or Mongolic. The light racial features are considered as older and predominant. The absorption of the yellow racial elements probably occurred at a time when the Ugrians still lived in their southern homeland.

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31178. PÁPAI, KÁROLY, 1861- . Unter Wogulen und Ostjaken. (Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn, 1891. Jahrg. 2, Heft 2-5, p. 65-67) *Title tr.*: Among the Voguls and Ostyaks.

Contains a short report on a trip to the land of Voguls and Ostyaks, made in 1888-89 with Bernát Munkácsi. Localities visited were: Pershina village on the Sos'va River, and the basin of the same river, also the regions of the southern Loz'va, Pelym and Konda Rivers, and Obdorsk. Author's principal tasks were the anthropological investigation of natives and collecting of museum objects. Measurements were taken on 145 Ostyaks, 100 Voguls, 50 Zyryans, and 32 Samoyeds. An ethnographical collection of up to 500 specimens of clothing, household utensils, hunting and fishing equipment was made, also 200 photographs were taken. An anthropological characterization of Voguls and Ostyaks is given.

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PÁPAI, KÁROLY, 1861- , *see also* Munkácsi, B. Bericht über Studienreise Wogulen. 1890. No. 30902.

31179. PAPALESKI, NIKOLAI DMITRIEVICH, 1880-1947. O rabote Komissii po izucheniiu uslovii rasprostraneniia radiovoln v Arktike. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Otdelenie tekhi-

cheskikh nauk 1938. no. 3, p. 109-114) *Also pub.* in his *Sobranie trudov* [Collected works, edited by S. M. Rytov], Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1948. p. 158-64. *Title tr.*: Work of the Commission for Research on Radio Wave Propagation under Arctic Conditions.

Contains outline (by its president) of the Commission's efforts in 1937 to find out the cause of disturbances. The many observed cases were noted to coincide with snow storms and magnetic disturbances. B. F. Arkhangel'skii (q. v.) in his report on observations at Tikhaya Bukhta in Franz Josef Land, 1932-33, claims such disturbances to be caused by variation in ionization of the upper layers of atmosphere (layers D, E and F) and variations of the earth's magnetic field. It was noticed also that long radio waves pass through disturbed areas, and the Commission recommended to Glavsevmorput' that the power of long-wave stations be increased and the length of antennae be extended.

Copy seen: DLC (1938 and 1948 editions).

PAPANIN, I. D., *see:* *Notes et études documentaires.* Extrême-nord Soviétique. 1953. No. 31019.

31180. PÁPAY, JÓZSEF, 1873-1931. Sammlung ostjakischer Volksdichtungen. Heldengesänge mythologischen Inhalts, Götterbeschwörungsmeln und Bärenlieder, in der Regulys Gedächtnis, die Bearbeiter seines Nachlasses und die Ostjakische Volksdichtung. Budapest-Leipzig, 1905. lxxix, 284 p. 3 fold. plates (facsim.) (*In:* Dritte asiatische Forschungsreise des Grafen Eugen Aichy. Bd. 5) *Title tr.*: Collection of Ostyak folk poetry, heroic songs of mythological content, religious incantations, and bear songs in the Regulys collection, the works of his successors, and Ostyak folk poetry.

Introduction (p. i-ii) in Hungarian and German gives sketch of studies of Antal Regulys and his travels from 1843 in the Ob' Basin; the work of his successors (p. lii-xxix); and Papay's method of transcription. The texts in northern Ostyak dialect with Hungarian and German translations, comprise four heroic songs (p. 1-218); two bear songs (p. 219-67); and (p. 268-82) four incantations to deities.

Copy seen: NNA.

PÁPAY, JÓZSEF, 1873-1931, *see also* Karjalainen, K. F. Literatur über Ostjakische u. Ostjaken. 1906. No. 29979.

31181. PAPP, HELGA. Morphologische und phylogenetische Untersuchungen an *Cicindela*-Arten; unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Ableitung der nearktischen Formen. (Österreichische zoologische Zeitschrift, 1952. Bd. 3, Heft 5, p. 494-533, illus., sketch maps) **Title tr.:** Morphological and phylogenetical investigation of *Cicindela* species; with special reference to the derivation of nearctic forms.

Contains a morphological study of glowworms and descriptions of reproductive organs of 33 species and subspecies of *Cicindela*, also data on their systematic position and geographic distribution; followed by discussion of the groups of the species their relation to nearctic species and geographic distribution (text maps 7-10). Includes *C. purpurea* native to Alaska, and *C. longilabris* and *L. montana* occurring in Alaska and Mackenzie District. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31182. PARAMONOV, SERGEĬ ĬAKOVLEVICH. Nasekomye dvukrylye, t.9, vyp.2. Sem. Bombyliidae, podsem. Bombyliinae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1940. ix, 414 p. illus. (328 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Diptera, t.9, vyp.2. (Nov. ser. no. 25)) **Title tr.:** Dipterous insects. Fam. Bombyliidae, subfam. Bombyliinae.

Contains a systematic index to the species of the subfam. Bombyliinae, p. vii-ix; keys to the genera and species, and a systematic list of 232 species, including Russian and (in the summary) German diagnoses of 18 new species, descriptions, synonyms, and data on distribution in the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. Only two or three of these species spread to the northern regions (Yakutia). Summary in German, p. 325-407. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

31183. PARCHIN, V. Die Nertschinsker Tungusen. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1844. Bd. 4, p. 5-11) **Title tr.:** The Tungus from Nerehinsk.

Contains notes on nomadic Tungus in the region of Nerehinsk, gov. of Irkutsk, along the Chinese border: they are strongly influenced by Buryats, but have preserved their own language. History of their princes (Peter Gantimur and others), their warfare with the Chinese, and their psychological characteristics are outlined. Orochi living in the forest are also noted; their collective hunting parties

(*oblava*, a Russian word), drinking of *araki*, an alcoholic beverage made from milk, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31184. PARK, R. G. Disorders due to cold. (New Zealand medical journal Aug. 1945. v. 44, no. 242, p. 159-64)

Contains a treatment of the problem of cold injuries according to successive degrees of severity, viz: stage of vasoconstriction and triple response (cold urticaria); stage of inflammation (chilblains, erythrocyanosis, trench foot, immersion foot, etc.); clinical aspects of trench foot, therapy and prevention; stage of necrosis (frostbite); Raynaud's syndrome.

Copy seen: DSG.

PARKER, FRANCIS P., see Boland, F. K., and others. Trench foot. 1945. No. 28236.

31185. PARKER, JOHN M. Prospecting for oil in the Northwest Territories. (World oil, Sept. 1948. v. 128, no. 5, p. 210-12, 214-15, 218, 5 illus. incl. port., 2 maps, chart) 22 refs.

Discusses the history, climate, geologic structure, and oil potentialities of the Mackenzie River basin.

Copy seen: DLC.

PARKER, R. H. O., see Burn, J. H., and others. Noradrenaline in whale supranal medulla. 1951. No. 28383.

PARKERSON, GEORGE R., see Scherf, D., and others. Ventricular fibrillation, focal cooling. 1953. No. 31805.

31186. PARKHOMENKO, S. G. Merzlota kak faktor pri kapital'nom stroitel'stve v ralonakh ee rasprostraneniâ. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1929. god 5, no. 1, p. 110-14) **Title tr.:** Permafrost as a factor in capital construction in areas of its occurrence.

Contains a popular summary on the occurrence and extent of permafrost in the U.S.S.R.; losses caused by it; scientific problems: temperature, structure, condensation and infiltration processes, frozen ground, its past extent, etc.; present state of knowledge of permafrost.

Copy seen: DLC.

31187. PARKHOMENKO, S. G. Merzlotovedenie kak uchenie o kriofil'nykh gornykh porodakh. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Komitet po vechnoi merzlote. Trudy, 1938. t. 6, p. 177-94) **Title tr.:** Permafrostology as the science of cryophilic rocks.

"Permafrost investigations are made

from either geothermal or geological considerations. Geological techniques are preferred in theoretical and applied permafrostology. A new method of permafrost research is suggested from the geological and petrographical viewpoint. Permafrost is regarded as cryophilic rock, a viewpoint which favors an extensive development of permafrostology."—SIPRE. Summary in English.

Copy seen: DLC.

31188. PARKHOMENKO, S. G. Raboty TSNIIGAIK po voprosu sozdaniia ustolchivnykh tipov tsentrov i reperov dlia raionov merzloty. (Geodezist, 1939. god 15, no. 12, p. 17–25, 3 illus.) ref. **Title tr.:** Work of the Central Research Institute of Geodesy, Air Surveying and Cartography for the creation of a steady type of triangulation and bench marks for permafrost regions.

Contains a description of the technique of surveying marks installation in the permafrost area. In 1936 a special commission of Fourth Conference for the Study of Permafrost of the Akademiia nauk SSSR worked out several types of surveying marks, as the most adequate for permafrost areas.

Copy seen: DLC.

31189. PARMUZIN, IŮ. P. Opyt primeneniia aërofotometodov pri geomorfologicheskikh issledovaniiaakh taezhnoi polosy Srednei Sibiri. (Voprosy geografii, Sbornik 21, 1950. Geomorfologiya, p. 107–120, 11 illus. on plates) **Title tr.:** Experience in use of air photographic methods in geomorphological investigations in the taiga zone of central Siberia.

Contains methodological notes based on results of air photography and aerial surveying in northern and north-eastern regions of Siberia, inaccessible or difficult of access. The advantages of these methods, organization and stages of work, interrelation with ground surveying, photointerpretation of various geomorphological formations are discussed and illustrated. No geographical features are mentioned by name.

Copy seen: DLC.

31190. PARMUZIN, IŮ. P. Rasprostraneniye i osobennosti karsta Sibiri. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1953. nov. ser., t. 58, otdel geol., v. 28, no. 4, p. 103) **Title tr.:** Distribution and peculiarities of karst formations in Siberia. Author's

summary of paper delivered on Mar. 25, 1953.

"Cave formations in Siberia are associated with permafrost and are usually discovered at considerable depths in regions of permafrost degradation. Caverns appear more frequently under permafrost layers as a result of sub-permafrost water, or in thawed spaces of frozen soil. The processes of cave formation favor permafrost degradation."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31191. PASSMORE, NANCY V., and others. Some effects of freezing on metabolic processes. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 97–100, 3 tables) 14 refs. *Other authors:* Vivian S. Porter, and E. M. Scott.

Contains a report on the effects of freezing on the oxydative processes of mitochondria, enzymes with or without substrates, and coenzymes. The destructive effect of low temperature on cellular enzyme systems is believed to consist in abolishing their structural and spatial organization. The damaging effects of cold on cells is thus not confined to gross changes alone, like (e. g.) formation of ice crystals.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31192. PASSMORE, REGINALD, and G. W. SUTHERLAND. Climate and the distribution of disease. (Practitioner, London, June 1952. v. 168, no. 1008, p. 555–62) 10 refs.

Includes discussion of the effects of heat and cold, dryness and humidity, etc. It is pointed out that excepting in such cases as frostbite or heat-stroke, climate acts indirectly, affecting the food and sanitary conditions, the micro-organisms and their vectors, etc.

Copy seen: DSG.

PATERSON, H. E., see Wyndham, C. H., and others. Effect exercise & environment urine. 1952. No. 33001.

31193. PATERSON, THOMAS THOMSON, 1909– . Anthropological studies in Greenland. (Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal, 1939. v. 69, p. 45–76, 8 diagrs., text map) 20 refs.

Contains study of Eskimo winter houses and the development of the harpoon head in various districts of Greenland: Melville Bay, Disko Bay, Kangamiut, Angmagssalik, and Dødemandsbugten. Ethnological material collected on

the Wordie expedition to Melville Bay and Baffin Land in 1934 was utilized. "The various forms of winter house in Greenland have been differentiated into nine main groups, subdivided to produce nineteen types in all. Their historical distribution in Greenland, as shown by archaeological excavation, has been tabulated, and a progressive evolution from the round house to the rectangular, and finally to the large common house has been demonstrated. This evolution was seen to have been initiated in Disko Bay, whence it spread to other regions of Greenland. A consideration of the development and distribution of the modern type of harpoon head revealed a similar trend. Finally, autochthonous development of the rectangular house has been postulated, and the geographical factors governing this development discussed".

Copy seen: DSI.

31194. PATKANOV, SERAFIM KEROPOVICH. O priroste inorodcheskago naseleniia Sibiri; statisticheskie materialy dlia osviescheniia voprosa o vymiranii pervobytnykh plemen. S.-Peterburg, Akademii nauk, 1911. 4, 210 p. **Title tr.:** On the growth of the non-Russian population in Siberia; statistical materials for clarification of the question of the dying-out of primitive tribes.

On the basis of censuses of 1853, 1859, 1897, and other available data, the trends in vital statistics among the Ostyaks, Voguls, Samoyeds, Yakuts, Yeniseians, Yukaghirs, and Kamchadals are discussed. Economic conditions, acculturation, causes of the diminishing numbers of certain native tribes, and other problems are taken into consideration. The author seems to be opposed to an unqualified statement that the Siberian natives are doomed to disappear in the near future, he agrees, however, that some smaller tribes are vanishing.

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31195. PATKANOV, SERAFIM KEROPOVICH. Ostiatskaia bylina pro bogatyrel goroda Emdera. (Zhivaiia starina, 1892. god 2, vyp 2, p. 92-97) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** The Ostyak tale of heroes of the town of Emder.

Contains text, Russian translation, and comments on an historical song, noted down in the Kondinsk district. Traces of Emder may be located on a small river by the same name in southwestern part of the Berezovsk District.

Copy seen: DLC.

31196. PATKANOV, SERAFIM KEROPOVICH. Über die Zunahme der Urbbevölkerung Sibiriens; ein Beitrag zur Frage über das Aussterben der Naturvölker. (Keleti szemle, 1909. t. 9, p. 54-94, tables) **Title tr.:** On the increase of the indigenous population of Siberia; contribution to the question of the dying-out of the native peoples.

Contains data and analysis of vital statistics of Siberian natives, on the basis of ten statistical surveys since 1722, the census of 1897, and the report of the second tax commission of 1828-35. The native population of Siberia is generally increasing although slowly: from 1797 to 1897 the total number increased 119 percent. The trend of increase or decrease, however, varies from tribe to tribe; for example: the agricultural and cattle-breeding Tungus increased in number, and the nomadic Tungus remained stationary or even decreased; Golds and Orochis decreased; the Ostyaks are decreasing and the Voguls remain stationary; the Ostyak-Samoyeds are dying out, the Yurak Samoyeds stationary, and the Tawgis Samoyeds increasing; Yakuts are slowly increasing except in the northern provinces where they are on the decline; Karagas (reindeer Samoyeds in the Sayan Mts. and Biryusinsk taiga) are dying out rapidly; the Yeniseians, Yukaghirs and Chuvantzy also are on the way to extinction; the number of Chukchis dropped 25 to 30 percent, the Kamchadals lost two thirds of their population between 1740 and 1897; the Asiatic Eskimos, Koryaks, Gilyaks, and Aleuts (including those on the Commander Islands) are diminishing, too. Generally, the settled natives, having more contact with Whites (Russians), are dying out more rapidly than their nomadic brothers. The causes of extinction are: famines, epidemic diseases, especially small-pox (e. g. in 1884-85), high child mortality among the nomads, alcoholism and assimilation with Russians. The cattle breeders and agriculturists have a better chance of survival than hunters and fishers; the reindeer nomads are stationary or increasing slightly. The author stresses the importance of mode of life and forms of protection as factors in changes in vital statistics. He divides Siberia into three zones: (1) the northern zone of hunters, fishers and reindeer nomads, inhabited by Ostyaks, Voguls, Samoyeds, Lamuts, Dolgans, and Paleo-Siberians;

all are declining in number or stationary; (2) the zone of cattle breeders, inhabited by Yakuts and Buryats, who are all increasing in number; (3) the zone of agriculturists and cattle breeders of southern Siberia, inhabited by Tatars, Buryats, Tungus, and partly by Voguls, all of them rapidly increasing in number.

Copy seen: DLC.

PATKANOV, SERAFIM KEROPOVICH, *see also* Karjalainen, K. F. *Literatur über Ostjakische u. Ostjaken. 1906.* No. 29979.

31197. PATON, HUBERT A. Horizontal and vertical control for arctic mapping. Panel on arctic mapping. (Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 395-400)

Contains a discussion of detailed hydrographic and topographic surveys by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey along the arctic coast of Alaska. Started in 1945, they extend 680 miles from Cape Beaufort to Demarcation Point. New operation procedures and equipment are described, with comments on the climate, terrain, sea-ice, and permafrost conditions at various times of the year. The surveying problems, transportation of men and supplies, and clothing are discussed in some detail.

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31198. PATTERSON, RUSSEL H. Effect of prolonged wet and cold on the extremities. (Army medical bulletin, Apr. 1944, no. 75, p. 62-70, 6 fig.) 12 refs.

Contains an account dealing with soldiers exposed 3-14 days to cold and moisture during operations on Attu Island. Hospital cases included damage of the second to fourth degree, the latter with extensive gangrene. Information is given on initial treatment therapy of the different degrees, infections, amputations, and, recommendations regarding preventive measures. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Oct. 1944. v. 5, p. 89-90.

Copy seen: DLC.

31199. PATTERSON, T. C. Insect pests in northern Norway; mosquito nuisance. (Royal Naval Medical Service, London. *Journal*, Oct. 1940. v. 26, p. 346-52, table) 5 refs.

Contains an account of the mosquito nuisance in arctic Norway: factors inhibiting and stimulating their biting

(temperature); most common species; mosquito repellents; special clothing; protection of dwellings; treatment of bites; mosquitoes as disease carriers (malaria, tularemia).

Copy seen: NNN.

31200. PATTY, ERNEST NEWTON, 1894- Solar thawing increases profit from subarctic placer gravels. (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. *Transactions*, 1951. v. 190, no. 1, p. 27-28, illus.; *pub.* in *Mining engineering*, Jan. 1951, v. 3)

Early methods of thawing the permanently frozen Alaska gold-bearing gravels (permafrost) are outlined; and present solar thawing method of Alluvial Gold, Inc. is described by president of the company. It depends on the fact that permafrost will thaw if exposed to solar radiation. Interference of winter frost with the operations is discussed.

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PAUL, JOHN RODMAN, 1893- Epidemiological observations on Eskimos from the north coast of Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951.* No. 20117.

31201. PAULS, FRANK P., and others. Distribution of blood factors among the Eskimos, Indians, and Whites of western Alaska. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. *Proceedings, pub.* 1953. p. 255-59) *Other authors:* B. B. Victors, and M. W. Dodson.

Contains a report of preliminary findings on 5,205 blood specimens from Eskimos along the Bering and arctic coasts, Indians from the interior and Whites from Palmer and Fairbanks. ABO blood groups, sub-types of A and AB, and the Rh factor were examined.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31202. PAULS, FRANK P., and others. Distribution of blood groups among the Eskimos, Indians, and whites of western Alaska. (American journal of human genetics, Sept. 1953. v. 5, no. 3, p. 252-56, 4 tables) 8 refs. *Other authors:* B. B. Victors, and M. W. Dodson.

Contains a preliminary report on blood-group variations among the Eskimos (2,954), Whites (1,621), Indians (333), and some members of mixed race, from western Alaska. ABO types, N type and Rh were determined. The problem of racial mixtures in this area is discussed on the basis of these findings: mixtures of

Eskimo or Indian with White were observed, but little Eskimo-Indian mixture in Eskimo-Indian border areas on the Yukon and Kuskokwim; Eskimos of the Bering Sea areas are not found to have mixed with Whites to any appreciable extent.

Copy seen: DLC.

31203. PAULS, FRANK P. Enteric diseases. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 531-33)

From a paper delivered at the Third Alaskan Science Conference Sept. 1952. Deals with the role of water supply and sewerage in the etiology of intestinal diseases; history of outbreaks of dysentery, typhoid, and diarrhea; their epidemiology.

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31204. PAULS, FRANK P. Enteric diseases in Alaska. (Arctic, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 205-212, text map) 38 refs.

Contains an historical account of past outbreaks of enteric diseases in arctic and subarctic Alaska. Only those caused by the Gram-negative bacteria of the genera *Salmonella* and *Shigella* are considered. Contaminated water supplies and inadequate sewage disposal have been the major causes of epidemics. 206 cases of typhoid fever are recorded for the period 1807-1952, and 230 cases of bacillary dysentery for the period 1937-51, with rates of fatalities, and type of infective agent, when known. This is revision of paper presented at Third Alaskan Science Conference, 1952. Author is Asst. Director, Public Health, Laboratories, Alaska Dept. of Health, Anchorage.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31205. PAULS, FRANK P. Laboratory "watch stations" sound alert around world in influenza study program. (Alaska's health, Feb. 1952. v. 9, p. 6, 8)

Contains information on the influenza Study Program of the WHO, and Alaska's place in it; the 1951 influenza outbreak, its spread through Europe and America; its pattern and course in Alaska (Jan.-Apr. 1951); epidemiological data; appraisal of warning system, the laboratory work, etc.

Copy seen: DSG.

31206. PAULSEN, FRITZ W. M. Schneetemperaturen auf Jan Mayen. (Meteorologische Zeitschrift, Jan. 1930. Bd. 47, p. 29-30, table). **Title tr.:** Snow temperatures on Jan Mayen.

"Snow temperature measurements, made from Mar. 29-Apr. 17, 1928 on a

plain 20 m. above sea level, are tabulated. Ordinary Hg-thermometers with 0.2° C graduations were used. The finely grained snow was partly mixed with sand and did not exceed a depth of 1 ft. Wind direction and strength, relative humidity, cloud cover, air temperatures at 30 cm. above the ground, and snow temperatures at the surface and at 5- and 10-cm. depth are indicated. Snow surface temperatures ranged from -0.4° to -11° C., at air temperatures from +2.4° to -7.8° C., and snow temperatures at 10-cm. depth from -0.2° to -2.7° C."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

31207. PAULSON, IVAR. Contributions to the economic ethnology of the Ostyak, a summary. Pinneberg, Germany, 1947. 7 p. tables. (Pinneberg, Germany. Baltic University. Contributions, no. 37)

Contains an abstract of a cultural-analytic thesis for Ph. D. degree at Hamburg University: *Beiträge zur Wirtschaftsethnologie der Ostjaken*, 1946, (180 p. typescript), based on the ethnographical collections at the Hamburg Ethnological Museum and on literature. Three principal branches of Ostyak economic life, the hunting, fishing and reindeer breeding, are investigated with an attempt to determine which cultural elements (implements, techniques, etc.) are of ancient Finno-Ugric origin, and which have been borrowed from neighboring Samoyeds, Tatars, and Russians. The statistical method is applied for evaluation of cultural elements in regard to their different ethnical origins. Notes on migration of Ostyaks from the Pechora region to their present home are added.

Copy seen: DLC.

31208. PAULSON, IVAR. The "seat of honor" in aboriginal dwellings of the circumpolar zone, with special regard to the Indians of northern North America. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*, Chicago, 1952. p. 63-65)

Contains remarks to the G. Ränk's work *Das System der Raumeinteilung*, 1949, q. v., with supplements from North America where the "seat of honor" complex has the same manifestations as in the Old World. References are made to the various Athapaskan and Algonkian tribes of the great subpolar interior area in Canada. Another feature, the top opening (roof-door) with a ladder for entrance, found among the Kamchadals,

Koryaks, and ancient Chukchis, is also known in the "Bering-Sea house" and elsewhere on the American continent.

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31209. PAUNESCO-PODEANU, A., and I. TZURAI. Le traitement idéal des gelures: la novocainisation périartérielle. (Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, Aug. 14, 1948. Jahrg. 78, nr. 32, p. 795-96) **Title tr.:** The ideal treatment of frostbite: periarterial novocainization.

Author's experience dealing with the advantages and beneficial effects of sympathetic blockade in frostbite, specifically that with novocain.

Copy seen: DSG.

PAVLOV, M., see Sharai, V., and M. Pavlov. Serebristo-chernye lisitsy. 1949. No. 31910.

PAVLOVSKIĬ, E. N., see Fauna SSSR. 1911-53 in progress. No. 29877.

31210. PAVLOVSKIĬ, E. V., and A. I. TSVETKOV. Materialy k petrografii trappov; űgo-zapadnaĭ chast' Tunguskogo basseina. (Akademiĭ nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskiĭ institut. Trudy, 1934. Vyp. 6, p. 293-316, illus., plates 1-3) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the petrography of traps; southwestern part of the Tunguska basin.

Contains the results of a petrographic investigation of the traps from collections of S. V. Obruchev gathered in 1917, 1921 and 1924 in the southwestern part of Tunguska Coal Basin, with general petrographic descriptions of local traps, including those of the Podkamennaya Tunguska River; followed by microscopic and chemical analyses of plagioclase, monoclinic pyroxene and olivine. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31211. PAYNE, F. F. Some customs and habits of the Eskimo at Stupart Bay. (Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto. Proceedings, 1887-88, pub. 1889, ser. 3, v. 6, p. 10)

Contains short notes on the author's recent experiences and observations while staying with the Eskimos on the coast of Ungava Peninsula; their settlements, belief in a great spirit and life after death, tabus and sacrifices. **Copy seen:** DSI.

31212. PAYNE, NELLIE M., 1900- . Freezing and survival of insects at low temperatures. (Quarterly review of

biology, Apr. 1926. v. 1, no. 2, p. 270-82, table) 57 refs.

Contains an introductory section on the literature dealing with the effects of cold on plants, followed by a review of literature dealing with the same problem in animals, especially insects; and an account of author's own experimental work with oak borers, aquatic insects and pests of stored products. The causes of death from cold as viewed from a general physiological point of view are considered to be: (1) direct mechanical injury, (2) dehydration, (3) precipitation of protein or some other irreversible chemical change. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31213. PAYNE, THOMAS GIBSON, 1915- , and others. Geology of the arctic slope of Alaska. Washington, D. C., 1951. 3 sheets: text; geol., structure, aeromagnetic, gravity maps; diagraphs, columnar and cross sections; 2 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Oil and gas investigations. Map OM 126) 16 refs. *Other authors:* S. W. Dana, W. A. Fischer, S. T. Yuster, P. D. Krynnine, R. H. Morris, E. H. Latham, G. Grye, and H. Tappan.

Contains maps accompanied by extensive detailed text covering geology of the various physiographic provinces, geophysical summary, structure, core analysis results, reservoir petrography of sandstones, heavy mineral studies, paleontology, micropaleontology, and geologic history. Tables give data on sandstone core analyses. Cretaceous index fossils and index foraminifera are shown in drawings. **Copy seen:** DLC.

PAYNTER, HENRY M., see Carlson, H., and M. S. Kersten. Calculation depth freezing. 1953. No. 28454.

31214. PAZZAGLI, RAFFAELLO. Le iniezioni di novocaina nel canale femorale nella cura dei congelamenti non recenti. (Sperimentale, Dec. 1941. v. 95, fasc. 10, p. 802-806) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Novocain injection into the femoral canal in the treatment of late frostbite.

Contains a review article on the physiopathology of frostbite; the main therapeutic approaches; methods of infiltration, especially those of Bertocchi and of Uffreduzzi. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31215. PEACOCK, F. W. Some Eskimo remedies, and experiences of an amateur doctor among the Labrador Eskimo. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, Mar. 1947. v. 56, p. 328-30)

Contains information from a missionary at Nain, on earlier healing activities of the local witch-doctors (shamans) and of the Moravian missionaries; diseases prevalent among the local Eskimos; their popular remedies against those diseases; Eskimo wound dressing, massage, etc.

Copied seen: DSG.

31216. PEAKE, WILLIAM. Permafrost puts the chill on progress. (Army transportation journal, Dec. 1946. v. 2, no. 11, p. 8-10, 21, illus., diagr.)

"Permafrost and the components of permafrost are defined. The permafrost boundary in the Northern Hemisphere is roughly outlined. Changes in the underlying permafrost conditions may produce ground swelling, frost mounds (pingoes), frost blisters, and thermokarst (deformations due to melting of ground ice). Engineering problems related to the road and building construction and the laying of pipe lines are discussed in terms of permafrost characteristics. Airport runways have been insulated from permafrost by layers of foam glass, cellular concrete, asphalt, gravel, spruce boughs and moss."—SIPRE.

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PEARCE, D. C., see Klein, G. J., and others. Method measuring characteristics snow-cover. 1950. No. 30084.

31217. PEDERSEN, ALWIN, 1899- . Auf Jagd in Grönland. Wien. Ullstein, 1953. 158 p., plates, sketch maps
Title tr.: Hunting in Greenland.

Contains an account of the animals, animal life and hunting in East Greenland, based on the author's three journeys to, and sojourns in the Scoresby Sund region (70°28' N. 24° W.), and a whaling trip to the west coast of Greenland. Animals dealt with include foxes, wolves, bears, musk oxen, reindeer, whales, seals, etc. The life of Eskimos, with whom the author traveled and hunted, is described incidentally. Many photographs augment the text.

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31218. PEDERSEN, ALWIN, 1899- . Et naturesservat. København, Gylendal, 1940. 11, [1], [54] p. of illus. (incl. map) **Title tr.:** A sanctuary created by nature.

Regulations for the protection of wildlife in West Greenland, and their absence in East Greenland are noted. The area is described as formerly a natural sanctuary where a small community of animals has

survived from the ice age; but a sanctuary now (1940) threatened by Danish and Norwegian hunting forays. The author, a zoologist, recommends the establishment of a national park along the coast of northeast Greenland from about 75° to 78° N., between Ardenaple Fjord and Shannon Island in the south and the northern boundary of Germania Land in the north, the inland ice behind Dronning Louises Land forming a natural boundary to the west. Within this territory, the entire animal life of northeast Greenland is represented. Following the text, 54 pages of photographic illus., depict the animal life and land forms of the region.

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31219. PEDERSEN, C. T. My first whale. (Beaver, Sept. 1952. Outfit 283, p. 38, 41 illus.)

Account of the capture of a large bowhead in Beaufort Sea, July 1900, with photographs by the author, a veteran whaler and head of the Canalaska Trading Co.

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31220. PEDERSEN, P. O., 1910- . Anatomical studies of the East Greenland Eskimo dentition. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*, Chicago, 1952. p. 46-49)

Contains condensed report on the permanent dentitions of Eskimos of unmixed East Greenland descent, based upon records of 702 modern living Eskimos, and 52 adult skulls (full report: *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 13261). The dentition is considered as a racial factor, and it confirms on several points the Mongoloid ancestry of Eskimos. No decisive support can be lent from the present study of dentition, to the view that the Eskimos are either a very primitive or a very far advanced race in evolutionary respect.

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31221. PEDERSEN, P. O. 1910- . Dental investigations of Greenland Eskimos; Summary. (Royal Society of Medicine, London. Proceedings, Oct. 1947. v. 40, no. 12, p. 726-32, 2 fig., table)

Contains a summary of three seasons' (1935, 1937, 1939) work in East and West Greenland covering over 3000 cases, and examination (in 1936) of 525 Greenland Eskimo skulls in Copenhagen University Institute of Medical Anatomy. Data are presented on dental morphology and anatomy including anomalies; structure

of teeth; dental lesions and attrition; caries; parodontal diseases; irregularities in tooth position. The account is preceded by a brief description of Greenland, its Eskimo population, their food habits (past and present); administration, etc.

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31222. PEDERSEN, P. O., 1910- . Investigations into the incidence of dental caries in ancient and modern Greenlanders. (*In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques*. 2d, *Copenhagen*, 1938. *Compte rendu*, 1939. p. 120-22)

Contains report based on author's investigation of 526 ancient Eskimo skulls and 2,549 modern Eskimos from East and West Greenland. In ancient Greenland the incidence of caries was exceedingly low: of 6,606 permanent teeth in the 526 skulls, only two showed decay. It is notably increased among East and West Greenlanders now living in villages (in permanent tooth to 1.2 and 9.2 percent respectively), especially those close to the trading stations (12 and 35.9 percent). This is due to the thorough and sudden change from traditional to white man's food.

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31223. PEDERSEN, P. O., 1910- , and **D. B. SCOTT.** Replica studies of the surfaces of teeth from Alaskan Eskimo, West Greenland natives, and American whites. (*Acta odontologica scandinavica*, Sept. 1951. v. 9, fasc. 3-4, p. 261-92, 23 figs., 6 tables) 12 refs.

Contains an account of microscopic studies of metal-shadowed collodion replicas from permanent teeth of: (1) 100 Alaskan Eskimo skulls in the Smithsonian Institution; (2) 152 modern West Greenland natives of the Julianehaab region, extracted during 1942-45; (3) 565 white dental office patients from Washington, D. C. A comparison of the microscopic structures (perikymata, enamel rod ends, micro-pits, etc.) of the teeth of the three ethnic groups is presented, with information on their disappearance with age; observations and comparisons of macroscopic surface irregularities are also included.

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PEEL, JAROSLAV JAN, *see* Loboŝkŭl, N. B. Blasting operations. 1963. No. 30518.

31224. PÉGUY, CHARLES PIERRE. *Le neige.* Paris, Presses universitaires de

France, 1952. 120 p., graphs, maps, diags. **Title tr.:** Snow.

"The meteorological conditions favoring the occurrence of snow are discussed, and snow measurements are defined. A map of snowfall for the Northern Hemisphere shows the large amount of snow falling in North America compared to that in Siberia. Crystallography and stratigraphy of fallen snow as a basis for avalanche study is presented. The extent and duration of the Alpine and Siberian (arctic) snow cover are compared. . . . The Siberian (arctic) cover is a result of spasmodic snowfalls totalling no more than 1 m., and occurring mainly at the beginning of the cold season. This cover is seldom more than 30 cm. thick, persists from six-eight months, is not stratified, and provides an excellent surface for foot and sled travel. Perpetual snow, its contribution to existing glaciers, the perpetual snow line as an index to climatic change, and the influence of snow on man are discussed."—SIPRE.

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31225. PEKARSKII, ÉDUARD KARLOVICH, 1858-1934. *Iz predaniĭ o zhizni ŭkutov do vstrĕchi ikh s russkimi.* (Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Otdelenie ĕtnografii. *Zapiski*, 1909. t. 34, p. 145-56) **Title tr.:** From traditions on the life of the Yakuts before their meeting with the Russians.

Contains literal translation of an account of the coming of the Yakuts from their former homeland, and their settling on the Lena River; as told by a Yakut from the Bayagantay ulus in 1893.

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31226. PEKARSKII, ÉDUARD KARLOVICH, 1858-1934. *Materialy po ŭkutskomu obychnomu pravu.* (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Muzeĭ antropologii i ĕtnografii. *Sbornik*, 1925. t. 5, vyp. 2, p. 657-708) **Title tr.:** Material on the Yakut customary law.

Contains three documents of 1823, all issued by the Russian officials for the Yakuts and regulating their juridical affairs. The regulations often were based on the customs of the Yakut people, the shamanistic healing of the sick, however, was forbidden, etc.

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31227. PEKARSKII, ÉDUARD KARLOVICH, 1858-1934. *Predanie o tom, otkuda proizoshli ŭkut.* (Sibirskĭa zhivaĭa starina, 1925, vyp. 3-4, p. 137-

44) **Title tr.:** Narrative about where the Yakuts came from.

Contains a variant of a legend according to which the Yakut people originated from Kirkhiz brothers who fled their country, settled on the upper Lena and married two Buryat girls, etc. The text was written down by P. N. Malygin in 1907 from a 65-year old Yakut of the Zapadno-Kangalass ulus.

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PEKARSKIĬ, ÉDUARD KARLOVICH, 1858-1934, *see also* Troshchanskiĭ, V. F. *Évolütsiia shamanstva u äkutov. 1902. No. 32539.*

PEKARSKIĬ, ÉDUARD KARLOVICH, 1858-1934, *see also* Troshchanskiĭ, V. F. *Nabroski o äkutakh. 1911. No. 32540.*

PÉLICIER, see Célice, and others. *Engelures vitamine B₁ & acide nicotinique. 1942. No. 28474.*

31228. PELLEGRINI, OLIVIO. Sulla importanza della capacità delle calzature quale coefficiente di congelamento del piede. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti. May 24-26, 1942, *pub.* Rome, 1943. p. 248-49) **Title tr.:** On the importance of shoe size in relation to frostbite of the feet.

Contains notes and recommendations as to size, quality and condition of shoes to be chosen in order to reduce frostbite casualties.

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31229. PELLERAT, J., and Mlle. M. MURAT. Variations de la teneur cutanée en histamine sous l'influence du froid et dans certaines dermatoses. (Société de Biologie, Paris. Comptes rendus, nov. 19, 1945. t. 139, p. 1141-42) **Title tr.:** Variations of histamine content of the skin under the influence of cold and in certain dermatoses.

Contains a note on observations on four subjects submitted to a local chilling of the skin. The histamine content of the blood in the affected area was significantly enlarged; also the histamine content of skin diseased with eczema, urticaria, etc., was enhanced.

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31230. PELUSO, A. Ricerche sperimentali sulla influenza della narcosi eterea e cloroformica nella morte da freddo. (Annali di medicina navale e tropicale, 1933. anno 39, v. 1, fasc. 5-6, p. 280-91) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Experimental inves-

tigations on the influence of ether or chloroform narcosis upon death from cold.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs submitted to ether or chloroform narcosis, then made hypothermic until death occurred. The life span of such animals was identical with that of not-narcotized controls, and so was the weight of their spleen; the temperature of the internal organs upon death was considerably lower.

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31231. PENARD, EUGENE, 1855- Notice sur les rhizopodes du Spitzberg. (Archiv für Protistenkunde, 1903, Bd. 2, heft 2, p. 238-82, illus.) **Title tr.:** Notice on the rhizopods of Spitsbergen.

Contains a list of 45 rhizopods from the samples of mosses collected by A. Brun in 1903, in the Green Harbor (78° N.) region of West Spitsbergen, and on Amsterdam Island (80° N.), with descriptions of four new species, two new varieties, and some noteworthy species. Critical notes are included, also data on abundance, habitat and mode of life.

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31232. PENNER, C. M. Note on radiative cooling in the free atmosphere over Arctic Bay. (Journal of meteorology, Apr. 1948. v. 5, no. 2, p. 69-70, graphs) 3 refs.

Data used in the study were results of twice-daily radiosonde ascents at Arctic Bay (northern Baffin Island; 73°00'08" N. 85° W.) during Sept. 1945-Aug. 1946. Only soundings taken with clear skies were used, 53 such ascents being made June-Aug., 93 during Dec.-Feb. An increase of radiative cooling with height up to approximately the 600-500 mb. layer was found. *Data* for summer and winter are given. Net radiative cooling of atmosphere in the Arctic is approximately 0.5 C. to 1.0 C. per day. Effects of observed radiative cooling on the lapse rate in the 800-500 mb. layer are briefly discussed.

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31233. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. Alaska. (Discovery, Aug. 1930, p. 14-15; Oct. 1930. v. 1, no. 1, p. 16-17; Mar. 1931, v. 1, no. 6, p. 171-73. 3 text maps) 6 refs.

Contains notes on recent archeological excavations in northern Alaska for the Museum, by F. de Laguna on the Seward Peninsula, and by H. B. Collins on St. Lawrence Island.

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31234. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. The Alaskan expedition. (*Its*: Bulletin, Oct. 1933. v. 4, no 5. p. 134-35)

Contains notes on an interesting discovery, made in summer of 1933 by F. de Laguna and K. Birket-Smith near Columbia Glacier in Prince William Sound: fragments of dugout canoes, and a burial cave with several bodies wrapped in mats and put in coffins were found.

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31235. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. Archaeological work in Alaska. (*Its*: Bulletin, 1930. v. 1, no. 3, p. 10-11, 14, plate VI)

Contains account of the discovery of an ancient Eskimo charnel house at Point Barrow by W. B. Van Valin in 1919, and excavation of eight burials in the same locality, made by A. H. Hopson for the Museum in 1929. The specimens discovered belong to the Thule culture.

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31236. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. Excavations in Alaska. (*Its*: Bulletin, Dec. 1931. v. 3, no. 2, p. 46-50, incl. 2 plates)

Contains an account of excavations made in the summer of 1931 by F. de Laguna and others at Kachemak Bay (Cook Inlet, Alaska). Several interesting artifacts were found which show that the original inhabitants of the place were Eskimos. The present inhabitants of the region, Kenai Athapaskan Indians, pushed down to the coast from the interior of Alaska not many centuries ago.

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31237. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. Life and customs of the Eskimo. (*Its*: Discovery, Aug. 1930. p. 19-24) 6 refs.

Contains popular account of the Eskimo mode of life, material culture and customs. It is stressed that the Eskimos conquered their environment with great ingenuity, by inventing tools and weapons admirably adapted to meet their requirements under its conditions; that they can live comfortably and happily.

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31238. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. Mummified human heads from Alaska. (Discoveries, Apr. 1932. v. 2, no. 7, p. 1-2) 2 refs.

Contains note of report by I. M. Hofstad that he and his sons had discovered

in a cave on a small island near Petersburg in Southeast Alaska, three human heads, two of which were mummified and well preserved in painted cedar boxes. The find probably represents the war trophies of Tlingit Indians.

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31239. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. A new American Indian collection. (*Its*: Bulletin, 1930. v. 1, no. 3, p. 14-15, plate VII)

Contains notes on the Naskapi Indians of northeasternmost Labrador (barren ground band), only 62 persons in 1927. A short description of a collection of costumes, charms, objects of art and utensils, now in possession of the Museum, is given.

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31240. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. A new Haida copper Tiná. (*Its*: Bulletin, Feb. 1930. v. 1, no. 2, p. 30, illus. on front cover)

Contains note on an ornamented shield-like copper sheet acquired by the Museum. Of Tlingit origin but probably made for Haidas, such objects were formerly used as war indemnity, latterly as medium of exchange.

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31241. PENNSYLVANIA. UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. Snowshoes. (*Its*: Museum journal, 1911. v. 2, no. 4, p. 82-94, 17 illus.)

Signalizes the snowshoe as primitive invention "of such great perfection that modern ingenuity has not been able to improve upon it;" stresses its importance in 17 specimens in the Museum's collection. Included are specimens from Alaskan Eskimos, Naskapi and Montagnais (Labrador type called "beaver-tail"), and from Athapaskan Indians of different parts of Alaska.

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31242. PENTTILA, AARNI EMMANUEL, 1899- . Kappale erästä lapin lausetta kuvaavasta käyrästä. (Virittäjä, 1936, v. 40, no. 3, p. 334-37, graphs) *Title tr.*: Some remarks on a curve made by a Lappish sentence.

Contains remarks on a Lapp sentence taken down by an oscillograph. The curve shows that some double consonants recorded by the machine, namely DD and BB, were audible to the naked ear as single D and B. Summary in German p. 386.

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31243. PEREPLETCHIK, P. P. Ispolzovanie graksy; iz rabot laboratorii vita-

minov VNIRO. (Rybnoe khoz'istvo, Aug. 1948. t. 24, no. 8, p. 33-38, tables) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** Utilization of the cod liver residue; from the work of the Vitamins Laboratory of the All-Union Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography.

After the medicinal oil is rendered out, 60 percent of the cod liver remains. This residue can be used as foodstuff or as raw material for production of vitamin A. Tabular data are given on the chemical composition and vitamin-A content of the liver residue, and methods of analysis used by the author in 1946 on material delivered by the Murmansk fisheries, are described.

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31244. PERES, B. Sibirskie inorodtsy i ikh vymiranie. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniiá russkogo Sývera. Izvestiá, 1912. god 4, no. 1, p. 31-38; no. 3, p. 125-31) **Title tr.:** The dying-out of the Siberian natives.

Contains investigation of the causes of certain Siberian peoples (Voguls, Ostyaks, Samoyeds, Yeniseians, Yukaghirs and others) dying out: low birthrate, subjugation by the whites, constant malnutrition, epidemics, and alcohol. Some suggestions are made as to how the population decrease of these natives could be arrested.

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31245. PEREVALOV, V. A. Akademifiá nauk i issledovaniá Arktiki. (Priroda 1946. no. 2, p. 35-38) **Title tr.:** The Academy of Sciences and the exploration of the Arctic.

Contains a brief review of the role of the Academy in the exploration of the Arctic, starting with the activities of M. B. Lomonosov. Expeditions of V. Bering and A. I. Chirikov; the travels of I. I. Lepekhin, P. S. Pallas, K. E. Baer, A. A. Bunge, E. V. von Toll, etc. are cited. The arctic interests of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. during the Soviet régime are only briefly noted.

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31246. PEREVALOV, V. A. Lomonosov, issledovanie Arktiki i otkrytie Aláski; k istorii ékspeditsii V. Á. Chichagova i P. K. Krenitsyna. (In: Vsesoiúznyí geograficheskií s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 243-60 facsms.) **Title tr.:** Lomonosov, exploration of the Arctic and discovery of Alaska; contribution to history of V. Á. Chichagov's and P. K. Krenitsyn's expeditions.

Short survey of Lomonosov's works referring to arctic problems, and a detailed account, based on unpublished materials, of his participation in the preparations for two Russian arctic expeditions sent to explore for the Northeast Passage: the V. Á. Chichagov Expedition, 1765-66, and P. K. Krenitsyn Expedition, 1764-71. Cf. author's *Lomonosov i Arktika*, 1940, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 13299. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31247. PEREVALOV, V. A. M. V. Lomonosov i issledovanie poliárnykh sífánii. (Priroda, 1940. no. 8, p. 87-95, illus.) **Title tr.:** M. V. Lomonosov and the investigation of aurora borealis.

Discussion of the role played by the famous Russian scientist, Lomonosov, in the study of aurora borealis in Russia. A summary is given of his notes from observing northern lights on 16 occasions, as well as three sketches drawn by him. Modern theories of auroras are also discussed.

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31248. PEREVALOV, V. A. Pervootkryvateli Aláski. (Vokrug sveta, July 1950, no. 7, p. 53-60, illus., map) **Title tr.:** The first discoverers of Alaska.

Contains presentation of the Russian claim to discovery of Alaska in the 16th century, probably by members of Dezhnev's party, and the founding of the first Russian settlement there. Based on recent Russian historical investigation, though presented in fictional form.

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31249. PEREVALOV, V. A. Sovetskaiá Arktika posle volny. (Priroda, 1946, no. 5, p. 3-6) **Title tr.:** The Soviet Arctic after the war.

Contains a brief review of contributions from arctic regions during the War and of scientific activities in 1945 and 1946. The construction is noted of 12 new polar stations (on Vize Island, New Siberian Islands, Cape Shmidt, Vaygach Island, etc.), also some meteorological and biological stations. The study of oceanography of arctic seas, also geological, volcanological (Kamchatka), and anthropological studies are briefly summarized. Progress in development of the polar stations at Vorkuta and Igarka and in spreading of agriculture northward is discussed.

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31250. PEREZ, HENRY T. Alaska, land of construction opportunity. (Con-

struction methods and equipment, Dec. 1952. v. 34, p. 60-65, illus., map)

"Construction operations in Alaska are similar to those in the continental U. S. except in Fairbanks where permafrost is encountered. Gravel type permafrost is sufficiently consolidated to settle evenly upon thawing. Silty permafrost becomes mushy and must be removed and placed with non-frost-susceptible material. The extent of permafrost is determined and mapped, the ground is thawed with steam jets or consolidated by blasting where necessary, and the degree of compaction checked by probes and test pits before starting foundation construction. Frost-susceptible material on runway sites is removed to the depth of seasonal frost penetration. Interior work continued through the winter of 1950-51 on 60 percent of the projects and some outside work was done at sub-zero temperatures under heated tarpaulin tents. Underground utilities are encased in insulating concrete or laid in concrete tunnels where winter temperatures are more severe."—SIPRE.

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31251. PEREZ, MICHEL. Glaciologie. (*In:* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique, no. 15, p. 65-86, incl. 6 illus. on 2 plates, 4 tables, fold. map)

Contains a discussion of the glaciological work on the Greenland inland ice done by a four-man party led by the writer between June 8 and Sept. 7, 1950. Equipment is listed in detail and an itinerary given. Rates of melting and accumulation were measured in the ablation and accumulation zones, measurements made of the surface of the inland ice to determine rates of movement, and density measurements taken. Temperature profiles were made in the drill holes, stratigraphic sections of ice and snow from the holes examined, and effects of compression studied. Methods of drilling are discussed, including work done by the Benoto drill and thermal drills in different areas. Results of the studies for the various camps are given in tables, and a map shows the location of drill holes and profiles taken between Camp IV and the Central Station. *Copy seen:* CaMAI.

31252. PERHUSEN, K. R. Finlands kadetter på krävande ödemarksmarsch. (Pansar, militär teknisk tidskrift, 1953.

Årg. 22, nr. 7-8, p. 27) *Title tr.:* Finland's cadets on a hard march in the wilderness.

Contains a brief account of a 250 km. cross-country ski trip in central-northern Finland, successfully completed Mar. 23-30, 1953, by 110 cadets and officers under leadership of Col. Satisaari. This military training was prompted by the experience of the Germans (adverse) in 1941-44, and that of Swedish voluntary ski troops (1939-40) in similar terrain.

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PERILSTEIN, PAUL K., see Kramer, D. W., and P. K. Perilstein. Case report cold sensitivity cold hemagglutinins. 1951. No. 30187.

31253. PERKINS, Mrs. A. E. A vacation on the Alaska Highway. (Highway magazine, June 1950. v. 41, p. 138-40, illus.)

Contains advice to travelers making this trip, regarding routes, equipment, accommodations, hunting and fishing possibilities, customs regulations, and scenery en route. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31254. PERLAT, A. Les stations météorologiques automatiques. (La météorologie, July/Sept. 1948. 4th ser., no. 11, p. 196-210, illus) *Title tr.:* Automatic meteorological stations.

Contains "description of American, Canadian, German and proposed French automatic weather stations. Requirements of automatic weather stations in general and the history of development of such equipment as well as of the radio-sonde, the differences between the radio-sonde and the automatic weather stations, and the details of constructions of the U. S. Navy automatic stations are given, and ample illustration included. A station in the Caribbean for hurricane warning, a station on a buoy in Lake Ontario for fog forecasting and those used by the Germans during the war on buoys at sea and at arctic land stations are described."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 569.

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31255. PERONATO, GUISEPPE. Trattamento chirurgico nei congelamenti di 1° e 2° grado. (Riforma medica, Feb. 8, 1941. anno 57, n. 6, p. 177-81) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* Surgical treatment of frostbite of first and second degree.

Contains description of a method consisting in incisions of the affected area,

applied by the author, and first developed by Wittek in World War I on the basis of concepts of Nösske (1910). Twenty-five case histories are included in the account.

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PERROUD, PAUL, see Nevrière, J., and others. Campagne Groenland, 1948: Triangulation côtière . . . Ege. 1953. No. 30975.

31256. PERRY, R. E. A record of radar performance in ice conditions. (Institute of Navigation, London. Journal, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 74-85, illus., 2 sketch maps, diagrs., 3 tables)

Contains extracts, July 27-Aug. 21/22, 1952, from a log kept by the writer, an engineer of the Decca Radar Co. during a voyage on the S.S. *North Anglia* from Cardiff, Wales, to Churchill, Manitoba, and return. The movements of the various icebergs sighted and their effects on the radar picture are described, with drawings illustrating each iceberg, its height, angle of slope, the ship's line of approach, and the wind direction. The state of the atmosphere, abnormal effects due to visual refraction, and the operation of radar in the fogs encountered, are noted. It is concluded that the detection ranges of the icebergs "compare quite favorably with those from land of similar height," and that the slope presented to the radar beam is the most important factor in iceberg detection. Effects of air temperature and density changes on the radar beam are discussed, and the target qualities of land ice, growlers, floebergs, hummocks, floes or field ice, and leads briefly summarized. Observations and results are recorded on tables, and sketch maps show the ship's course with relation to the ice encountered.

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31257. PERSHIN, A. G. Opyt lecheniia posledstviu otmorozhenii na Sochi-Mafsestinskom kurorte. (Voenno-meditsinskii zhurnal, Oct.-Nov. 1945, no. 11-12, p. 7-11, 2 tables) **Title tr.:** Experiment in the treatment of frostbite sequelae at the Sochi-Mafsesta spa.

Contains a report of observations on 50 patients treated at this Caucasian spa. Mafsesta warm baths proved beneficial for frostbite conditions; in slowly healing granulation areas, a combination of these baths with sun-baths, and vitamin-rich diet proved beneficial, but less so in cases complicated by osteomyelitis.

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PERSHIN, D. P., see Gekker, N. L. K kharakteristikhe fiz. tipa iakutov. 1896. No. 29218.

PERSSON, BENGT, see *Polar record*. U. S. N. skijump I, 1951. 1953. No. 31396.

PERSSON, BENGT, see also *Polar record*. Use compressed air, waterways ice-free. 1953. No. 31397.

31258. PERTSEVA, T. A. Opredelitel' pelagicheskikh ikrinok ryb Barentsova moria. Moskva-Leningrad, Pishche-promizdat, 1936. 36 p. 32 illus. (Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut morskogo rybnogo khozjalstva i okeanografii (VNIRO)) **Title tr.:** Key to pelagic eggs of fishes of the Barents Sea.

Contains list of 18 Barents Sea fishes having pelagic (floating) eggs, a glossary of technical terms, tables for identifying pelagic eggs with an oil globule and the eggs without the oil-globule, and descriptions of eggs. Text in Russian, p. 1-16, and in English p. 17-35.

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31259. PERTSOV, N. A. Massovye bezpozvonochnye litorali Belogo moria, kak komponenty pitaniia ryb i ptits, i metodika opredeleniia ikh srednikh razmerov i vesov. (Vsesoiuznoe gidrobiologicheskoe obschestvo. Trudy, 1952. t. 4, p. 305-324, illus., diagrs., tables 1-18) **Title tr.:** Common invertebrates in the littoral of the White Sea as components of the food of fishes and birds, and methods of determining their average dimensions and weights.

A study of the stomach contents of fishes and aquatic birds, carried out in the summers of 1949-50 in the Kandalaksha reserve in the White Sea, to determine the role of invertebrates in the feed of the littoral population of the White Sea. Special attention is given to the methods of the study and to compilation of tables and diagrams for the determination of average dimensions and weights of various invertebrates (*Gammarus locusta*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Macoma baltica*), etc.

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31260. PERUTZ, M. F. The flow of glaciers. (Nature, Nov. 21, 1953. v. 172, no. 4386, p. 929-32, illus.) 10 refs.

Contains an introduction on the genesis, kinds and speed of glaciers (including some of Greenland and Alaska), followed by sections on theories of glacier flow;

deformation of ice crystals and application to glacier flow; direct measurements of vertical velocity distribution; longitudinal compression and extension; rotational slip.

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31261. PERVUKHINA, A. E. Devonskie ugli Severnogo Timana. (Sovetskaiâ geologiâ, 1940. god 8, no. 8, p. 73-76, text map) **Title tr.:** Devonian coals of the northern Timan range.

Contains the results of the study of coal specimens from three localities in northern Timan Range in Arkhangel'sk Province: the Volonga, Kumushka-Belaya and Bol'shaya Svetlaya River valleys, with microscopic and chemical analyses and discussion of their geological age, which is considered to be Devonian.

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PERVUKHINA, N. V., see Tikhovskaiâ, Z. P. Kolosnâk (*Elymus*). 1946. No. 32481.

31262. PESOLA, VILHO A. Havaintoja Kuusamon ja Sallan pitäjien (Ks) vesikasvillisuudesta. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonnannot, 1951, pub. 1952. v. 6, no. 2, p. 102-104) **Title tr.:** Notes on aquatic vegetation in the communes of Kuusamo and Salla, in northern Finland.

From 17 lakes and eight rivers and rivulets in northeast Finland, 33 species of aquatic plants were collected and are listed. Summary in English.

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31263. PESONEN, NILO, 1902- . Rassische Zusammensetzung des finnischen Volkes. (Nord, 1941. v. 4, no. 2-3, p. 106-115, map) **Title tr.:** The racial composition of the Finnish people.

Contains review of anthropological investigations on the Finnish population. The works of the older (Retzius, Virchow, Nordenstreng) and recent anthropologists (Vesterlund, Viikman and Kajava) are summarized; most of the Finnish people are of tall stature, mesocephalic, have light eyes and blond hair; the pure Nordic race is represented by 11.1 percent of the entire population, and the East Baltic race by 15.2 percent. Among the racially mixed population 31.9 percent belong to the medium dark type, 22.3 percent to the dark type, and to the black type 4.9 percent of the entire population. Though Lappish influence is evident in the northern part of the country, it is insignificant, and not

responsible for all dark components among the Finns of today, the dark Alpine race having probably come into Scandinavia from western Europe.

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PESONEN, UUNO, see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

31264. PESTEL', IVAN BORISOVICH, 1765-1843. Istoricheskaiâ zapiska o Kamchatke. (Kazan'. Universitet. Obshchestvo arkhologii, istorii i étnografii. Izvestiâ, 1926. t. 33, vyp. 2-3, p. 175-87) **Title tr.:** Historical report on Kamchatka.

Contains introductory note by N. N. Firsov, and the full text of a report on the situation in Kamchatka submitted to Emperor Alexander I in 1810 by the governor-general of Siberia, I. B. Pestel'. The report gives a survey of the Russian conquest of Kamchatka. It emphasizes the cruelties perpetrated upon the Kamchadals by Cossacks and the maladministration of government agents which destroyed the economy of Kamchatka and reduced native population. An attempt in 1803-10 to introduce agriculture into Kamchatka by military colonization ("landmilitiâ") is described and the causes for its complete failure analyzed.

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PETELIN, V. P., see Lisiŕsyn, A. P., and V. P. Petelin. Sovremennye karbonatnye osadki. 1953. No. 30505.

31265. PETERS, G. A., and B. T. HORTON. Allergie purpura with special reference to hypersensitiveness to cold. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Proceedings of staff meetings, Oct. 1, 1941. v. 16, no. 40, p. 631-36, 3 illus.)

Contains presentation of an unusual case in which purpura and hypersensitivity to cold were manifested. It is suggested that the two conditions may have been related. Administration of histamine and histaminose did not effect a cure.

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31266. PETERSEN, BJÖRN. Studies on geographic variation of allometry in some European Lepidoptera. (Zoologiska bidrag från Uppsala, 1949-52, pub. 1949. Bd. 29, p. 1-38, sketch maps, diagrs.) 53 refs.

Contains an allometric study of seven species of lepidoptera based mostly on material from Scandinavia (Swedish Lap-

land); with sections on geographic variation, sexual dimorphism, and influence of environment.
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PETERS, R. A., see Lathe, G. H., and R. A. Peters. Some observ. on comparative effects of cold . . . on protein metabolism. 1949. No. 30348.

31267. PETERSEN, BØRGE. The tardigrade fauna of Greenland; a faunistic study with some few ecological remarks. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1951. 94 p. illus., text map, 15 tables. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 150, nr. 5) 40 refs.

Contains results of examination of moss samples from West, East and North Greenland, collected 1946-47 by Danish scientific expeditions. Localities and moss species are indicated, and a systematic list given of 34 species and forms of Tardigrada with physical description, occurrence in Greenland, and references. Ecology and zoogeography of the species are briefly discussed.

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31268. PETERSEN, CHR. Tiere im Polareis; aus dem Tierleben an Grönlands Eisküsten. Stuttgart, Herold-Verlag [1942] 116 p. illus. **Title tr.:** Animals of the polar ice; from the animal life of Greenland's ice coasts. Translation by Fritz Nothardt of the Danish original, *Kampen for Tilværelsen*.

Contains life stories of, and legends about huskies, walrus, whales, polar bears, blue foxes, etc. The stories, based on intimate knowledge of the country and its animals, and their relation to man, are evidently drawn from hunting experience in East Greenland.

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31269. PETERSEN, JOSEF, 1881- Søfareren Vitus Bering. København, H. Hagerup, 1941. 233 p. 2 maps. **Title tr.:** The seafarer Vitus Bering.

Contains a popular presentation of the historic discovery of Alaska and the Northeast Passage: chapters on Bering's family and earlier life, the first Kamchatka expedition from 1725, the Great Northern Expedition of 1732-43, Alaska's discovery; the final chapter on Bering Island, recounts Bering's death and the activities of his survivors and associates.

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PETERSON, ARTHUR J., see Suomalainen, V. Battle of Suomussalmi. 1949. No. 32312.

31270. PETITOT, ÉMILE FORTUNÉ STANISLAS JOSEPH, 1838-1917. Accord des mythologies dans la cosmogonie des danites arctiques. Paris, E. Bouillon, 1890. xiii, 492 p. **Title tr.:** Agreement of mythologies in the cosmogony of the arctic Danites.

Contains material and discussion on the mythology and folklore of northwest American Indians, termed generally "Danites," or "Danes," (*Déné*) and (in more limited way) of Eskimos, in comparison with those of ancient Greece, Rome and Israel, and with occasional reference also to "European Danes or Scandinavians." The material is drawn from literature and from author's observations mainly among Athapaskan tribes of Mackenzie District: Hare, Kutchin and others, but extending to Tlingits, Aleuts, etc. Discussion deals with their fetishes, magic practices, the supreme deity, lunar myths, legends on the deluge, beliefs in man-dogs, man-bears, woman-birds, etc.

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31271. PETITOT, ÉMILE FORTUNÉ STANISLAS JOSEPH, 1838-1917. De Carlton-house au Fort Pitt, Saskatchewan. (Société neuchâteloise de géographie. Bulletin, 1899. t. 11, p. 176-95)

Contains an account of the author's travels, the missionary and commercial activities of Whites (mostly French) among the Indians at Fort Pitt (53°33' N. 109°15' W.) and surrounding area. Notes are included on some 500 Crees and 150 Chipewyans living in that region.

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31272. PETITOT, ÉMILE FORTUNÉ STANISLAS JOSEPH, 1838-1917. Quinze ans sous le cercle polaire: Mackenzie, Anderson, Youkon. Paris, E. Dentu, 1889. xxi, 322 p. text illus., 18 plates, fold. map. **Title tr.:** Fifteen years beyond the Arctic Circle: Mackenzie, Anderson, Yukon.

Of five books planned as memoirs of the author's missionary work and exploration in northwest Canada and Alaska, 1862-82, this is the third. It deals with his trip down the Mackenzie to his mission station at Fort Good Hope in 1864; a journey down the Anderson River in 1865; and in 1870, a 50-day trip to and down the Yukon to Fort Yukon and return to the mission. Life at the fort, and mission are described. Indians of various Athapaskan tribes are noted as encountered in travels: Hare, Mountain,

Nehani (Déné) Kutchin (Dindjie) and Eskimos (Chigliit). Description is given of terrain, rivers and mountains, and attempts at mapping relatively or absolutely unknown areas. The severity of arctic winter, travel conditions, the life of natives and whites, their character, economy and social relations are sketched. Various customs, scenes of famine, cannibalism and infanticide are noted, also reaction to the author's missionary activities. Author's sketches of native types and individuals, natural features, etc. illustrate the text. Author's map (scale 1:2,100,000) of the Great Slave - Great Bear - Mackenzie region shows his (and others') itineraries, missions, forts, geologic characteristics and geographic features (native and French names), locations of native tribes, etc. Reviewed by G. Gravier, q. v. **Copy seen:** MH.

31273. PETITOT, ÉMILE FORTUNÉ STANISLAS JOSEPH, 1838-1917. Sur l'ethnographie du nord de l'Amérique. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1880. sér. 3, t. 3, p. 590-93). **Title tr.:** On the ethnography of North America.

Contains Petitot's letter written on Sept. 1, 1880, from Fort Pitt, Saskatchewan, Canada. The strong admixture of French and English blood among the Crees and Chipewyans, the artificial rounding of the skull, its perforations, and scalping technique among the Athapaskan Déné are noted. Some edible plants and roots consumed by Crees and Déné are also mentioned.

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31274. PETRI, B. É. Sibirskii paleolit. (Irkutsk. Universitet. Sbornik trudov, 1923. vyp. 5, p. 209-253) 31 refs. **Title tr.:** The Siberian paleolithic.

Contains review of all paleolithic finds in Siberia to 1922, presented in three sections, designated Tomsk, Yenisey, and Angara. A complete mammoth skeleton was discovered in 1896 on the banks of the Tom River with indications of contemporary man. Another paleolithic site was found in 1884 near Krasnoyarsk and investigated by I. T. Savenkov. A third site was discovered in 1871 on the Ushakovka River, tributary to the Angara, near Irkutsk. Finds from all these sites, however, were destroyed by a great fire in 1879 in the Irkutsk Museum. Finally noted are the writer's extensive excavations in 1920-

1921 of a site called "Verkholenskaya Gora," in Irkutsk district where he secured 2,872 objects preserved at Irkutsk University. A classification and description is given of these objects: artifacts made of mammoth's tusk (a kind of dagger), of bones of the northern reindeer, ox, and horse (harpoon heads, chisels, etc.), and, the most numerous, stone artifacts (pointed flakes, prism-like knives, graters, scrapers, axes, etc.). The culture of Verkholensk Mts. may be dated into the Magdalenian period, some flakes, however, are of Solutrean type.

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31275. PETROV, G. N. Èkspeditsii i nauchnye komandirovki Instituta narodov Severa TSIS SSSR. (Sovetskii étnografiia 1936, no. 1, p. 157-58) **Title tr.:** Expeditions and scientific missions of The Institute of Northern Peoples.

Contains description of tasks and work of the following expeditions: (1) Educational expedition to the Tungus in Krasnoyarsk region, headed by P. M. Ober-taller, anticipated as a seven-month trip from Krasnoyarsk by the Podkamennaya Tunguska, to Bayakit, Tura, Streika; (2) linguistic expedition of five months to the Ostyaks and Voguls, headed by V. K. Shtelnits; (3) Z. N. Kupriyanov's study of folklore among the Samoyeds of Yugorskiy Shar and Kolguyev; (4) Tomsinskiĭ collection of material on the economic life of the Lapps of the Kola Peninsula; (5) study by A. Padekrot (i. e. A. G. Podékrat? q. v.) of the hunting of the Samoyeds in Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra; (6) Nikol'skiĭ exploration of the region between Samaroovo and Berezov, searching for epic poetry and religious beliefs of the Ostyaks; other candidates for Ph. D. degree have also been sent to the North to collect material for their theses.

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31276. PETROV, G. P. Opyt vyra-shchivaniia molodi semgi na Severe. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, June 1953. t. 29, no. 7, p. 39-41, tables) **Title tr.:** Experimental breeding of young salmon in the North.

This account of an experiment at the Pinega fish hatchery during 1938-49, supplies detailed data on the breeding conditions and their results. Data on the chemical peculiarities of the water in several streams of the Severnaya Dvina and Onega basins are included.

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31277. PETROV, IVAN, 1842- . Aleutian songs and myths. (Anthropological Society of Washington. Transactions, 1883. v. 2, p. 90-91)

Contains abstract of a paper read at a meeting of the Society, The origin of the term "Aleut," Aleut myths on the origin of man and the sea otter, narratives and songs recounting the deeds of warriors and hunters, etc., were dealt with. The paper was based on material collected by Dall, Louis Choris, and the author.

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31278. PETROV, IVAN, 1842- . The limit of the Inuit tribes on the Alaska coast. (American naturalist, July 1882. v. 16, no. 7, p. 567-75)

Contains an account of the distribution of Eskimos, Innuits and Tlingit Indians in southern Alaska, based on author's observations, extending over a period of several years. The Eskimos migrated along the Alaskan coast southward and eastward until they met the Tlingits, and until they were stopped by a long stretch of inaccessible cliffs and icy promontories. The whole movement originated from the American arctic coast at a comparatively recent period, subsequent to the invention of the kayak, and the Eskimos probably never reached further south than Icy Bay and the glaciers of the Mt. St. Elias Range. The theory of Dall, who supposed great antiquity of the human occupancy of Alaska, is criticized. In a discussion of this paper recorded in Anthropological Society of Washington, Transactions, 1883, v. 2, p. 3-4, Petrov added some information on Eskimo demography, morals, family life, and on the hostility of the Tlingits.

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31279. PETROV, V. V. Zur Systematik des eurasischen Stints (*Osmerus eperlanus* L.). (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1934. Bd. 107, no. 7-8, p. 177-88)

Contains a comparative systematic study of the Eurasian smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*, with three specimens from the White Sea, Lake Imandra (Kola Peninsula), Cheshskaya Guba and the Yenisey River.

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31280. PETROVSKAIA, M. Nekotorye dannye po ekologii *Arenicola marina* (L.) (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady), 1953. nov. seriia, t. 90, no. 2, p. 291-94, diagr.) **Title tr.:** Some ecological data on *Arenicola marina* (L.).

Contains an ecological study of a

limivorous worm very abundant in the littoral zone of the Barents Sea, where it lives in the estuaries of small rivers. Environmental factors and the feed of this worm are discussed.

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31281. PETROVSKIY, L. Almaznye burovyie raboty v Arktike. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 13, p. 23) **Title tr.:** Diamond drill work in the Arctic.

Contains description of drilling on Vaygach Island, and practical advice on such work in arctic conditions.

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31282. PETRUKHIN, S. Kustarnye promysly Kamchatki, ikh nastofashchee i vozmozhnoe budushchee. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926. v. 2, no. 1, p. 116-18) **Title tr.:** Home industries of Kamchatka, their present situation and possible future.

The activities of Koryaks and Chukchis in the making of furs, clothing, bone-carvings and in conservation of fish, is described. Defects due to primitive implements and lack of materials are stressed and prospects of possible progress and ways of assistance discussed.

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31283. PETRUKHIN, S. Rybnye i morskii promysly Okhotsko-Kamchatskogo kraia. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1926. v. 2, no. 1, p. 53-59, tables) **Title tr.:** Fishing and the marine industry of the Okhotsk-Kamchatka region.

Contains survey of the general situation in 1919-22 in northeastern seas and fragmentary statistical data on fishing, hunting and whaling. Competition with Americans and Japanese is mentioned and approaching exhaustion of the marine resources discussed. **Copied seen:** DLC.

31284. PETRULLO, VINCENZO, 1906- . Descubrimientos arqueológicos en Alaska. (Revista geografica Americana, Feb. 1950, no. 197, p. 78-80) **Title tr.:** Archeological discoveries in Alaska.

Contains a Spanish summary of author's *Found, the earliest Americans?* in *Science digest*, Jan. 1950, p. 80-83, abridged from his *Stone age Alaskan found* in *Science news letter*, Dec. 3, 1949, v. 56, p. 262-63. The archeological site at Cape Denbigh, Bering Sea, Alaska, investigated by J. L. Giddings, is described.

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PETTERSSSEN, SVERRE, 1898- . On the maintenance of the Aleutian Low. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

PETTIT, HELEN B., see Roach, F. E., and others. Diurnal variation of [01] 5577 in nightglow. 1953. No. 31635.

31285. PEVZNER, V. I. Peschanka Barentsova moria. (Moskva. Nauchnyĭ institut rybnogo khoziaĭstva. Trudy, 1928. t. 3, vyp. 2, p. 133-39, tables) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Eels of the Barents Sea.

Contains a description and tabular data on age, maturity and meristic characteristics of the lesser sand-eel *Ammodytes tobianus* taken in July 1926 near Teriberka and Vostochnaya Liĭsa.

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31286. PÉWÉ, TROY LEWIS, 1918- . Brief review of Pleistocene events and climatic changes in Alaska. Juneau, Sept. 1953. 14 p., table. Mimeographed. (U. S. Geological Survey. Reports; open file series, no. 226) 38 refs.

Contains preliminary review prepared for presentation at the Fourth Alaska Science Conference, Juneau, Sept. 29, 1953. The Pleistocene is divided into pre-Wisconsin and Wisconsin periods. Events in southern and central Alaska, Seward Peninsula, and the Brooks Range are considered in turn within these periods. Two pre-Wisconsin and two Wisconsin glacial advances are recorded, separated by interglacial intervals probably warmer than the present. Post-Wisconsin climatic changes are summarized.

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31287. PÉWÉ, TROY LEWIS, 1918- , and others. Multiple glaciation in Alaska, a progress report. Washington, D. C., 1953. 13 p. fold. map, table. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 289) 32 refs.

Previous glacial investigations are listed, and multiple glaciation in the following areas is discussed in separate papers: (1) northern Alaska Peninsula and eastern Kilbuck Mountains, by E. H. Muller; (2) Upper Cook Inlet region, by T. N. V. Karlstrom; (3) southwest Kenai Peninsula, by D. B. Krinsley; (4) Alaska Range in the upper Kuskokwim region, by A. T. Fernald; (5) Nenana River valley, by C. Wahrhaftig; (6) Big Delta area, by T. L. Péwé; (7) Seward Peninsula, by D. M. Hopkins; and (8) the Sagavanirktok-Anaktuvuk region of northern Alaska by M. L. Detterman.

A tentative correlation of Alaskan glaciations is added. In the eight areas discussed, which represent several major geomorphic divisions, similarities in glacial deposits show that the areas have had "broadly similar glacial histories." The latest major glaciation was probably late Wisconsin in age, probably equivalent to the Mankato substage in north central United States, and the next earlier major glaciation probably early Wisconsin. Evidence exists for older pre-Wisconsin glaciations, but deposits are few and poorly preserved and correlation difficult. Minor glacial advances have occurred within the last few centuries.

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31288. PEZZI, GUISEPPE. Igiene e medicina sulle navi di Cook. (Annali di medicina navale e tropicale, Jan.-Feb. 1951. anno 56, p. 105-114, plate (port.)) 41 refs. **Title tr.:** Hygiene and medicine aboard Cook's ships.

Contains an outline of the voyages of James Cook, including those as "marine surveyor of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador" (1762-67), and that to the northwest coast of America (1776-80), followed by an account of health conditions and hygiene aboard his ships, as reconstructed from Cook's own writings. Includes prophylactic and sanitary measures taken during periods of extreme cold.

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31289. PFIZMAIER, AUGUST, 1808-1887. Die Sprache der Aleuten und Fuchsineln. Wien, K. Gerold's Sohn, 1884. 2 pt.: 82 p., 82 p. (Reprinted from: Wien, Akademie der Wissenschaften. Phil.-hist. Classe. Sitzungsberichte, 1883, Bd. 105, Heft 3, p. 801-880; 1884, Bd. 106, Heft 1, p. 237-316) **Title tr.:** The language of the Aleuts and Fox Islanders.

Contains a critical study of material in Veniaminov's *Opyt grammatiki aleutskolishevskago iazyka*, 1846 (Aretic Bibliography, No. 18649). Special attention is given to the great variety of verbal forms in Aleut. Grammatical analyses are made of some of Veniaminov's texts in an effort to correct certain errors, etc. The difficulty of expressing abstract ideas in the Aleut language, and the great changes in the language since the beginning of Russian colonization are discussed in the introduction. The Kodiak Islanders are said to speak a quite different language from that treated here.

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PHEAR, ELIZABETH A., see Fox, H. M., and others. Influence temp. & iron on haemoglobin synthesis *Daphnia*. 1953. No. 29085.

31290. PHILIPPE, JEAN. Eskimo psychology. (Eskimo, 1947, v. 5, p. 5-7; 1948, v. 8, p. 8-15; v. 9, p. 2-7; v. 10, p. 2-7; v. 11, p. 5-7; 1949, v. 12, p. 7-10, illus.)

Contains anecdotal introduction to Eskimo mentality, drawn from experiences of a Catholic missionary among the pagan and Christianized Eskimos living on the west coast of Hudson Bay. He finds the Eskimo lacking in analytic and coordinated thinking, though intelligent and apt at understanding advantages in material matters. Some typical features of Eskimo life are sketched; behavior at childbirth, education of children, betrothal and marriage customs (mates are chosen by parents). Family life, causes for divorce, cases of bigamy and polyandry, wrestling duel for wife, gambling game *nooglootak* (threading a harpoon through the hole in the rotating caribou antler), the custom of sex hospitality and trading of wives, and cases of voluntary death are described.

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31291. PHILLIPS, ALLAN R. Geographic variation in *Empidonax traillii*. (Auk, 1948, v. 65, no. 4, p. 507-514)

Contains descriptions of five subspecies of alder flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) with synonyms, subspecies' characters, measurements, range and critical remarks. Includes *E. t. alascensis* n. subsp., native to the Yukon River region in Alaska, and breeding in northern Alaska, Yukon Territory and northwestern Mackenzie Districts.

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31292. PHILLIPS, FRANCIS J. Hospitalization and rehabilitation carried out as parallel programs for tuberculosis treatment at Seward sanatorium. (Alaska's health, Apr. 1953, v. 10, p. 2-3, illus.)

Contains outline of present-day hospital treatment of tuberculosis, including psychiatric and psychological aid (with representative case history); rehabilitation; group clinics with health organizations; TB statistics, etc.

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31293. PHILLIPS, FRANCIS J. Seward Sanatorium uses new TB drug. (Alas-

ka's health, Dec. 1952, v. 9, p. 1, 4, illus.)

Contains comments on a study of the effectiveness of the drug isonicotinic acid hydrazide (INH) on 50 patients. General improvement in appetite; improvement in the sense of well-feeding; four striking x-ray improvements, three sputum conversions are the main positive results observed. Three cases of skin eruption following, and one case of massive spread of the disease during medication occurred. The usefulness of the drug is questioned.

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31294. P'ĀNKOV, A. P. Khozĭastvo vogulov v XVII veke. (Permskii kraevedcheskii sbornik, 1926, vyp. 2, p. 55-56) about 20 refs. **Title tr.:** The economy of Voguls in the 17th century.

Contains a sketch of Vogul occupation (hunting of sable, fox and beaver, also fishing) and their trade with Russian merchants who made a profit of up to 400-500 percent on textiles, clothing, guns, etc. Vogul settlements in those days reached farther south to the Chusovoy and Tagil Rivers, and some of the Voguls did a little agriculture. Based on archival material and the literature.

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31295. P'ĀVCHENKO, N. I. O genezise bugristogo rel'efa torfĭanikov v severo-vostochnoi chasti Evropeiskoi Rossii. (Pochvovedenie, 1949, no. 5, p. 276-84, illus.) **Title tr.:** The origin of peat mound relief in the northeastern part of European Russia.

"Peat mounds are assumed to be caused by ground swelling due to ice segregation in unevenly insulated ground. Peat and moss are the agents providing insulation. The protruding unprotected areas produce a characteristic relief on the terrain. The evolution of peat mounds occurs in six phases beginning with flat marshy areas and ending with the degradation of permafrost and the disappearance of the ice."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31296. P'ĀVCHENKO, N. I. O perezemeshchenii rastitel'nykh zon na severe Vostochnoi Evropy i Zapadnoi Sibiri v posledniekovoe vremĭa. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1952, nov. seriĭa v. 84, no. 1, p. 127-30) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** Shift of plant zones to the north in eastern Europe and western Siberia during post-glacial time.

"Twenty-three pollen diagrams showing the change in forest vegetation as indicated in plant deposits up to a thickness of 3m. have been constructed for regions of southern Yamal, the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra, the lower Pechora and the Kola Peninsula. In these regions of northeast European Russia and western Siberia, climatic change and northward shift of vegetation proceeded synchronously. Four phases differ[ing] among themselves in climatic conditions, extent of forest cover and nature of plant formation are distinguished and are analyzed."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Feb. 1952. v. 4, no. 2, p. 174.

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31297. PICHOTKA, JOSEF, and R. B. LEWIS. Effect of rapid and prolonged rewarming on local cold injury. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Sept. 1951. v. 2, p. 1293-1310, 4 fig., 3 tables) 15 refs.

Contains a study of 314 rabbits with legs exposed for 30 minutes to -12° C. and -15° C.; spontaneous rewarming in air of room temperature resulted in superficial necrosis in 20 and 90 percent of these cases; rapid thawing in water of 42° C. for 5-8 minutes almost entirely prevented cutaneous necrosis, and decreased muscular necrosis; prolonged rewarming in 42° water, up to one hour, gave the same results as rewarming for 5-8 minutes; animals with rapidly rewarmed legs showed a better appearance and preserved better function of the injured legs, than those left to spontaneous rewarming.

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31298. PICHOTKA, JOSEF, and others. Influence of general hypoxia on local cold injury. (Texas reports on biology and medicine, Fall 1951. v. 9, no. 3, p. 601-612, fig., 5 tables) 5 refs. *Other authors:* R. B. Lewis, and U. C. Luft.

Contains an account of experiments with rabbits exposed to local cold, and subjected to hypoxia of a simulated altitude of 20,000 ft., simultaneously, prior to, and following cold exposure. Hypoxia did not affect the extent of cold injury (necrosis) if present only during exposure or up to 30 minutes earlier. Longer preceding hypoxias influenced the cold injuries in a complicated and irregular manner, some (one-two hours duration) increasing the injuries, others (two-three hours) having no effect, etc. Hypoxia following cold exposure increased the

extent of necrosis in proportion to its duration.

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31299. PICHOTKA, JOSEF, and others. Sequence of increasing local cold injury. (Texas reports on biology and medicine, Fall 1951. v. 9, no. 3, p. 613-30, fig., 3 tables, 7 graphs) 4 refs. *Other authors:* R. B. Lewis and E. Freytag.

Contains a study of clinical and anatomical changes, and temperatures of the skin and deep muscle of legs of rabbits exposed for 30 minutes to cold of +5° to -40° C. Loss of muscular power, of spreading reflex of the toes, absence of response or hyperreaction to pinprick, all temporary, resulted from exposure to temperatures below -12° C. In the last case complete loss of the leg often followed.

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31300. PICHOTKA, JOSEF. Das Verhalten der Schilddrüse bei Versagen der Wärmeregulation nach protrahierter Belastung. (Naunyn - Schmiedebergs Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1952. Bd. 215, nr. 3-4, p. 317-27, 5 illus.) 13 refs. *Title tr.:* The behavior of the thyroid following failure of thermal regulation due to protracted stress.

Contains a report on guinea-pigs made hypothermic for one to several weeks. When rectal temperature reached 34° C., there occurred a sudden, sharp drop in that temperature leading to death, though external conditions remained unaltered. These animals showed an extreme or complete loss of colloid from the thyroid. The significance of this behavior is discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31301. PICHOTKA, JOSEF. Das Verhalten der Schilddrüse und der Körpertemperatur bei der Adaptation an niedere Umgebungstemperaturen. (Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1952. Bd. 215, nr. 3-4, p. 299-316, 6 illus., 2 tables) 43 refs. *Title tr.:* Changes in the thyroid and in body temperature during adaptation to low environmental temperatures.

Contains an investigation on rectal temperature and weight and histology of the thyroid of guinea pigs kept at low temperatures (0° to 3° C.) for periods of 5-97 days. Body temperature showed considerable individual variation; in many animals there was a prompt or delayed drop of 0.5°-1.0° C. with a return to normal after 30-40 days of

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cold exposure. The histological picture showed a decrease of colloid in the first three weeks of exposure (due apparently to increased utilization of it), followed by an increased production in the central follicles.

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31302. PICK, LEWIS A. The story of Blue Jay. (Military engineer, July-Aug. 1953. v. 45, no. 306, p. 278-86, illus., map)

Contains a popular account of the construction (by the Army Corps of Engineers in collaboration with the Navy, Air Force, and civilian construction companies) of the air base at Thule, northwest Greenland, by the general in charge of the execution of the project. The early problems of its planning, of transportation, personnel, of its equipment, and of the actual operation are outlined. The project was proposed in Dec. 1950, reconnaissance work carried out at Thule early in 1951, the main convoy with men and equipment arriving in mid-July when ice conditions permitted. By fall 1951, a large part of the necessary construction had been completed.

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31303. PICK, W. H. A note on the upper wind observations taken in North Russia in 1919. (Great Britain. Meteorological Office. Professional notes, 1923. v. 3, no. 32, tables)

"Pilot balloon ascents at three stations in NW Russia between Feb. and Sept. 1919 analyzed. Percentage frequencies and mean velocities given to 16,000 ft. for Murmansk. Analyses for Arkhangel'sk and Lumbushi [i. e. Lumbovka?] given only to 10,000 ft."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 618. *Copy seen:* DWB.

31304. PICKERING, G. W., and M. KISSIN. The effects of adrenaline and of cold on the blood pressure in human hypertension. (Clinical science, London, 1936. v. 2, no. 2, p. 201-207, fig., 2 tables) 9 refs.

Contains a report of a study on patients with essential hypertension and with chronic nephritis, and of normal controls. When submitted to a standard cold stimulus, the rise in blood pressure was larger in old subjects than in young; was independent of the resting blood pressure and seemingly related to the degree of discomfort. The material was too small to elucidate the question whether the rise in blood pressure is larger in sub-

jects with hypertension, than in normal persons of similar age.

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PIERCE, RICHARD L., see Nielsen, L. E., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research Project 1953. 1953. No. 30988.

31305. PIERI, GINO. La cura dei congelamenti dal punto di vista della fisiopatologia del simpatico. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 160-81) 26 refs. *Title tr.:* Frostbite therapy from the point of view of the physio-pathology of the sympathicus.

Contains an account, and review based on Italian and French sources, of: pathogenesis and pathology of frostbite, especially as affecting the nervous system; degrees of frostbite; sequelae affecting nerves and blood vessels; sympathetic blockade, its techniques and results according to numerous authorities; sympathectomy, similarly viewed; early and late sympathetic intervention.

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31306. PIÉRY, MARIUS, 1873-, editor. Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale. Paris, Masson et Cie, 1934. 3 v.: 2,664 p. *Title tr.:* A treatise of biological and medical climatology.

Contains an extensive study, encyclopedic in character, prepared by about 150 specialists from all over the world. Climate is dealt with in its broad meaning, in its effects on plants, animals and especially on man in health and disease. A relatively large part of the study (v. 3) is devoted to the utilization of climate for therapeutic purposes: health resorts, spas, sanatoria in various parts of the world. The following papers from v. 1-2, bearing more directly on arctic problems, appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names:

SORRE, M. Classifications biologiques et médicales des climats. p. 261-65.

ZIMMERMANN, M. Les climats polaires. p. 479-86.

BOHN, G. Bioclimatologie générale. p. 490-500.

BUROLLET, P.-A. Phyto-climatologie. p. 501-518.

GUIART, J. Zooclimatologie; climats et espèces animales. p. 519-31.

LETARD, E. Zootechnie climatologique. p. 532-38.

VAN DER ELST, R. *Climatophysiology*. p. 546-55.

SORRE, M. *Le climat et les sociétés humaines*. p. 565-75.

CLUZET, J., and T. KOFMAN. *Effets des agents météorologiques et chimiques*. p. 606-644.

DESGREZ, A., and others. *Action des climats sur les diverses fonctions de l'organisme sain et pathologique*. p. 679-751.

GUIART, J. *Climatogéographie des maladies*. p. 1046-71.

ROCHAIX, A. *Action pathogène et pathologique des facteurs climatiques*. p. 1081-96.

ROCHAIX, A. *Adaptation aux climats*. p. 1097-1103.

ABS, O. A. H. *Climatopathologie des régions polaires*. p. 1153-66.

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31307. PIGGOTT, W. R. *Abnormalities in the ionosphere in high latitudes*. (*Nature*, London, Jan. 17, 1953. v. 171, no. 4342, p. 124-25, diag., graph)

Contains note on some features of the incidence of the abnormal ionization in the E- and D-regions of the ionosphere during periods of magnetic disturbance. Two types of storm disturbance are selected and discussed in terms of three zones in the polar regions, in each of which the incidence of the phenomena varies in a fairly regular manner.

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31308. PIGULEVSKIĬ, G. V. *Zabytye bogatstva*. (Priroda, 1943, no. 2, p. 92) *Title tr.*: Forgotten riches.

Brief note on the economic importance of *Pinus pumila*, a low shrub inhabiting northern regions of Siberia. Its small nuts are very tasty and nutritious; they can also be used as a source of oil (51 percent) in the polishing industry.

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31309. PIHLAINEN, JOHN A. *Investigations of small buildings in permafrost*. (National Research Council of Canada. Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics. Technical Memorandum no. 19, Apr. 1951. Proceedings of the 1950 Soil Mechanics Conference. p. 11-15)

Contains results of a survey of construction techniques used for small building foundations on permafrost. The survey was made by a four-man party at Yellowknife, Hay River, and Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, and in

the Mackenzie River valley, June-Aug. 1950. Stops were made at the settlements of Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Fort Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Fort MacPherson, and Aklavik. Reports contained general descriptions of the settlements and a study of every "white man" building in each settlement. Over 250 buildings were reported on and 800 terrain and building photographs taken. Three main types of permafrost foundations were found in the Mackenzie River district and several minor types noted. Recommendations for future study are given. A discussion of the paper includes a comment on the permafrost deposit at Yellowknife, Great Slave Lake.

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31310. PIKIN, K. I. *Materialy ob otmorozheniakh*. (Voenno-sanitarnoe delo, 1941, no. 2, p. 26-31) *Title tr.*: Materials on frostbite.

Contains an account of first aid in frostbite; body regions mostly affected; clinical course; laboratory findings (erythrocyte sedimentation rate blood sugar content); complications; therapy: open method followed by baths, physiotherapy, etc., vitamin-rich diet.

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31311. PILGERSTORFER, WALTER. *Die Kriegsnephritis*. (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, May 21, 1943. Jahrg. 56, Nr. 19-20, p. 330-35) 18 refs. *Title tr.*: War nephritis.

Contains an account on the aspects, clinical course, therapy and prognosis of war nephritis and its difference from post-anginous glomerulonephritis. Its etiology, especially the role of cold exposure are also discussed, as well as the beneficial effects of the hunger and thirst therapy of Volhard. The disease is almost exclusively observed among soldiers in the field.

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31312. PILGERSTORFER, WALTER. *Zur Stellung der Kriegsnephritis im Nephritis-problem*. (Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift, Sept. 25, 1943. Jahrg. 93, Nr. 38-39, p. 523-28) *Title tr.*: Status of war nephritis in the nephritis problem.

Contains an account based on observations during the Russian campaign and on reports from World War I. Includes a description of the peculiar traits of war nephritis as compared with the acute form, the role of cold exposure in

its etiology, clinical course and prognosis, blood vessel injuries in war nephritis, supporting factors, etc. The term "cold-hydrops" (Kältehydrops) is proposed instead of "war nephritis," due to the primary role of cold in its etiology. The disease was seldom seen among civilians. **Copy seen:** DSG.

PILLEMER, LOUIS, 1908-, see Jordan, W. S., and others. Mechanism hemolysis 1, Donath-Landsteiner reaction. 1951. No. 29910.

PILLEMER, LOUIS, 1908-, see also Jordan, W. S., and others. Mechanism hemolysis 2, behavior antibody. 1951. No. 29911.

PILLION, M. ELIZABETH, see Bader, M. E., and others. Effects local cooling on blood flow. 1951. No. 27923.

31313. PILSBRY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, 1862-. Barnacles of Japan and Bering Sea. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1911. 83 p., illus., plates 8-17. (U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Bulletin, 1909. v. 29, document no. 739)

Contains descriptions of 27 species and subspecies of barnacles collected by U. S. F. steamer *Albatross* in Japanese waters and Bering Sea during the expedition of 1906, with six species and five subspecies described as new; includes *Lepas pectinata beringiana* and *Balanus rostratus apertus* n. subsp. and *B. cariosus* native to Bering Sea. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31314. PILSBRY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, 1862-. The sessile barnacles (Cirripedia) in the collections of the U. S. National Museum; including a monograph of the American species. Washington, D. C. Govt. Print. Off., 1916. xi, 366 p., plates 1-76. (Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum. Bulletin 93)

Contains data on the morphology, geographic distribution and classification of fossil and recent sessile barnacles (p. 1-14); descriptions of genera and about 175 species and subspecies of which 25 species and 29 subspecies are described as new (p. 14-336), with keys to genera and species, literature citations, synonyms, dimensions, critical notes and data on geographic distribution. Illustrations on 76 plates are appended, with explanations to them (p. 339-57) and an index of Latin names. The distribution of marine barnacles covers practically all arctic seas and that of fresh water and

fossil barnacles, Europe, Asia, North America and arctic islands. Special attention is given to distribution of American species. The study is based mostly on collections of the U. S. National Museum. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

31315. PINART, ALPHONSE LOUIS, 1852-1911. Eskimaux et Koloches; idées religieuses et traditions des Kaniagmiutes. (Revue d'anthropologie, 1873. t. 2, p. 673-80) **Title tr.:** Eskimos and Kolochi; religious ideas and traditions of the Kaniagmiut.

Contains sketch of the Kaniagmiut, the most southerly tribe of western Eskimos, living on Kodiak Island and the southern Alaskan coast from Cook Inlet to the Kujulik Bay (formerly as far as Kupreanof Point). The Kaniagmiut (about 1,500) author found to be Russian Christians, and about half of them cross-bred with the Kolochi (Tlingit Indians) who once defeated them. Many of their religious ideas were taken over from the Tlingits, e. g. veneration of the great raven (*kahlazpak*), ritual dances and masks. The Eskimos, however, preserved their own religious beliefs in the most powerful spirit *hlamchoua*, five heavens and five rebirths of a man, the myth and worship of the sun and moon, etc. Masked dances were performed also by the Aleuts. The society of whale hunters, their secret hiding-places in caves, rites and mummies of the dead, are described, as they were found on Kodiak Island.

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31316. PINEGIN, NIKOLAI VASIL'EVICH, 1883-1940. Zapiski polárníka. Sostavlenie i redaktsiia I. S. Sokolova-Mikitova. Moskva, Geografiz, 1952. 496 p. illus., ports., fold. col. map. **Title tr.:** Notes of a polar worker. Compiled and edited by I. S. Sokolov-Mikitov.

A second, posthumous edition of No. 25095, q. v., revised and considerably enlarged by the author and arranged finally by its editor. A new chapter is added to the notes on the trip of 1909; the description of Sedov's expedition of 1912-1914 is supplemented by excerpts from author's and Sedov's diaries, and a glossary of local and marine terms is appended. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31317. PINSON, ERNEST ALEXANDER, 1913-, and O. O. BENSON. The problems inherent in the protection of flying personnel against the tempera-

ture extremes encountered in flight. (Journal of aviation medicine, 1942. v. 13, p. 43-52, 2 fig.) 8 refs.

Contains sections on heat gain and loss; temperature regulation; advantages and disadvantages of cold protection by heating the aeroplane cabin, by use of heavy protective clothing or of electrically heated clothing. *Copy seen:* DLC.

PINSON, ERNEST ALEXANDER, 1913-, see also Benson, O. O., and E. A. Pinson. Problems protection flying personnel temp. 1942. No. 28071.

PIRA, G., see Westerberg, G., and others. Descrip. Swedish dams. 1951. No. 32887.

31318. PIROZHNIKOV, P. L. Ochere-dnye zadachi izucheniia promyslovyykh ryb Dal'nego Vostoka. (Rybnoe kho-zialstvo, May 1949. t. 25, no. 5, p. 29-33, illus.) *Title tr.:* The current tasks of studies of commercial fishes of the Far East.

Contains a brief survey of the previous work of the Pacific and Polar Institutes of Fisheries and Oceanography, and plans for their further investigations of herring in Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk. *Copy seen:* DLC.

PIROZHNIKOV, P. L., see also Podlesnyy, A. V. Prigodny li reki Sibiri dlia kety? 1948. No. 31339.

31319. PIROZHNYĬ, N. A. Geodezicheskie izmereniia v zimnikh usloviakh. (Leningrad. Vysshie arkticheskoe morskoe uchilishche. Uchenye zapiski, 1949, vyp. 1, p. 195-[97]) *Title tr.:* Geodetic measurements under winter conditions.

Contains practical advice for measuring distances between transit stations of polygon or traverse surveys, with steel tape, in the winter conditions of Soviet Arctic. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31320. PIROZYNSKI, W. J., and D. R. WEBSTER. Changes in distribution of potassium and sodium in rabbit muscle following cold injury. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, May 1952. v. 80, no. 1, p. 168-71, 3 fig., 2 tables) 10 refs.

Contains a report on experimental, local cold injury in rabbits' muscle. Following the injury, a loss of potassium paralleling the disintegration of the cells was observed, with a progressive gain in sodium; at the same time an increase of potassium and a loss of sodium was found to take

place in uninjured muscle, suggesting an exchange of intracellular potassium for sodium in the frozen cells.

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32321. PIROZYNSKI, W. J., and D. R. WEBSTER. Experimental investigation of changes in axis cylinders of peripheral nerves following local cold injury. (American journal of pathology, May-June 1953. v. 29, no. 3, p. 547-54, illus.) 9 refs.

The sequence and nature of degeneration of axis cylinders in the rabbit's ear were studied, following exposure to cold of -20° to -30° C. Changes were observed as early as two hours after cold injury, and consisted of fusiform swelling of axons, with fibrillation and their final destruction. The changes were apparently the result of direct action of cold. *Copy seen:* DSG.

31322. PIROZYNSKI, W. J., and D. R. WEBSTER. Muscle tissue changes in experimental frostbite. (Annals of surgery, Dec. 1952. v. 136, no. 6, p. 993-98, illus.) 15 refs.

Contains an account of histological changes in rats and rabbits appearing 2-72 hrs. after exposure. Of the two phases observed, degeneration began almost immediately after exposure, regeneration about eight hrs. later. Degenerative changes in muscle are apparently the direct product of cold. Formation of thrombi was observed not earlier than 36 hrs. after exposure. *Copy seen:* DSG.

PISACANO, JOHN C., see Goldzier, S. E., and others. Hypervitaminosis A. 1952. No. 29316.

PISKUNOV, M. M., see Daragan, L. D., and M. M. Piskunov. Zimnfaia vyvozka lesa. 1951. No. 28665.

31323. PIS'MENNAIA, M. K. Vyra-shchivanie tomatov v Zapol'ar'e. (Sad i ogorod, June 1951, no. 6, p. 61-63, illus., tables) *Title tr.:* Tomato growing in the Arctic.

Account of experimental cultivation of tomatoes in the Igarka region 1941-1946: selection of strains, methods of growing seedlings, planting in protected ground, preparation of soil, its fertilization, and data on crops (up to 10,000 lb. per acre). *Copy seen:* DLC.

31324. PITCHER, P. N. The Giant Yellowknife operation. (Canadian min-

ing and metallurgical bulletin, Mar. 1953. v. 46, no. 491, p. 147-50, illus., text map) Also pub. as.: Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Transactions, 1953. v. 56, p. 55-58.

Contains a summary of the development of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Ltd., west side of Yellowknife Bay, Great Slave Lake, from Sept. 1934 to 1952. The history of the company, its drilling and construction programs and financing are described. Transportation to and from the area, and the plant itself, its surface buildings and mine shafts, power supply, operation, and operating costs are discussed.

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31325. PITELKA, FRANK ALOIS, 1916- . Population organization in arctic passerine birds: the problem. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953. p. 340)

From a comparative study at Pt. Barrow summer 1951, of population characteristics in two breeding species, the snow bunting (*Plecophenax nivalis*) and the Lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*). Information is given on breeding season; breeding success; size of clutches; sex ratio, etc.

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PITELKA, FRANK ALOIS, 1916- , see also Wiggins, L. L., and others. Current biol. research. 1953. No. 32915.

31326. PITTARD, EUGÈNE. Contribution à l'étude anthropologique des Esquimaux du Labrador. (Société neuchâteloise de Géographie. Bulletin 1901. t. 13, p. 158-76) *Title tr.*: A contribution to the anthropological study of the Labrador Eskimos.

Contains anthropometrical data of 16 Eskimos, part of a group of 26 touring Europe in 1900. They originated from the eastern coast of Labrador (Nain, Hopedale, etc.), and from the shores of Hudson Bay. All had been baptized, and none was of pure race. Height, skull, face, nose, mouth and ear measurements are given; indexes and mean values are computed, separately for men and women.

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31327. PLAKIDA, M. È. Ostoi sudov pod zashchitoi ledianoi damby (Rechnol transport, Sept.-Oct. 1950. t. 10, no. 5, p. 19, diagsr.) *Title tr.*: Wintering of vessels protected by an ice dam.

On the low bank of one of the northern rivers, an ice dam is built each winter to

protect vessels in harbor against floating ice during the spring flood. The dam, 80-110 m. long, 10.5 m. high, its width 20 m. (at base) to 17 m. (top), is built at an angle of 80-85° to the shore line. The experiment is regarded as successful. Formulae are given for estimating the stability of the dam in flood, (involving buoyancy of the ice, force of its freezing to the bottom, and weight of its structure, at least one m. above flood level). Data are supplied on construction cost.

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31328. PLASSA, THOMA. Recherche sulla temperatura cutanea nei congelati. (Forze sanitarie, 1941. anno 10, n. 7, p. 61.) *Title tr.*: Investigations on the skin temperature of cold injuries.

Contains a note on measurements of skin temperatures of frostbitten limbs as related to internal temperature and that of the armpit. An increased temperature was found in the injured area, which returns to normal upon recovery.

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31329. PLATNER, W. S., and M. J. HOSKO. Mobility of serum magnesium in hypothermia. (American journal of physiology, Aug. 1953. v. 174, no. 2, p. 273-76, illus., tables) 14 refs.

Contains a study of the increase of serum magnesium during hypothermia in the hamster, turtle, rat, cat and adult dogs and puppies. The rate of increase of serum magnesium was greatest in the turtle, followed (in descending order) by those in the dog (puppies), hamster, rat, cat, dog (adult). In turtles exposed to cold for 15-17 days serum Mg. fell by ten percent; in one third of the animals, by nearly 60 percent.

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31330. PLATON, Archimandrite (PIOTR IVANOVICH LĬUBARSKĬI, d. 1811. Kurze Beschreibung der Wogulischen, einer im Tscherdünschen Kreise der Statthalterschaft Perm nomadisierenden Völkerschaft. (Journal von Russland, Bd. 2, no. 8, Feb. 1794, p. 119-28; no. 10, Apr. 1794. p. 264-77) The paper is stated to have been first published in Tumanski's Russian Magazine, Sept. 1793. *Title tr.*: Short description of the Voguls, a nomadic people in the District of Cherdyn, Government of Perm.

Contains a detailed description of localities where the Voguls nomadize, their communal hunting practices, tents and contents, elevated storage rooms, abandon-

donment of the tent in case of death in the family. Historical information is given on wars and trade between Russians and Voguls. The Vogulian calendar, with the new year beginning in November is noted also, winter as the principal hunting season and summer a resting time, chiefly because of mosquitoes. Settlements of Voguls (inhabited places and number of persons) are given, with sketch of their social organization, physical appearance and abilities (they excell in running and use of the bow), their food and clothing, beverages (beer, *braga* and *vodka*), customs connected with naming of children, marriage and burial, their religious beliefs, idols and sacrifices, morals and conversion to Christianity (in 1757). The author, an abbot in Moscow, derived his information from priests working among the Voguls.

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31331. PLATONOV, S. F. Inozemtsy na Russkom Severe v 16-17 vekakh. (*In:* Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Komitet Severa i Severnaia kolonizatsionnaia ekspeditsiia. Ocherki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri, 1922, vyp. 2, p. 7-18.) **Title tr.:** Foreigners in the Russian North in the 16th-17th centuries.

Contains an economic and historical outline of the White Sea region (Pomor'ye) around the Severnaya Dvina, Pechora and Mezen' Rivers, and its importance to the Moscovite state (for several centuries the latter's only access to the sea) The visits of English and Dutch merchants and explorers to this region and their penetration further south, are discussed, also the participation of the Solovetskiy and Pechenga monasteries in the northern trade, the commerce of Great Russian cities, and relations with Western Europe until 1625 when Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich prohibited visits of foreigners to Pomor'ye.

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PLATT, B. S., see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

31332. PLAVIL'SHCHIKOV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Nasekomye zhestkokrylye, t. 21-22. Zhuki-drovoseki, ch. 1-2. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1936-40. 2 v. v. 1: xi, 612 p. illus. (247 fig.); v. 2: xiv, 785 p., illus. (382 fig.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 21-22. (Nov. ser. no. 7,

22)) **Title tr.:** Beetles (Coleoptera) Cerambycidae, pts. 1-2.

Contains (in v. 21) a systematic index to phytophagous beetles of the fam. Cerambycidae (subfam. Prioninae and Cerambycinae, groups Disteniites and Lepturites), followed by an introductory part (p. 1-46) giving a morphological sketch of cerambycids, their metamorphosis, mode of life, geographic distribution, economic importance (injurious to trees, timber, wooden houses and some herbaceous plants), and their systematics. In the special part are keys to the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species; descriptions of 218 species and 12 subspecies and varieties (including 16 new species and three new subspecies), with critical notes and data on variation, geographic distribution and ecology. In v. 22, 265 (including ten new) species and 11 species of cerambycids (subfam. Cerambycinae, group Cerambycites) are treated similarly. This study is to be continued in v. 23. Some species (mostly in v. 21) are native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. and other countries. Summaries in English, p. 479-595 (in v. 21) and p. 614-770 (v. 22).

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31333. PLECH, R. Behandlung der Erfrierungen. (Medizinische Klinik, Apr. 30, 1943. Jahrg. 39, Nr. 17-18, p. 351-52) **Title tr.:** Treatment of frostbite.

Contains a report on the therapy of 76 cases of frostbite, of the first to third degree. In addition to "dry" therapy with powders, including sulphur powder, suction through application of negative air pressure to whole limbs was applied. Wet treatment (physiological salt solution, glucose solution, etc.) and ointments were also applied topically, alternatingly with dry treatment in cases of ulcerating lesions.

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31334. PLESHAKOV, I. B. Al'p'skaiu sklachatost' v Sakhalino-Kamchatskoi oblasti. (Sovetskaiu geologiia, 1938. t. 8, no. 6, p. 85-89, illus.) **Title tr.:** Alpine folding in the Sakhalin-Kamchatka region.

"Lists and describes six phases of Alpine folding (Eocene to Pleistocene) in the Sakhalin-Kamchatka region, Siberia, Russia."—Geological Society of America, *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1938, pub. 1939. v. 6, p. 226. See also E. M. Smekhov and B. F. D'iaikov (No. 32109).

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31335. PLESHKOVA, T. T. Real'nye i teoreticheskie summy tepla solnechnoi radiatsii. (Priroda, 1946, no. 10, p. 57-60, diags.) **Title tr.:** Real and theoretical quantities of heat of solar radiation.

Based on the observations from various meteorological stations in European and Asiatic Russia, including those at Tikhaya Bay (Franz Josef Land) and Tiksi Bay (at the Lena delta). Comparative values of total radiation under ideal and actual conditions, are given (table 1), the yearly loss of solar radiation in the atmosphere (table 2), and the quantities of heat (in percent) by seasons (table 3).

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PLISETSKIĬ, M. S., see Tsentral'nyi muzei narodovedeniâ, Moskva. Religioznye verovaniâ narodov SSSR. 1931. No. 32550.

PLOTNIKOV, M., see Mirotvortsev, K. N. K voprosu o priroste. 1926. No. 30827.

PLUMMER, P. J. G., see Arctic circular. Report cancer lemming. 1953. No. 27848.

31336. PLUVINAGE, PHILIPPE, and P. STAHL. La conductibilité électrique de l'air sur l'inlandsis Groenlandais. (Annales de géophysique, Jan.-Mar. 1953. t. 9, fasc. 1, p. 34-43, illus., text map, diag., graph) 21 refs. **Also pub. as:** Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1950. Rapport scientifique, N IV 1. **Title tr.:** The electrical conductivity of the air on the Greenland inland ice.

Contains results of work done in summer 1951 between Disko Bugt on the west coast and Cecilia Nunatak (72°36' N. 28° W.) on the eastern edge of the inland ice. Previous work is outlined. The measuring apparatus is described in some detail, followed by conclusions on observed conductivity. Observational data are included.

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31337. PNEV, A. A. Poimka mechenogo obskogo osetra. (Rybnoe khozâistvo, Sept. 1947. t. 23, no. 9, p. 42) **Title tr.:** Catch of a tagged Ob' sturgeon.

On May 24, 1943, at the spit Mara-Sale in the region of Novyy Port, a sturgeon was caught, which had been tagged and released in the same area in 1936. Comparison of the 1936 and 1943 dimen-

sions showed an increase of 37.5 cm. in length and 7.57 kg. in weight. These data indicate a downward revision of the previously accepted growth rate of Ob' sturgeon.

Copy seen: DLC.

POCHIN, EDWARD ERIC, see Wolff, H. H., and E. E. Pochin. Quantitative observ. vascular reactions digits. 1949. No. 32959.

31338. PODEKRAT, A. G. Promysly ostrova Kolgueva. (In: Kovâzin, N. M., and others. Ocherki po promyslovomu khoz. 1936, p. 41-114) **Title tr.:** Hunting and fishing on Kolguyev Island.

Contains the results of the author's three years' (1931-33) observations on the hunting and fishing methods of the Russian and native (Nentsy, i. e. Samoyed) population of Kolguyev Island (69°05' N. 49°15' E.) in Barents Sea. Social and economic conditions in pre-revolutionary and Soviet periods are sketched. The marine game animals (seals, walruses, etc.), methods of hunting them and preparation of their skins are described, as is fox hunting, especially the polar fox, its biology, various hunting and trapping methods and equipment. Birds and fishes of commercial importance in the area are noted. A more rational utilization of the rich resources of Kolguyev Island is recommended with a view to improving the social and economic conditions prevailing there.

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31339. PODLESNYĬ, A. V. Prigodny li reki i morâ Sibirî dlâ introduktsii kety? Sibirskoe otделение VNIORKH. (Rybnoe khozâistvo, Sept. 1948. t. 24, no. 9, p. 41-43, table) **Title tr.:** Are the Siberian rivers and seas suitable for the introduction of dog salmon (keta)? Siberian section of the All-Union Institute for Lake and River Fisheries.

Contains criticism of P. L. Pirozhnikov's views recommending the introduction of dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) into the Lena (Aldan) and Yenisey River basins and the Siberian seas. Differences between natural conditions of the arctic seas and Siberian rivers and those of Far Eastern seas and rivers, where the dog salmon breeds, are considered, and doubts expressed on the feasibility of transferring the fish. Temperature and salinity data for Okhotsk, Kara and Laptev Seas to the depth of 100 m. are given in table (p. 42). The failure of

attempts to introduce Pacific salmon in America is mentioned.

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31340. PODLESNÝĚ, A. V. Rybné resuray r. Khatangi i ikh ispol'zovanie; Sibirskoe otdelenie VNIORKH. (Rybnoe khoz'istvo, July 1947. t. 23, no. 7, p. 31-34, tables) **Title tr.:** Fish stock of the Khatanga River and its utilization; Siberian section of All-Union Institute for Lake and River Fisheries.

The catch of commercial fishes, chiefly white salmon, *Coregonus muksun* (Pall.), *Coregonus autumnalis* (Pall.) and *Coregonus sardinella* Val., in the lower Khatanga and Kheta Rivers, including Khatanga delta, inlet and bay, increased five-fold in ten years to approx. 500 tons (9,300 centners) in 1945. The hydrography, ichthyology and climate of the area are briefly described, and data given on the catch by year, month, region, fishing method, and the kind of fish. Based (in part) on work of ichthyologists of the Khatanga River expedition headed by the author in 1945-46.

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31341. PODOLSKY, EDWARD. New methods of treating frostbite. (Trained nurse and hospital review, Feb. 1947. v. 118, p. 107-108). Also pub. in Medical world, Feb. 1947. v. 69, p. 745-47)

Contains a review of Soviet advances in the treatment and prevention of frostbite, specifically: T. I. A. Ar'ev's work on the rapid re-warming method; D. I. Panchenko's studies on the retrograde degeneration of peripheral nerves and increased susceptibility to infection as a result of cold injury; Krotkov's work on the uselessness of ointments (except pure petrolatum) as protection against cold injury, and other studies on the effects of cold on the organism.

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31342. POELT, J. Zur Kenntnis der *Gracile*-Formen der Sammelart *Schistidium apocarpum* (L.) Bryol. eur. (Svensk botanisk tidskrift, 1953. Bd. 47, häft. 2, p. 248-62, illus.) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the knowledge of *gracile* forms of the compound species *Schistidium apocarpum* (L.) Bryol. eur.

Contains a critical taxonomic study of the investigated group, with discussion of its systematic position and nomenclature, a key to northern forms, descriptions of two species and two subspecies and a list of localities. *Schistidium*

boreale n. sp., native to northern Norway (Nordland) and Torne Lappmark in Sweden, and *S. boreale*, occurring in Swedish and Finnish Lapland and in Novaya Zemlya, are included.

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31343. POESTION, JOSEPH CALA-SANZ, 1853-1922. Lappländische Märchen, Volkssagen, Räthsel und Sprichwörter; nach lappländischen, norwegischen und schwedischen Quellen. Mit Beiträgen von Felix Liebrecht. Wien, Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1886. xii, 274 p. **Title tr.:** Lappish tales, sagas, riddles and proverbs; from Lappish, Norwegian and Swedish sources. With contributions by Felix Liebrecht.

Contains 57 narratives, divided into animal tales, mythological tales, legends about Stallo, historical sagas, and miscellaneous tales and legends. Included are also 49 riddles and 68 proverbs. All the material was taken from printed sources which are indicated. Comments are given on indigenous and international motifs in the Lapp folklore.

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31344. POGOSĪAN, KH. P. Skhema vlagoborota v atmosfere. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Izvestiā, Seriā geograficheskā, 1952. no. 5, p. 40-57, diagrs, tables, sketch maps) 17 refs. **Title tr.:** Scheme of atmospheric moisture circulation.

General discussion of methods and principles for determination of balance of the atmospheric moisture circulation, taking into account air circulation, precipitation and evaporation; based chiefly on data for the Northern Hemisphere, including the arctic regions. This paper was delivered to the meeting of the Learned Council of the Geographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., May 30-31, 1952. cf. Tsinzerling, V. V., *Prirodnye vodooboroty . . . SSSR*, 1952 (No. 32552).

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31345. POHLHAUSEN, H. Zur Frage nach der Herkunft der Lappen. (Anthropos, ephemeris, 1953. v. 48, no. 5-6, p. 846-52) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** On the question of the origin of the Lapps.

Contains discussion on the racial and cultural origin of the Lapp people. The culture of the Lapps (e. g. reindeer breeding) is concluded to represent the most western rudiment of the generally Siberian culture. The racial type is

specifically Lappish, and the language is Finnish. Cultural influences of Finns, northern Teutons and diluvial Scandinavians are considered.

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POĀRKOV, D., see Averin, Ū. V. and D. PoĀrkov. Vtoroi sluchai burevestnika. 1947. No. 27898.

POIRÉ, INNA V., see Sochava, V. B. Tundra micror relief forms Priamur'e. 1949. No. 32151.

31346. POIROT, J. Recherches expérimentales sur le dialecte lapon d'Inari. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1904, Bd. 4, p. 153-230; and 1905, Bd. 5, p. 11-57) **Title tr.:** Experimental researches on the Lapp dialect of Inari.

Contains results of tests made with a "kymografion" at the physiological laboratory of the University of Helsinki in 1904. Fifty Lapp words were used for determination of musical accent and quantity, and the measurements of oscillations of sounds were made. The native speaker was S. Sajets from Sordavala.

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31347. POKHLEBKIN, V. LedĀnoĀ ostrov. (Vokrug sveta, Apr. 1951. no. 4, p. 36-43, illus., map) **Title tr.:** Ice island.

Popular description of Greenland: its general geographic features, climate, history of its discovery, and of European settlements there; the rule of Denmark, growth of American influence; critical remarks on Danish-American cultural and economic policy in relations with Eskimos, etc.

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31348. POKORNY, JULIUS, 1887- Beiträge zur ältesten Geschichte Irlands. 1. Die *Fir Bolg*, die Urbevölkerung Irlands; 2. der *gae bolgae* und die nördliche, nicht-iberische Urbevölkerung der Britischen Inseln. (Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie, 1917, Bd. 11, p. 189-204; 1918, Bd. 12, p. 195-231) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the oldest history of Ireland. 1. The *Fir Bolg*, the oldest inhabitants of Ireland; 2. The *gae bolgae* and the old northern non-Iberian inhabitants of the British Isles.

Contains linguistic study in explanation of some controversial terms. The second part deals with *gae bolgae*, often mentioned in Irish literature; it means a harpoon with a bladder and shaft, probably borrowed from the Eskimos, not later than the second century A. D.; the

skin boat, mentioned around 500 A. D., is also a borrowing from the Eskimos. Archeological and anthropological investigations show that the British Isles were inhabited in paleolithic time by a Mongoloid dolichocephalic race (Eskimos, not Lapps) who came from Greenland or northeastern North America before the coming of the Celts. The mound dwellings and steam bathhouses, the institution of druids, the legends about the dwarfs living in the fairy mounds might also be the reminiscent of the small Eskimo race.

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POKROVSKAIĀ, I. M., see ZemlĀkov, B. F., and I. M. PokrovskaiĀ. O geol. vozraste neoliticheskoi stoĀnki. 1941. No. 33050.

31349. POKROVSKIĬ, E. A. Fizicheskoe vospitanie dĀtel u raznykh narodov preimushchestvenno Rossii; materialy dlĀ mediko-antropologicheskago izslĀdovaniĀ. Moskva, 1884. 379 p. 215 illus., 3 col. plates. (Obshchestvo lĀbitelĀ estestvoznaniĀ, antropologii i ětnografii. IzvestiĀ, t. 45, vyp. 1-3. Antropologicheskii otdĀl. Trudy, t. 7, vyp. 1-3) **Title tr.:** The physical upbringing of children among various peoples, chiefly in Russia; materials for medico-anthropological investigation.

Contains a study on the rearing of children: birth, first care, nourishment, clothing, cradle, lullabies, care in sickness, toys, attention to physical development, artificial deformation of body, etc. Numerous references are made to all the Paleo-Siberian, Ural-Altaic and other peoples, including Eskimos and American Indians. Chap. 17 deals with forms of the cradle among the Zyryans, Finns, Lapps, Yakuts, Tungus, Lamuts, Soyots, Ostyaks, Voguls, Golds, Samoyeds, Koryaks and Kamchadals (p. 185-204). Chap. 25 describes feeding of children among the same peoples. Illustrations show scenes from child life among the Ostyaks (p. 65, 206-207, 215), Tungus (p. 66, 205, 251), Lapps (p. 120, 186-87, 216), Samoyeds (p. 129, 131, 205, 208, 250), Chukchis (p. 130, 213), Yakuts (p. 200-201), Kamchadals (p. 223), and Eskimos (p. 233).

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31350. POKROVSKIĬ, G. I. Mekhanika merzlogo grunta. (Zhurnal tekhnicheskoi fiziki, 1935. t. 5, vyp. 6, p. 1047-56, table, graph, diagrs.) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Frozen ground mechanics.

"The basic properties of frozen ground are quantitatively described and treated from a mathematical standpoint. Formulas are introduced for the determination of adhesive forces between solid particles unified by ice, the moisture content and the hydro-dynamic forces of the active layer (permafrost areas), and the rate of settling of structures erected upon frozen ground. Continuation and expansion of these studies are suggested."—SIPRE.

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POKROVSKIĬ, S. D., *see* Eliseev, N. A., and others. O paleozoe Kol'skogo p-ova. 1937. No. 28892.

31351. POLAR RECORD. Air supplies for mining camps in British Columbia. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 816-17)

Contains note summarized from article by D. F. Kidd in *Western miner*, v. 24, no. 6, p. 20-24, 1951. Techniques for dropping supplies by air are discussed and disadvantages of parachuting noted. Successful free-dropping is described in relation to height, speed and maneuverability of the aircraft, nature of the ground surface and of the item to be dropped, and the manner in which items are packed. Costs are indicated.

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31352. POLAR RECORD. Ascent of Mount McKinley, Alaska, 1951. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 648)

Contains a summary account of the climb by a new route (up the west side, previous ascents having been made up the northeast side of the 20,270 ft. mountain). Personnel of eight-man party headed by Bradford Washburn, and itinerary are noted. The summit was reached by three separate groups of the party on July 10th, 13th and 14th. The new route is reported to be shorter, safer and easier to climb than the old one, provided air transport to the base is available. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

31353. POLAR RECORD. Botanical and geological studies in Ungava and Labrador, 1951. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 799)

Contains note summarized from information by the leader of work done July 9-Aug. 18, by a four-man party under Jacques Rousseau. "At various points on east coast of Ungava Bay, Abluviak (Adloylik) Fjord and Korok River were reconnoitered." Chubb Cra-

ter (northern Ungava Peninsula) and Burnt Creek (Quebec-Labrador boundary) were visited later.

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31354. POLAR RECORD. British Empire Air Navigation School, arctic flights, 1947 and 1948. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 158)

Contains note (summarized from newspaper reports) on three arctic flights, the first towards the end of 1947, the second and third in Feb. and Apr. 1948. En route to or from Keflavik, Iceland, the region of Jan Mayen, Bear Island, and the northern Greenland Sea was traversed. The flights' purposes were to collect signal and weather data, investigate magnetic compass behavior, study and practice radio aids, navigation, etc.

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31355. POLAR RECORD. British naval cruises in arctic waters, 1952. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 805)

A brief listing of ships participating in cruises Mar. and Nov. 1952 in southern Greenland Sea and Denmark Strait.

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31356. POLAR RECORD. British North Greenland Expedition, 1952-54. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 653-56)

Contains an account summarized from information supplied by the leader C. J. W. Simpson, of the program of a 24-man expedition to Dronning Louises Land; its plans include: triangulation of Dronning Louises Land (76°50' N., 25° W.); survey of the inland ice; establishment of a central station, about 250 miles inland as base for a seismic team (Station "Northice" 78°07' N. 38°10' W.); measurement of the thickness of the inland ice at 20 km. intervals to obtain a journal map of the contours of underlying rock floor; gravimetric survey; micro-meteorological, glaciological, physiological and other studies. Personnel and initial phase (June 6-Aug. 23, 1952) of the expedition are reported.

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31357. POLAR RECORD. British North Greenland Reconnaissance Expedition, 1951. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 652-53)

Contains a note on the work of a four-man party led by C. J. W. Simpson to reconnoiter the eastern approaches to Dronnings Louises Land (76°50' N.,

25° W.) northeast Greenland, and select site for base camp of the projected British North Greenland Expedition 1952-54. "Britannia Lake" (77°07' N. 23°50' W.) was chosen for the base camp, with "Adastra Lake" as an alternative.

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31358. POLAR RECORD. British Spitsbergen Expedition, 1952. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 804-805)

Contains summarized note on geologic work and surveying (for a 1:20,000 scale map) done east of Isfjorden, Vestspitsbergen, July-Aug. 1952, by a party of eight (listed) led by G. A. Sutton.

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31359. POLAR RECORD. C. Blair's trans-Arctic flight, 1951. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 531)

Contains brief note on a flight by Capt. Charles Blair of Pan American Airways on May 29, 1951, from Bardufoss Airfield, northern Norway, northward along 20° E. long. to the North Pole, southward along 160° W. long. to lat. 70° N. and southeast to Fairbanks, Alaska. Summarized from information in *The Times* (London), May 30 and 31, 1951.

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31360. POLAR RECORD. Canadian Eastern Arctic Patrols, 1947-50. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 515-17)

Contains a summary of calls made and work done by the Patrol in the Canadian Arctic east of approx. 95° W. long., each summer, 1947 through 1950. Posts supplied, vessels, their officers, sailing dates, etc., are indicated. Administrative and medical activities are noted and comment made on condition of the Eskimos in some of the areas visited.

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31361. POLAR RECORD. Canadian Snow Survey, 1947-50. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 673)

Contains summary of report by D. C. Pearce and L. W. Gold (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 25010) on a study of physical characteristics of the snow cover in Canada. Instruments ("Canadian snow kit"), stations and scope of observations are noted. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

31362. POLAR RECORD. The "Cattalo." (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 814-15, plate)

The cattalo is a range beef animal, the

result of cross-breeding the American buffalo (bison) with domestic beef cattle. The experiment, being carried out since 1915 at Manyberries, Alberta, by the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture, is intended to produce a good beef animal capable of withstanding severe winter climate and summer fly infestations. At present the cattalo form "does not . . . compare favourably with that of improved domestic breeds." The herd numbered 212 in 1949.

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31363. POLAR RECORD. The coldest place on earth. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 821-22) 6 refs.

Contains a brief discussion of air temperature at Verkhoyansk on the Yana River, and Oymyakon on the Indigirka, in Yakutia, as noted by several Russian scientists; with conclusion that Oymyakon has evidently replaced Verkhoyansk as the "cold pole." Lowest recorded air temperatures for North America (Snag in Yukon Territory) and Antarctica are cited.

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31364. POLAR RECORD. Danish geological work in East Greenland, 1951 and 1952. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 803-804)

Contains note summarizing investigations of parties of Lauge Koch's expedition July-Aug. 1951 and 1952, mainly in 70°-74° N. lat. Geological reconnaissance was also made in about 80° N. lat. Transportation and personnel are mentioned.

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31365. POLAR RECORD. The Danish motor-ship *Kista Dan*. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 688, illus.)

Contains information (supplied by the owner, J. Lawitzen) on dimensions, tonnage, capacity, engines, speed, etc. The vessel, completed in May 1952, has several features making it specially fit for work in polar waters, including a large crow's nest with controls for navigating the ship, a variable pitch propeller, a vertical "ice cutter" above the rudder, horizontal fins for protecting the propeller, etc.

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31366. POLAR RECORD. Experimental farm activities in northern Canada. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 683-84)

Contains summary of Canadian government agricultural activities since 1943, in the areas above 60° N. Three experi-

ment stations were established: near Whitehorse (60°45' N. 138°50' W.); at Fort Simpson (61°52' N. 121°21' W.) and at Yellowknife (62°27' N. 114°22' W.). Cereals, forage crops, vegetables are raised with variable success and the introduction of livestock has given encouraging results.

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31367. POLAR RECORD. Fisheries investigations in Great Slave Lake, 1944-51. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 642)

Contains summary of three reports, with information on the Lake's location (61°-63° N., 109°-117° W.) area, depth, temperatures; kind and quantities of fish caught since 1945; markets, and connecting highways. By 1950 this lake had become the largest producer of trout and whitefish in North America.

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31368. POLAR RECORD. French expedition to Greenland, 1950. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 792-794)

The travel, supply and scientific work of the Apr.-Oct. expedition led by P.-É. Victor, are summarized, with list of personnel, indicating members of wintering party. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

31369. POLAR RECORD. French expedition to Spitsbergen 1950. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 645-646)

Contains a summary (from *Alpinisme polaire: l'expédition Maillard au Spitsberg* by Bernard Cabanes, 1951, q. v.) of the personnel and objectives of a six-man party: to climb "Mont Général-Perrier" and to determine its elevation, believed to be slightly higher than that of the neighboring Newtontoppen, held to be the highest peak on West Spitsbergen (1717 m.). Due to failure of the barometer, the altitude of "Mont Général-Perrier" was not established.

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31370. POLAR RECORD. German attacks on shipping along the Northern Sea Route, 1942-44. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 822-26, map)

Contains a chronological account of German naval and air activities in the Barents and Kara Seas during the ice-free seasons of 1942, 1943, and 1944. Cruiser and U-boat operations (together with ice and weather reconnaissance) in

harassment of Russian merchantmen and lend-lease shipping west of Murmansk and Arkhangel'sk are noted, and German claims of sinkings indicated. Map shows areas described.

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31371. POLAR RECORD. Glaciological work on Grinnell Glacier, Baffin Island, 1952. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 805)

Contains note of work done by John Mercer and Weston Blake, July 16-Aug. 22. The maximum height of the icecap (62°35' N. 66°55' W.) and névé line were determined and shrinkage and advances of parts of the ice cap noted.

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31372. POLAR RECORD. Henning Jakob Henrik Lund. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 840)

Contains a brief outline of the events in the life 1875-1948, of the national poet of Greenland, where he was known as Intal' Éraq. His formative influences and types of poetry are noted.

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31373. POLAR RECORD. "Ice islands" in the Arctic Ocean. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 684-687, map)

Contains a summary account of the discovery of the "ice islands" T_1 - T_5 ; their course; characteristics distinguishing them from pack ice; their size and shape; their origin; location of additional, smaller "ice islands"; landing of a party on T_3 , then (Mar. 19, 1952) 100 miles from the North Pole; flight to the Pole from T_3 (May 3, 1952) observations on T_3 by the original party (Mar.-May) and by a succeeding one (summer 1952).

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31374. POLAR RECORD. Ice reconnaissance flights over Hudson Bay, 1948-50. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 643-44)

Contains a summary of several reports on a study suggested by indications that Hudson Bay freezes in winter and its marine climatic influence disappears in December. Reconnaissance flights made in the spring of 1948 and 1949 by Royal Canadian Air Force confirmed the existence of a continuous ice cover on the Bay with extensive pressure ridges and a few narrow leads. Regular flights were made during the winter of 1949-50: as from Nov. 22, an increasingly large area was

found frozen, and early in January the Bay was completely covered with ice except the usual few lanes and shore leads, the latter also tending to disappear in March.

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31375. POLAR RECORD. Ice shelf terminology. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 838)

Contains a ruling by the Antarctic Place-Names Committee, May 15, 1953. The terminology for formations variously called "ice barrier" and "ice shelf" is clarified, and several place names in Antarctica and the Falkland Island Dependencies officially accepted.

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31376. POLAR RECORD. Influenza virus epidemic at Victoria Island, Northwest Territories, 1949. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 680-81)

Contains a note regarding an outbreak (Mar.-Apr. 1949) affecting the entire native population of Victoria and adjacent islands, with a death toll of 18; the white population numbering about 50 was hardly affected; the causative agent was most probably virus A.

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31377. POLAR RECORD. International ice observation and ice patrol service in the North Atlantic Ocean, 1946-50. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 817-21)

Contains a chronological summary of ice patrol activities. Includes names of ships and commanding officers of the patrol, types of aircraft used, and services rendered. In addition to oceanographic work an "iceberg census" was carried out in 1948 and 1949 in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait.

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31378. POLAR RECORD. Joint Canadian-United States meteorological stations in the Canadian Arctic, 1949-1951. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 518-20, text map)

Contains note on the establishment of weather station at Alert on northern Ellesmere Island in Apr. 1950, and the supplying of stations at Resolute, Mould Bay, Isachsen, and Eureka, on Cornwallis, Prince Patrick, Isachsen, and Ellesmere Islands respectively. The meteorological program and other scientific observations are described. Annual mean, highest and lowest recorded tem-

peratures, mean annual precipitation, and geographic coordinates of the stations are given.

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31379. POLAR RECORD. Juneau Ice Field Research Project, 1950 and 1951. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44. p. 524-26, illus.)

Contains a summary of work done by an American Geographical Society expedition of 29 men, June 15-Oct. 5, 1950; eight men, Jan.-Feb. 1951; and 16 men, May-Sept. 1951. The parties were led by M. M. Miller and received support from the U. S. Office of Naval Research and U. S. Forest Service. The research and main glaciological stations were on upper Taku Glacier, with 16 subsidiary stations scattered over the Ice Field. Glaciological, geological, meteorological, ecological, chemical, and surveying work was carried on. Equipment is described and party members and duties listed.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31380. POLAR RECORD. The Kara Sea route, 1945-52. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 826-29, 2 tables)

Contains a note "summarized from information in *Lloyd's list and shipping gazette*, 1945-52, *passim*, in official logs, agreements and chief officers' logs provided by the shipping companies; and from information supplied by the Timber Branch of the National Coal Board, the Registrar General of Shipping & Seamen, and the Shipping Editor of *Lloyds*."

A large proportion of the Siberian timber export from Igarka, the lower Yenisey River port, goes to foreign countries. The navigational procedure of foreign ships sailing to Igarka is noted. Tables show "timber exports from the Kara Sea to non-Russian countries, 1935-52," and "timber exports since 1945 from Igarka to countries outside the U.S.S.R."

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31381. POLAR RECORD. Loss of five Norwegian sealing vessels, 1952. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 821)

The *Pels*, *Buskøy*, *Brattind*, *Ringsel*, and *Vårglint* were reported missing in April 1952 in the Greenland Sea northwest of Jan Mayen. No survivors were found.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31382. POLAR RECORD. Mineral industry of District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 811-14, plate)

Norman Wells and Great Slave-Great Bear Lakes areas are the main centers of prospecting and production. Mineral resources include gold (93 percent of production value, 1949), silver, uranium, scheelite, copper, lead, and zinc. Oil fields developed in the now-abandoned Canol Project meet present needs of the region. High costs of mining and difficulties in transportation are major obstacles. Transport is mainly by water, with some air traffic. Diesel fuel from Norman Wells and hydroelectricity provide power for mining operations.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31383. POLAR RECORD. Norwegian Lapp Society. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 674-75)

Contains note from information supplied by A. Nesheim, on the reorganization of a local society in Oslo to a national scale in 1950. Known as Sámiid Saer'vi (Lapp) or Sámisk Selskap (Norwegian), the society has as its aim the dissemination of information on behalf of the Lapps and the improvement of their standards of education. It is intended to publish a yearbook. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

31384. POLAR RECORD. Norwegian Mountaineering Expedition to East Greenland, 1951. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 803)

A party of three made glaciological observations and collected botanical and geological specimens in Aug. and early Sept. 1951.

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31385. POLAR RECORD. Oil in northern Alaska. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 815-16)

At the end of World War II, intensive drilling and exploration began in U. S. Navy Petroleum Reservation no. 4. The provision of heavy supplies and equipment has been a major problem. An oil field with an estimated capacity of 50-150 million barrels, was discovered at Umiat, 175 miles southwest of Pt. Barrow. Exploration will end in 1953.

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31386. POLAR RECORD. Poliomyelitis epidemics in the Canadian Eastern Arctic, 1948-49. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 679-80)

Contains a summary of two polio epidemics: one, appearing in Churchill in July 1948 spread to Nunalla, Eskimo Point, Padlei and the Kazan River area,

affected some 500 natives, and ceased in March 1949; there were four deaths and 21 cases of paralysis. The other outbreak occurred at Chesterfield Inlet and lasted from Feb. 14 till Mar. 7th 1949; at least half of the native populace of 275 is believed to have been affected, with 14 dead and 39 paralyzed. Quarantine and medical measures, suspected ways of spread, etc., are noted.

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31387. POLAR RECORD. Post-war diplomatic exchanges between Norway and the U. S. S. R. concerning Svalbard. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 830-36)

Contains translations of notes and statements of the Norwegian and Soviet governments as published in *La Documentation Française. Notes et Études Documentaires* (Paris), *Série Internationale* 259, no. 1573, 1952; *Times Jan.* 15 and 18, 1947, Nov. 13, 1951; *Soviet News*, Oct. 19, 1951; *Press Bulletin* (Norway), Nov. 3 and Dec. 8, 1951. These document the Soviet Government suggestion in Jan. 1947, of joint Norwegian-Soviet fortification of Svalbard, though contrary to the 1920 Treaty of Spitsbergen. The Norwegian Government refused unless proper modification of the Treaty were made. In Oct. and Nov. 1951 the Soviet Government stated that Norway had violated the Treaty of Spitsbergen by joining the North Atlantic Pact. Norway in reply stated the demilitarized status of Svalbard to remain unchanged. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

31388. POLAR RECORD. Project "Snow Cornice", 1950 and 1951. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 646-48)

Contains a summary, from several reports, of brief visit by the leader in 1950, and of extensive work by a large party (personnel listed) in 1951. Investigations of 1948-49 on Seward were extended to Malaspina Glacier (59°52' N. 140°30' W.) and first ascents were made of Mt. Hubbard (14,950 ft.) and Mt. Alverstone (14,500 ft.) in the St. Elias Range. Both the field work and the climbing party were headed by Walter A. Wood of the Arctic Institute of North America. The study of the Malaspina Glacier included seismic and gravimetric measurements and observations on the rate of snow ablation, annual accumulation, density of the névé, etc. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

31389. POLAR RECORD. Provst Christian Wilhelm Schultz-Lorentzen. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 840-41)

Contains a summary of his life, 1873-1951, and his educational and religious work in Greenland. His dictionary and grammar of the West Greenland Eskimo language (Arctic Bibliography, No. 15569 and 15574) are noted.

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31390. POLAR RECORD. Queen's University Expeditions to Southampton Island, 1949 and 1950. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 645)

Contains summary of information supplied by Dr. M. Brown on three trips made to obtain clinical data on Eskimos: two in spring and midsummer 1949 to study the metabolism of fat and ascorbic acid, diet, peripheral blood circulation, etc. and on one in 1950 to continue studies on peripheral blood flow.

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31391. POLAR RECORD. Royal Navy survival tests in arctic waters, 1950. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 521)

Contains brief note on experiments carried out off northern Norway in Feb.-Mar. 1950, by eight Royal Navy volunteers, supervised by R. A. McCance, E. M. Glaser, and R. Luff. The experimental equipment and survival rations are listed.

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31392. POLAR RECORD. The sealing vessel *Theron*. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 543, plate)

Contains brief description of the dimensions, engine and equipment of the ship, which is designed for use in arctic waters and fitted with a laboratory. It was completed 1950, for Messrs. Christensen Canadian Enterprises Ltd., Montreal.

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31393. POLAR RECORD. Sherborne School visit to Spitsbergen, 1952. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 805)

Fifty pink-footed geese were ringed and some surveying done by G. T. Wright and five boys during Aug. 1952, from a base at the head of Tempelfjorden (southern Vestspitsbergen).

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31394. POLAR RECORD. The Soviet Arctic in the fifth Five-year Plan. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 829)

Contains a note summarized from Pravda, Aug. 20 and Oct. 10, 1952.

Economic development in the Plan includes work on a railway line along the Yenisey River, enlargement and reconstruction of the ports of Murmansk and Nar'yan-Mar (at the mouth of the Pechora), development of inland waterway port where the Vorkuta railway crosses the Pechora, improvement of transport on Siberian rivers, further development of trade along the Northern Sea Route and in the Lena basin, as well as provision of new ice-breakers for the merchant fleet.

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31395. POLAR RECORD. Studies of blood-sucking flies in northern Canada, 1947-51. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 675-79)

Contains a review of the entomological and insecticidal work begun in 1947 on behest of the Canadian Dept. of National Defence and Dept. of Agriculture. The taxonomy, ecology, distribution and abundance of mosquitoes and blood-sucking flies have since been investigated in 38 arctic and subarctic localities ("Northern Insect Survey"). Insecticides and repellents were studied and evaluated (jointly with U. S. authorities) and are discussed in detail in this review, together with some biological, climatological and human aspects of the insect problem.

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31396. POLAR RECORD. U. S. Navy operation "Skijump I," 1951. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 650-51)

Contains a summary from an unpublished report by J. F. Holmes and L. V. Worthington, of an oceanographic project carried out during Feb.-May 1951 in Beaufort Sea. Twelve aircraft landings were made without mishap on the pack-ice, 100 and 400 miles north from the Alaskan coast. Data were collected on the depth, temperature, salinity, currents, etc., of the water, and on the thickness of the pack ice.

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31397. POLAR RECORD. The use of compressed air to keep waterways ice free. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 690-91)

Contains a description, based on papers by Bengt Persson (in: Tryckluft. Aktiebolaget Atlas Diesel, Stockholm, nr. 1-2, 1949). The installation, thoroughly tested and now used in inland waters of Sweden, consists of one or more pipes laid at the bottom of waterways; the up-

per side of the pipes has small holes at regular intervals; air pumped into the pipes rises through the holes to the surface and carries with it the warmer bottom water, thus preventing formation of surface ice. The limitations of the system are also discussed.

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31398. POLAR RECORD. Voyage round Cornwallis Island, Northwest Territories, 1950. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 794-96)

A geological survey of the coastal area was made by Y. O. Fortier, R. Thorsteinson, and T. A. Harwood, July 21-Aug. 22, traveling by freight canoe with outboard motor. Relics from a Franklin Search expedition, 1850-51, were found. A detailed geological survey was made of the area around Resolute, June 1-July 21. The island had been circumnavigated previously only by Franklin in 1845.

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31399. POLAR RECORD. Wreck of the British trawler *Norman*, 1952. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 821)

The wreck occurred on the southeast coast of Greenland near Kap Farvel, Oct. 4, 1952. One survivor was found in an extensive search.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31400. POLDUSHKIN, G. L. Aërofotos'emka na lesosplave. (Lesnāia promyshlennost', July 1950. t. 10, no. 7, p. 18-20, illus., 2 plates (1 inserted))

Title tr.: Aerial photography in logging.

An experiment in using aircraft to check the rafting and free log drive on the Vychegda River was successfully carried out by the Forest Aviation Trust in 1949. Extension of this work to Severnaya Dvina River was planned for 1951.

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31401. POLEVOI, P. I. Poleznye iskopaemye Kamchatskoĭ oblasti. (In his: Poleznye iskopaemye Dal'nego Vostoka, pub. as U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Dal'nevostochnoe otdelenie. Materialy po geologii i poleznym iskopaemyim Dal'nego Vostoka, no. 27, 1923, p. 253-88, fold. col. map in pocket) 63 refs. **Title tr.:** Mineral deposits of Kamchatka Province.

Contains a general description of the area, with an historical sketch of its prospecting. Orography, geology and geomorphology are briefly reviewed. Detailed tabular data in a regional arrange-

ment (p. 266-81) are given on the mineral deposits which include gold, coal, graphite, sulfur, copper and lead-silver ores. Chukotsk Peninsula and the Commander Islands are included in the study. Map (at end of vol.) Kamchatka sheet, scale 1:4,200,000, shows localities of the deposits; it was compiled in 1923 by the author who headed a prospecting party that year.

Copy seen: DLC.

POLEVOI, P. I., see also U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Dal'nevostochnoe Otdelenie. Otchet sostoiānii Geol. kom. 1923. 1924. No. 32587.

31402. POLIĀNSKIĬ, IURĬI IVANO. VICH. Nekotorye novye i malo izvestnye paraziticheskie nematody iz kishchnika morskikh ryb. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 133-47, illus.) **Title tr.:** Some new and little known parasitic nematodes from the digestive tract of marine fishes.

Contains a discussion of the systematic position of nematode genera *Ascarophis* and *Capillospirura*, and descriptions of *Ascarophis morrhuae*, *A. arctica* n. sp., *A. filiformis* n. sp., and *Capillaria salvelini* n. sp. obtained in Barents Sea, parasitic in fishes. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31403. POLIĀNSKIĬ, IURĬI IVANO. VICH. Sezonnye izmeneniā chuvstvitel'nosti mnogoshchetinkovogo kol'chetsa *Spirorbis borealis* Daudin k temperature. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriā, t. 76, no. 5, p. 751-54) **Title tr.:** Seasonal fluctuation in the reaction of *Spirorbis borealis* to temperature.

Reaction of a marine worm, *Spirorbis borealis*, to low and high temperature, was studied on the eastern Murman coast (Barents Sea). It withstood the effects of low temperature much better in the winter than in the summer season (tables 1-3); but its hardness to high temperature was the same in both seasons. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

31404. POLIĀNSKIĬ, IURĬI IVANO. VICH. Sravnitel'noe izuchenie stolkosti mnogoshchetinkovykh kol'chetsov *Spirorbis borealis* Daudin i *Spirorbis spirillum* (L.) k nekotorym vneshnim faktoram. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriā, t. 73, no. 2, p. 389-92) **Title tr.:** A comparative study of the hardness of polychaetous worms, *Spiror-*

bis borealis Dac. *spirillum* (L.) to some outside environmental factors.

Contains an ecological study of the adaptation of two species of Barents Sea polychaetes to temperature fluctuation and to being out of the water. These two species, closely related systematically, but living in different ecological zones (littoral and sublittoral), showed quite different degrees of adaptation to environmental factors (tables 1-4).

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

31405. POLIEVKTOV, I. A. Lechenie otmorozhenii. (Khirurgiia, 1940, no. 6, p. 130) **Title tr.:** Treatment of frostbite.

A dry method of treatment of second and third degree frostbite is described as consisting in removal of blisters, application of 60-70 percent alcohol and exposure to dry, warm air.

Copy seen: NNN.

POLIOMYELITIS IN CANADIAN ESKIMOS, see Clark, E. M., and A. J. Rhodes. Polio. Can. Eskimos 2. 1951. No. 28565.

POLIOMYELITIS IN CANADIAN ESKIMOS, see also Clark, E. M., and A. J. Rhodes. Polio, Can. Eskimos 3, Lansing antibody levels. 1952. No. 28565A.

POLIOMYELITIS IN CANADIAN ESKIMOS, see also Wood, W., and others. Polio. Can. Eskimos 4, Antigenic typing virus strains. 1953. No. 32963.

31406. POLKANOV, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH, 1888- Giperboreiskaiâ formatsiia poluostrova Rybachil i ostrova Kil'dina, Kol'skii poluostrov. (Sovetskaiâ geologiia, 1934. t. 2, no. 6, p. 201-221, illus.; t. 4, no. 10, p. 165) **Title tr.:** Hyperborean formation of the Rybachiy Peninsula and Kildin Island.

Contains a stratigraphic description of the series and a general section of this small peninsula and island, off the northwest Murman coast. A table of comparative data is given (p. 208) on these series and those of Varanger Peninsula, northern Norway. The age of series is considered as Eocambrian or Hyperborean; the tectonics of both studied regions are shown on the sketch map and the age of folding is Caledonian or even Eocaledonian. Addenda on p. 165. Summary in English.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31407. POLLAK, LEO WENZEL, and N. O'BRIEN. Frequency of closed low pressure systems over the North Atlantic Ocean. Dublin, Apr. 1951. 45 p. tables, graphs. (Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. School of Cosmic Physics. Geophysical bulletin, no. 3) ref.

"Tables of the frequency of the centers of closed low pressure systems and the centers of closed low frequency stresses over the North Atlantic Ocean with pressures and centers 990 mb for the period 1899-1938 are given. The frequencies refer to the North Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent coasts between the equator and 70° N. and between 90° W. of Greenwich and the Greenwich meridian."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 302.

Copy seen: DWB.

31408. POLLOCK, LEWIS J., and others. Reflexes evoked by cold stimuli in injuries of the spinal cord. (Archives of neurology and psychiatry, May 1951. v. 65, p. 622-27, diagr.) **Other authors:** B. Boshes H. Chor, I. Finkelman, A. J. Arieff, M. Brown, and J. R. Finkle.

Contains a study of 152 patients with injuries in the cervical, thoracic or lumbar portion of the spinal cord. The cold stimulus produced reflex activity from the distal end of the injured spinal cord; the effectiveness of the cold stimulus applied, was less than that of scratch or of multiple pinprick. An analysis of the muscle reflexes—or lack of such—in relation to regions injured, is presented.

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31409. POLLOCK, THOMAS F. Aerial survey of southeastern Alaska, 1948. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings, Mar. 1950. v. 76, no. 3, p. 302-307, illus.)

Contains the description of an aerial mapping project by a U. S. Naval Patrol Squadron in summer 1948. The Alaskan "Panhandle" from Annette Island in the south to 50 miles north of Yakutat was photographed at scales 1:20,000 and 1:40,000 for several U. S. government agencies, and photographs of glaciers were made for the American Geographical Society. The operating base, planes used, weather conditions, and flight procedure are described.

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31410. POLLOCK, CARL HANNS, 1899- Entdeckung eines Hochgebirges in Nordsibirien. (Erdball, 1928. Jahrg. 2, no. 1, p. 14-27) **Title tr.:**

Discovery of a high mountain range in northern Siberia.

Contains an account on an expedition to the upper Indigirka, undertaken by the Russian geologist S. V. Obruchev, q. v. with a small party in June–Nov. 1926. A hitherto unknown mountain range, Cherskiy Khrebet (65° N. 144° E.) was discovered: it was estimated to be about 1000 km. long and 300 km. wide, and its highest peak, Chun, some 3300 m. Geological and meteorological observations were made along the Cherskiy Khrebet and in the Oymyakon region.

Copy seen: DSG.

POLONSKIĬ, A., *see* Zubkova, Z. N. Emel'ian Basov. 1948. No. 33113.

31411. POLUNIN, NICHOLAS VLADIMIR, 1909–, and **C. R. EKLUND.** Notes on the food habits of waterfowl in the interior of Ungava Peninsula. (Canadian field-naturalist, July–Sept. 1953, v. 67, no. 3, p. 134–37) 3 refs.

Contains detailed analyses of the stomach contents of an Ungava Canada goose (*Branta canadensis interior*), an old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*), three other geese of the same subspecies, and a black duck (*Anas rubripes*), with conclusions on feeding habits. The birds were collected at Payne Lake (59°30' N. 74°30' W.) and Gregory (Octopus) Lake (58°29' N. 70°06' W.), in Northern Quebec, in July 1949. Aquatic plants, usually important food for waterfowl, are lacking in this area. The geese and black duck fed primarily on monocotyledonous plants growing in damp places; one-sixth to one-half of the stomach content was mineral matter. The old-squaw fed on animal matter. Field work and collections made during the Canadian Wildlife Service—U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service annual survey of Canadian waterfowl breeding grounds (of which this study was a part) are briefly noted.

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31412. POLUNIN, NICHOLAS VLADIMIR, 1909–. Vascular plants from Mill Island, Hudson Strait. (Canadian field-naturalist, Nov.–Dec. 1952, v. 66, no. 6, p. 165–67, sketch map) refs.

Contains an annotated list of 28 species of plants collected July–Aug. 1951 by D. O'Bryan, and D. Rogers at Morrissey Harbour, Mill Island (63°59' N. 78° W.), Hudson Strait, probably the first such collection from this island. Brief notes on soil and permafrost are added. Six

phanerogams were also collected at Seahorse Point, the easternmost part of Southampton Island. Publications on the flora of Southampton, Mansel, Salisbury, and Akpatok Islands are listed.

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31413. POMERANTSEV, BORIS IVANOVICH, 1903–1939. Paukoobraznye, t. 4, vyp. 2. Iksodovye kleshchi (Ixodidae). Moskva–Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1950. 224 p. illus. (638 fig.). (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Arachnidea, t. 4, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser, no. 41)) 68 refs. *Title tr.*: Arachnids. Ticks (Ixodidae).

Contains in the introduction (p. 7–32) a morphological study of the ticks of the fam. Ixodidae, inhabiting the U.S.S.R., and a bibliography (68 items). In the special part (p. 33–219) are keys to the genera and species (males and females); a systematic enumeration of 52 species and 15 subspecies (three new), with synonyms, descriptions and data on biology, geographic distribution, hosts (men, mammals, birds, reptiles), and on pathogenic importance. Some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included in this work, a posthumous publication. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH-Z.

31414. POMERANTZ, MARTIN A. Trailing cosmic rays in Canada's north: 20 miles aloft over Hudson Bay, scientists find clues to origin of high-speed atomic particles that bombard earth. (National geographic magazine, Jan. 1953, v. 103, no. 1, p. 99–115, 15 illus., text map) 7 refs.

Contains popular account of the National Geographic Society—Bartol Research Foundation Cosmic Ray Expedition, 1949–1950, based at Churchill, Man. Balloons were sent up to make a count of numbers of cosmic rays penetrating the earth's magnetic field at high latitudes. Instruments and techniques are briefly discussed, and Churchill and surrounding countryside are described.

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31415. POMERAT, GERARD ROLAND. Cell changes in the pituitary and ovary of the white rat following exposure to constant light or darkness. (Anatomical record, Apr. 25, 1942, v. 82, no. 4, p. 531–42, table) 24 refs.

Contains an account of experiments and histological observations which demonstrated that both continuous light or darkness cause a reduction in size of the ovary and in the amount of luteal tissue. Pituitaries of animals kept in continuous

light showed no significant quantitative or qualitative changes of their cellular elements; those from animals kept in darkness resembled pituitaries of young castrate females. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31416. POMUS, M. I. U Angarskikh porogov. (Nauka i zhizn', Jan. 1953. t. 20, no. 1, p. 33-35, illus.) **Title tr.:** At the Angara rapids.

The waters of 300 rivers flow into Lake Baykal, and its outlet, the Angara, carries them to the Yenisey. The Angara's speed reaches 15 km. per hour, and its hydrotechnical capacity amounts to 60 billion kw-h annually. The main features of the Angara and its basin are briefly described and their economic potentialities stressed.

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31417. PONOMAREV, S. A., and R. G. GERMASHEVA. Opyt raboty malogo tral'shehika "Solovetskii". (Rybnoe khoz'istvo, Feb. 1953. t. 29, no. 2, p. 38-43, diags.) **Title tr.:** Work practice of the small trawler *Solovetskii*.

Notes on successful fishing operations in the coastal waters of Kanin and Kola Peninsula, of a crew headed by S. I. Seliverstov, member of the Kanin collective farm. The trawling methods and gear used are described in detail.

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31418. PONOMAREV, T. N. K voprosu izucheniia uglienosnosti Pechorskogo kraia. (Sovetskaiia geologiia, 1935. t. 5, no. 4, p. 339-51, sketch map) **Title tr.:** On the study of the coal-bearing deposits of the Pechora region.

Contains some historical notes and a summary of the coal-bearing reserves of this part of northern Arkhangel'sk including the Vorkuta and Adzva mines beyond the Arctic Circle. Data on the geological structure, analyses of the coal, evaluation of deposits and a discussion of transportation problems and economic possibilities are given.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31419. PONOMAREV, T. N. Pervoocherednye zadachi geologicheskogo izucheniia Pechorskogo uglienosnogo basseina. (Sovetskaiia geologiia, 1939. t. 9, no. 12, p. 42-49, sketch map) **Title tr.:** The first problems in the geological study of the Pechora coal basin.

Contains a general account of the Pechora coal-bearing region in Arkhangel'sk province, according to present

(1939) knowledge of the geology of this economically important region. Further investigation is discussed and a schedule of immediate tasks presented.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31420. PONOMAREV, V. M. Ob istorii raiona bukhty Kozhevnikova v chetvertichnyi period. (Sovetskaiia geologiia, 1940. t. 8, no. 11, p. 82-93, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the Quaternary history of the Kozhevnikov Bay region.

"The Quaternary history of the Kozhevnikov Bay region, a typical polar area in northern Siberia, is given. The deposits indicate a series of glaciations and marine transgressions. Fossil ice 10 m. thick which has not been melted since the last glacial advance is found in the soil and its chemical composition is given. The periods of Quaternary are correlated with orogenic movements in a table showing three periods of marine transgression alternating with two glacial periods and a recent interval partly of peat-building, partly a warm period of low sea-level."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1941-43, v. 9, p. 232. Kozhevnikovo Bay (74°04' N, 110°17' E.) is on the northeast coast of Taymyr Peninsula.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31421. PONOMAREVA, L. A. Iavlenie polimorfizma u veslonogogo rachka *Calanus cristatus*. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1953. nov. seriia, t. 90, no. 2, p. 303-304) **Title tr.:** Polymorphism of *Calanus cristatus*.

A study of polymorphism of a copepod crustacean, *Calanus cristatus*, with taxonomic notes on *f. typica* and *f. plumchrus* occurring in the Okhotsk Sea, their vertical distribution, age migrations and life habit.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31422. PONOMAREVA, L. A. Proniknovenie arktoboreal'noi fauny v Karskoe more. (Akademiia nauk, Doklady, 1949. nov. seriia, t. 65, no. 6, p. 907-909) **Title tr.:** The penetration of the arcto-boreal fauna into the Kara Sea.

Contains a study of the arcto-boreal elements in the plankton, benthos and fish fauna in the northern section of the Kara Sea; some species are noted and their distribution is given. The penetration of such species from Barents Sea is explained by the warming-up of the climate in the Arctic.

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31423. PONZIO, MARIO. Sulla terapia delle perfrigerazioni di guerra. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, no. 50, p. 588-89) *Title tr.:* Therapy of cold injuries in war.

Contains a note on the good effects of short-wave therapy combined with other methods, as demonstrated by experiments and in treatment of war casualties.

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31424. POPE, HORACE E. Stress early care of children's teeth to prevent dental disease. (Alaska's health, Jan.-Feb. 1950. v. 8, no. 1-2, p. 3)

Contains information on: the National Dental Health Day and the need for a Children's DHD; the shortage of dentists and dental services in Alaska; the Alaska Dept. of Health dental care for children in outlying communities; prevention and indoctrination among children; application of sodium fluoride.

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POPE, JOSEPH H., *see* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. Nov. 1951. No. 27695.

31425. POPHAM, ROBERT E. A comparative analysis of the digital patterns of Eskimo from Southampton Island. (American journal of physical anthropology. 1953. new series, v. 11, no. 2, p. 203-213, tables) 11 refs.

Contains a contribution to Eskimo dermatoglyphics, based on palm and finger impressions of 78 Eskimos from Southampton Island, obtained by Jamieson Bond during the summer of 1950 while engaged in an ethnographical study, sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America. The prints are now on file in the Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Toronto, and there the investigation was made. A similarity is stated to be apparent in digital pattern frequencies among as widely separated Eskimo peoples as those from St. Lawrence Island, Point Barrow, Southampton Island and southwestern Greenland.

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31426. POPLAVSKAIA, G. I. O sodержanii vody v list'akh nekotorykh rastenii Khibinskoi tundry. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1952. nov. seriia, t. 85, no. 5, p. 1165-68) *Title tr.:* Water content in the leaves of some plants of the Khibiny Tundra.

Four main plant associations were in-

vestigated: (1) inhabiting low tundra zone, (2) thin low birch forest on the western slope of the Yukspor Mountain, (3) thin spruce forest section in the Polar Alpine Botanical Garden, and (4) a mixed birch and willow forest. Typical plants are listed, and data given on their water content (table 1-3). An attempt is made to divide all plants of the region into three ecological groups on the basis of the results of this study. The behavior of stomata is also discussed.

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31427. POPLAVSKIĬ, IVAN ALEK. SANDROVICH, 1879- . Current observation in economics of transportation. Moscow, Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R., 1927. 88 p. tables, diagrs., map. 10 refs. (U.S.S.R. Division of Exchange Statistics. Section of Transportation Statistics) "Translated into English by S. V. Desiatovsky."

*Contains general discussion of methods of statistical investigation in the field of railroad and river transportation, illustrated by data on Soviet transportation in 1925-27, including data on that in the far North, the northern and northwestern districts and Siberia (p. 81-87). Sketch map (p. 35) shows distribution of stations and harbors, including far North of the European part of the U.S.S.R., Siberia and Yakut A.S.S.R. *Copy seen:* DLC.*

POPLAVSKY, J. A. *See* Poplavskiĭ, Ivan Aleksandrovich, 1879-

31428. POPOV, A. I. Pamiat' D. V. Bubrikha; k tret'ei godovshchine so dnâ smerti. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953, no. 157. Seriiâ fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, *Ėzyki i istoriia narodnostei Kraïnego Severa SSSR*, p. 237-45, port.) *Title tr.:* In memory of D. V. Bubrikh; on the third anniversary of his death.

A short biography of Dmitriĭ Vladimirovich Bubrikh (1890-1949), professor at the University of Leningrad, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, widely known for his studies of Finno-Ugrian languages (Finnish, Karelian). His activities in the field of linguistics are noted, stressing his struggle against theories of N. Ė. Marr. Some of his principal publications are mentioned in the text.

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31429. POPOV, A. I. Taimyrskii mamont. (Voprosy geografii, Sbornik 23,

1950. p. 296-305, illus.) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** The Taymyr mammoth.

Contains report by the geologist, of an expedition sent by the Academy of Sciences and Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route to the Taymyr Peninsula in 1949 for investigation of mammoth remains found in the Nizhnaya Taymyra River basin. The site, its location and geological features, and the remains are described; and conjectures made as to the causes and conditions of the mammoth's death. The reconstructed skeleton, on view in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. in Leningrad, is illustrated. The Taymyr mammoth site is compared with those of other mammoth finds. The general problem of paleogeographic occurrence of the mammoth, causes of its extinction, conditions of the death and preservation of the carcass, is discussed.

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31430. POPOV, A. I. Znachenie trudov I. V. Stalina po ŝazykoznaniŭ dlia finno-ugrovedeniŭ. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953, no. 157. Seria fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, Ŝazyki i istoriŭ narodnostei Kraĭnego Severa SSSR, p. 3-12) **Title tr.:** Significance of I. V. Stalin's works on linguistics for the study of Finno-Ugrian problems.

Contains discussion of the impact of Stalin's criticism of N. Ā. Marr's theory and of his (Stalin's) principles of linguistics proclaimed in 1950, upon Soviet investigations in the history of Finno-Ugrian peoples, and in their languages. Traces of the latter in Slavic and Lithuanian languages are noted.

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31431. POPOV, Ak. K istorii terskikh lopareŭ. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izuchenia russkogo sŭvera. Izvestiŭ, 1915. god 7, no. 8, p. 251-55) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the history of the Tersk Lapps.

Contains discussion and text of two letters patent of 1585 and 1605 from the Russian Tsars, to the Lapps of the Murman coast. They concern taxes and fishing rights of the Lapps.

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31432. POPOV, ANASTASII MIKHAILOVICH. Einige Bemerkungen űber die Variationen der Seitenlinien bei *Hexagrammus stelleri* Til. (Pisces, Hexagrammidae). (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1931. Bd. 95, Heft 1-2, p. 51-55, illus.) **Title**

tr.: Some notes on the variation of the side lines of *Hexagrammus stelleri* Til. (Pisces, Hexagrammidae).

Contains a preliminary study of the variation (shape and ramification) of the lateral lines of a fish, *Hexagrammus stelleri*, based on several specimens obtained in Avachinskaya Guba on the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula in 1930. The shape and the number of such lines is considered to be an important characteristic in taxonomy of Hexagrammidae.

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31433. POPOV, ANASTASII MIKHAILOVICH. The fauna of Avacha Bay and its distribution into communities. (Akademiŭ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. nov. seria v. 4 (9), no. 8-9 (77), p. 373-76)

Contains a characterization of the fauna of Avacha Bay, one of the most interesting localities along the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula. Data are given on horizontal and vertical distribution (littoral and sublittoral zones) and a distribution into communities with eight subdivisions. Typical marine organisms (molluses, hydroids, bryozoans, etc.) and more important fishes are noted.

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POPOV, ANASTASII MIKHAILOVICH, see also Berg, L. S., and A. M. Popov. Review *Myozocephalus*. 1932. No. 28088.

31434. POPOV, ANDREI ALEKSANDROVICH. Poluchenie "shamanskogo dara" u Vilyŭŭskikh fakutov. (Akademiŭ nauk SSSR. Institut etnografii. Trudy, nov. seria, 1947. t. 2, p. 282-93) **Title tr.:** Receiving the "shamanistic gift" among the Yakuts of Vilyuysk.

Contains detailed description of how a person becomes a shaman among the northern Yakuts, based on material (several accounts cited) collected by the author in 1922-25 in the Udyugaysk ulus. The shaman (*oyun*) is mediator between men and gods or spirits. At birth, the future shaman is robbed by spirits of all of his souls, that of the air, the earth, and the mother-soul. For several years, each of his souls receives a special "education" from the spirits and "the old women of the North" (*severnnye starukhi*). Later the souls return to his body, and his quality as shaman depends on the kind of "education" which his souls obtained. Grown-up, the would-be shaman falls in a state

of great physical and mental weakness; he sees himself decapitated by spirits, his body rent into pieces (99 in all) and divided among spirits of the diseases which later he will be able to cure. Then his body is restored to him, the shamanistic costume laid on, and the drum given into his hands by the spirits, who teach him the words of incantations. The shaman receives also his protective spirits (a great shaman has 47 of them, a small one three at least). Among the shaman's accessories, three stone arrows and one small iron triangle are important. Shamans may be helpful or harmful, good or bad; they often struggle with each other by magic means. A shamaness is considered to be more powerful than her male brother. The most powerful shamans of both sexes are said to become pregnant and give birth three times: to a bird, a fish (pike) and to a mammal (bear or wolf) which run to the woods or water. The dead shaman may be reborn after many years with the help of a bird which he once bore. There are also less important shamans who get their vocation from *üör* or the soul of an unruly man, and become pupils of a real shaman; they have no shamanistic accessories, however, can shamanize three years only and are helpful only in small cases. Only one who had great shamans among his ancestors can become a true shaman.

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31435. POPOV, IŮ. N. Novye nakhodki trupov pleistotsenovykh zhivotnykh na severo-vostoke SSSR. (Priroda, 1948, no. 3, p. 75-76, illus.) *Title tr.:* New finds of Pleistocene animals in north-eastern U.S.S.R.

Contains report on the find in 1946 of Pleistocene remains near Magadan, in the Okhotsk Sea region: a well-preserved hind leg of the fossil bison (*Bison priscus*), four marmot carcasses and various bones of the fossil rhinoceros, fox, and horse (*Equus caballus fossilis*).

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31436. POPOV, IŮ. N. O sovremennom oledenienii severo-vostoka Azii v sviazi s problemoi drevnego oledeneniia. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, May-June, 1947. t. 79, no. 3, p. 280-88, tables) 10 refs. *Title tr.:* On the present glaciation of northeast Asia in relation to the problem of ancient glaciation.

Contains discussion of the controversial

views of I. D. Cherskii, who maintains that ancient glaciation did not take place in Siberia, and those of V. A. Obruchev, who asserts its occurrence. A conclusion is offered on the basis of recent, partly unpublished, investigations of glaciers in basins of the upper Indigirka, Kolyma and Okhota, that glaciation in the north-eastern part of Siberia took place during the Pleistocene, though the climate was milder and more humid than today.

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31437. POPOV, KLAVDIĬ A. Okhotnich'e pravo sobstvennosti u Zyriian. (Obshchestvo ljubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, t. 28, Étnograficheskii otdiel. Trudy, 1877. kn. 4, p. 96-102) *Title tr.:* The hunting property law among the Zyryans.

Contains discussion on property marks (no illus.), family hunting rights in certain places, penalties for breaking of customary laws, etc. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31438. POPOV, KLAVDIĬ A. Zyriiane i zyriianskii kraĭ; pod redaktsiei N. A. Popova. Moskva, 1874. vi, 91 p. (Obshchestvo ljubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, t. 13, vyp. 2. Étnograficheskii otdiel. Trudy, kn. 3, vyp. 2) *Title tr.:* The Zyryans and the Zyryan country; edited by N. A. Popov.

Contains a study based on the literature, and on observations of the author, for many years an official in the region, now (roughly) Komi A.S.S.R. Its history and geographic character are sketched, noting maps, routes, natural resources, etc. The Zyryans, their origin and process of russification are discussed as well as material and spiritual aspects of their life in olden times. Their physical and psychological characteristics, their language and folk poetry, folk beliefs, home life and customs, occupations and trade (agriculture, gardening, animal husbandry, hunting of wild animals and birds, fishing, lumbering, etc.) are presented in detail, and some general conclusions offered. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31439. POPOV, N. A., and others. Reaktsiia kozhi na okhlazhdenie i ee izmeneniia pod vliianiem uglekislykh vann. (Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR, 1941, t. 30, vyp. 5, p. 581-88, 4 illus., 3 tables) *Other authors:* M. A. Vadi-mova and D. A. Faĭnshtefn. *Title tr.:* Cutaneous reaction to cooling and its

modification under the influence of carbon dioxide baths.

Contains a study of the relation between the degree of cooling and the duration of return to normal, in skin areas trained to cold (hardened) and those untrained. Carbon dioxide baths changed the reaction in a way that untrained skin began to respond like trained skin. Summary in English.

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31440. POPOV, S. Pesnâ zapisannâ v derevne Il'ia na Pechore. (Komi mu, 1927, god 4, no. 3, p. 38-39) **Title tr.:** A song noted down in the village of Il'ya on the Pechora.

Contains description of the village, the text of a Zyryan folk song on a beautiful girl, and comments. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31441. POPOV, S. P. Krañil sever Uraloblasti i byt ostiâkov. (Permskii kraevedcheskii sbornik, 1926. vyp. 2, p. 124-28) **Title tr.:** The far North of Ural Province and the life of Ostyaks.

Contains impressions of a physician sent by the University of Perm' to the Obdorsk region Oct. 18, 1925-Jan. 25, 1926. The physical geography of the region, ethnic composition of population, its occupation and seasonal movements are described. The Ostyaks are treated in detail: their physical appearance, dwellings and the interior, clothing (underclothing and towels are unknown), sleeping places, food, illiteracy, wedding customs, love of tobacco, brewing of a native drink (*suru*), traits of character (mostly favorable), music and songs, religious beliefs (eye-witness account of a bear ceremony), popular medicine, etc. The low cultural status of Ostyaks is stressed.

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31442. POPOV, S. V. Razvitie izobrazitel'nogo iskusstva iakutov v period XVIII-XX stoletii. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2nd, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949. t. 3, p. 372-81) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Development of Yakut pictorial art in the period of the 18th-20th century.

Contains investigation of Yakut art, based on the literature and on objects recently (in 1914-22) excavated from 18th century graves. The latter, comprising clothing, ornaments, implements and utensils, horse equipment, and weapons, preserved at the Regional Museum of Yakutia, Yakutsk, was studied by the writer in 1947. An analysis of native

Yakut ornament and history of its development is given. Note on the present-day Yakut handicrafts, carvings and paintings indicates that the native motifs are replaced by portraits of Soviet leaders and Russian authors.

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31443. POPOV, V. G. O golovnoi bolezni olenâ. (Veterinariâ, Nov. 1952. god 29, no. 11, p. 32-34, illus.) **Title tr.:** Head disease of reindeer.

Contains an account of the symptoms and prognosis; the results of cultivation of bacteria from exudates on the head; etiology; prophylaxis.

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31444. POPOV, V. I. Issledovaniâ lednikov SSSR. (Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Issledovaniâ lednikov SSSR, 1934. vyp. 1, p. 5-11) **Title tr.:** Investigation of the U.S.S.R. glaciers.

Contains editor's introduction outlining the State Hydrographic Institute's program for glaciological research. Summary account is given of glaciers of the Soviet Arctic: in Novaya Zemlya, Severnaya Zemlya, Kamchatka, Yakutia and the Northern (Polar) Ural. The variety of forms accessible to study—from relict glaciers of Yakutia and Polar Ural to giant glaciers of the Pamir and Tien-Shan—is stressed. Glaciological work of the Russian parties of the Second International Polar Year (1932-33) is noted. The need to study glaciers from the hydrometeorological as well as geomorphologic viewpoint is emphasized.

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31445. POPOV, V. L. Problema Okhotskogo moriâ. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1929. god 5, no. 3, p. 12-25, tables) **Title tr.:** Problems of the Okhotsk Sea.

Contains considerations on the economic exploitation of the region; climate, sea currents and their influence (table); Sakhalin's oil and coal. The decline in hunting of fur-bearers is noted, and the fact that the present-day inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

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31446. POPOV, V. L. Rol' geografii v ekonomike Sibiri. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1926. v. 2, no. 5-6, p. 33-41) **Title tr.:** The role of geography in the economy of Siberia.

Contains the theses (19) presented by the author in his lectures on the economic geography of Siberia: principles for divi-

sion of Siberia (including arctic areas) into economic zones, taking into account their geographical features.

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31447. POPOV, V. S. Sapropelit na Nizhnei Tunguske. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 4, p. 26-29, map) 11 refs. *Title tr.:* Sapropelites on the Nizhnyaya Tunguska.

Contains a general description, stratification and chemical analyses of sapropelite occurring in the Nizhnyaya Tunguska basin. Two such deposits are on the right bank of the Uchami River, the one eight km., the other 50 km. from its mouth (approx. 63°50' N. 96°50' E.). Oil shale deposits occur on the Vivi (64°20' N. 98° E.) and Chikta Rivers (approx. 64°15' N. 95° E.).

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POPOV, V. V., see Troshchanskii, V. F. *Ėvolutsiia shamanstva u ikutov.* 1902. No. 32539.

31448. POPOVA, A. N. Lichinki strekoz fauny SSSR (Odonata). Moskva-Leningrad, 1953. 235 p. 141 illus. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Opredeliteli po faune SSSR. no. 50) 227 refs. *Title tr.:* The larvae of the dragonflies (Odonata) of the U.S.S.R.

Contains in the general part (p. 5-63), an index of the species of the order Odonata, a morphological and anatomical sketch of the larvae, followed by data on their biology, economic importance (food of fishes and enemy of fish fry), enemies and parasites, gathering and preservation, and a bibliography. In the special part (p. 64-231) are keys to the suborders, families, genera and species; and descriptions of 77 species of larvae with data on biology, ecology and geographic distribution. Index of Latin names is appended. Some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included.

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31449. POPOVA, ELENA MOISEEVNA. Dikorastushchie plody i jagody Severa. (Priroda, 1952. no. 7, p. 108-109) *Title tr.:* Wild-growing fruits and berries of the North.

Contains a popular sketch of fruits and berries of plants native to the tundra and taiga zones of the U.S.S.R. (*Vaccinium myrtillus*, *V. uliginosum*, *V. vitis idaea*, *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Sorbus aucuparia*). Data are given on their chemical content,

nutritional properties and uses under conditions prevailing in the North.

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31450. POPOVA, N. M. Bogatstva moria. (Nauka i zhizn', Jan 1952. t. 19, no. 1, p. 22-25, illus.) *Title tr.:* The wealth of the sea.

Popular survey of the main resources of the Soviet seas: algae, crabs, fishes, whales, seals, birds, stressing the richness of arctic marine flora and fauna.

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31451. POPOVSKIĬ, A. Sibirische Kälte—Ewiggefrorener Boden. (Erdball, 1931. Jahrg. 5, no. 1, p. 30-33, text map) *Title tr.:* Siberian cold and the perpetually frozen ground.

Contains a sketch of the Siberian permafrost region: its extent (about seven millions sq. km.) and distribution (map), depth (more than 116.4 m. at Yakutsk) and seasonal thaw (to 3 m. depth). Mean Jan. air temperatures are noted: Yakutsk -42.9° C. and Verkhoyansk -51.2° C. The numerous rivers, lakes and swamps which occur throughout the area are attributed to the inability of the permanently frozen ground to absorb moisture. The fauna of the tundra and its population (Samoyeds, Tungus and Yakuts) are briefly characterized. The age-old permafrost conditions of Siberia indicate good preservation of mammoth remains: the first such find was made at the mouth of the Lena in 1799.

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31452. POPOVSKIĬ, MARK. Rasskaz o poliarnom zemledelii. (Znanie-sila, May-June 1950. t. 20, no. 5 and 6, p. 9-13, 27-31, illus.) *Title tr.:* The story of polar agriculture.

Popular account of the activities of the pioneer arctic agriculture academician, Iogann Gansovich Elkhfel'd: his first horticultural experiments in Khibina tundra in 1923, foundation of a polar station for agriculture, search for new methods of plant breeding under arctic conditions; establishment of the 1500-hectare (3,700-acre) state farm "Industriia" in the neighborhood of Kirovsk in 1930; its success: with meadows, cultivated land and hot houses (10,000 sq. m. under glass) and a thousand horses and cows. Selection of soil (peat), its fertilization, selection and cross-breeding of plants, etc., are briefly noted. Damage to the Khibina experiment station from

German air-raids during the war are mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31453. POPPE, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH, 1897- . Étnograficheskoe izuchenie finnougorskikh narodov v SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiu po izucheniiu plemennogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i soprodel'nykh stran. Trudy, 1928. t. 15, Finnougorskii sbornik, p. 27-76) 312 refs. **Title tr.:** Ethnographical studies of the Finno-Ugric peoples in the U.S.S.R.

Contains critical evaluation of publications by V. K. Miller, A. M. Sjögren, Keppen, M. A. Castrén, Julius and Kaarle Krohn, Dergachev, Nemirovich-Danchenko N. Kharuzin, M. Mikhailov, F. A. Arsen'ev, K. A. Popov, G. Lytkin, V. P. Nalimov, N. L. Gondatti, S. K. Patkanov, I. N. Glushkov, G. Ostromov and others, on the ethnography of Finns, Lapps, Zyryans, Voguls and Ostyaks.

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POPPE, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH, 1897- , editor, see also Vasilevich, G. M. Évenkiisko-russkii slovar'. 1940. No. 32708.

31454. POPPEN, JOHN R. The effects of cold and high speed on the flyer. (New international clinics, Mar. 1942. v. 1, n. s. 5, p. 60-67) 12 refs.

Includes a discussion on the effects of low temperature as combined with low barometric and oxygen pressures. The value of clothing, heated clothing and cabin heating are also briefly outlined.

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31455. POPULAR MECHANICS. Arctic tires. (Popular mechanics, Jan. 1950. v. 93, p. 159, illus.)

Note on new synthetic rubber for arctic operations developed by Firestone to replace rubber previously used which froze solid at 60° below zero. Tires made of this new rubber bounce instead of shattering at 75° below zero. This rubber also wears satisfactorily under normal highway driving conditions.

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31456. POPULAR MECHANICS. Blizzardproof tent to be used in arctic region goes up inside out. (Popular mechanics, Nov. 1952. v. 97, p. 151, illus.)

Aluminum tubing forms a framework inside which the tent fabric is hung. Insulating material, in the form of fabric bags can also be attached to the framework. Tent is to be used as a base

shelter on Baffin Island (by the Arctic Institute of North America expedition 1953).

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31457. POPULAR MECHANICS. Mechanical cow. (Popular mechanics, Feb. 1950. v. 93, p. 119)

Description of a mechanical cow in use in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, churning milk stock, pure water, and butter back into a rich milk. The product sells at 30 cents a quart, compared with cost of 75 cents a quart for milk shipped to Whitehorse.

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31458. POPULAR MECHANICS. Pneumatic quonset. (Popular mechanics, Feb. 1950. v. 93, p. 153, illus.)

Brief description of a four-man inflatable quonset-type hut developed by the U. S. Air Materiel Command and the U. S. Rubber Co., designed for emergency use in the Arctic. It is made of inch-thick, two-layer, synthetic rubber-coated cotton fabric, and can be inflated by hand pump in three minutes.

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31459. POPULAR MECHANICS. Skis for Navy's arctic plane. (Popular mechanics, Feb. 1950. v. 93, p. 121, illus.)

Navy P2V Neptunes now have aluminum skis, 12 ft. long, fitted over the wheels of the regular tricycle landing gear. Retractable in flight, the skis are tucked inside fairings beneath the engines and at the nose to reduce in-flight drag. The plane also has special radio and radar for use near the magnetic poles.

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31460. PORSILD, ALF ERLING, 1901-

Canadiske træhuse og deres anvendbarhed i Grønland. (Grønlands-posten, 1943. Aarg. 2, nr. 3, p. 147-50, illus.) **Title tr.:** Canadian wooden houses and their adaptability in Greenland.

Contains a detailed description of materials and constructional features of the Canadian Consulate building at Godthaab. This wooden building attracted considerable interest in Godthaab and the Canadian consul discusses here the technical problems in clarification of questions raised. Time and materials used in the construction are stated and some basic costs given.

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31461. PORSILD, ALF ERLING, 1901-

Edible plants of the Arctic. (Arctic,

Mar. 1953. v. 6, no. 1, p. 15-34, illus.) 20 refs.

Contains an introductory discussion of the vitamin value, use and storage of plant food by the Eskimos, Chukcheis and white men; preferences in plants or their parts used for consumption; preparation of plant foods. Then follows an account (with illus.) of some 40 species of edible plants of the Arctic, including lichens, mushrooms, and seaweeds, whose fruit and berries, roots, tubers, leaves, etc. are eaten, used as potherbs, or for preparation of beverages, "pickles," etc. Descriptions of the individual plants are followed by notes on their distribution, localities where usually found, parts eaten, way of preparation, etc. Poisonous plants of the northern forest are noted and figured (p. 17, 32). This paper was originally prepared for Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson's *Encyclopedia arctica*. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

31462. PORSILD, ALF ERLING, 1901- . Land use in the Arctic. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 75-80) 8 refs.

The direct and indirect importance of plants in the economy of arctic man, and the practices of land cultivation, gardening, and plant and animal husbandry are briefly discussed. Large-scale breeding and domestication of reindeer, caribou, and musk-oxen in Alaska, Canada, and the U.S.S.R. is judged impractical. Careful administration of remaining wildlife in the arctic and subarctic tundra and taiga is considered the most practical approach to the support of the sparse human population of these areas.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

PORSILD, ALF ERLING, 1901- . Vegetation of arctic Alaska and Yukon; with comment by W. A. Dayton. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

31463. PORTENKO, LEONID ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1896- . Fauna nazemnykh pozvonochnykh (ptits i mlekopitavushchikh) Chukotskogo polostrova i ostrova Vrangeli. (*In:* Vsesoyuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949. t. 3, p. 204-210, table) **Title tr.:** Terrestrial vertebrate fauna (birds and mammals) of Chukotsk Peninsula and Vrangeli Island.

An ornithological outline of the fauna, with remarks on its origin and migration, based on author's observations during his

expeditions to the Anadyr' and southern coasts of Chukotsk Peninsula in 1931-32 and to its northern coasts in 1933-34, with two winterings (including perhaps a trip to Vrangeli Island).

Copy seen: DLC.

31464. PORTENKO, LEONID ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1896- . Kakaf ptitsa byla nazvana Pallasom "Emberiza hyperborea"? (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seriia, t. 76, no. 1, p. 145-47, illus.) **Title tr.:** What bird was named "Emberiza hyperborea" by Pallas.

Contains a description and illustration of the bird described by P. S. Pallas (in his *Zoographia rosso-asiatica*, 1811, v. 2, p. 35) as *Emberiza hyperborea*. It had been collected by C. H. Merck on the Chukotsk Peninsula, northeastern Siberia, during the expedition of Capt. J. Billings, in 1791. A new name, *Pipilo hubeoreus*, is proposed for this bird, common in southwestern section of the United States under the name *Pipilo fuscus*, and very rare in Siberia. Portenko's proposal is challenged by E. Stresemann, q. v.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

31465. PORTENKO, LEONID ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1896- . A new form of the willow-wren from northeastern Siberia, *Phylloscopus trochilus expressus* subsp. n. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. nov. seriia, v. 3 (8), no. 6 (66), p. 281-84)

A critical revision of five subspecies of the willow wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, including *P. t. acredula*, occurring in Kola Peninsula, and *P. t. expressus* n. subsp. (terra typica; regio Anadyrensis) native to the Taz Bay region of Omskaya Oblast' and Kolyma River region of Yakutia.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31466. PORTENKO, LEONID ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1896- . Ornitogeograficheskie sootnosheniia na kraenem severovostoke Palearktiki v sviazi s osobennostiami landschafta. (*In:* Pamiat' M. A. Menzbira, 1937. p. 379-408, plates 1-3) **Title tr.:** Ornithogeographic correlations in the far Northeast of the Palaearctic in connection with peculiar features of its landscape.

Contains characteristics of the following landscape subdivisions of the northeastern palaearctic region: (1) Anadyr'-Chukotsk tundra; (2) Anadyr' forest-tundra; (3) Anadyr' larch forest;

(4) alpine belt of Anadyr'-Chukotsk Peninsula; (5) coastal region of Chukotsk Peninsula and Anadyr' Bay. Analysis of their avifaunas is given with a scheme for further subdivision of these provinces into subprovinces and districts. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31467. PORTENKO, LEONID ALEKSANDROVICH, 1896- . Vozrastnye i sezonnye smeny nariadov u gag. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 9. vyp. 4, p. 1100-32, illus.) **Title tr.:** Age and seasonal sequence of plumages of eider ducks.

Contains a study of the moults and plumage sequence in several species of eider (*Somateria*) of northern regions, based on specimens of various ages from Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Taymyr Peninsula, Vrangeli Island, Chukotskiy Peninsula and Kamchatka.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

PORTENKO, LEONID ALEKSANDROVICH, 1896- , see also Ivanov, A. I., and others. Ptitsy SSSR, I. 1951. No. 29832.

PORTENKO, LEONID ALEKSANDROVICH, 1896- , see also Ivanov, A. I., and others. Ptitsy SSSR, II. 1953. No. 29833.

PORTER, RENO R., see Burch, G. E., and others. Objective studies physiol. responses trench foot. 1947. No. 28374.

PORTER, RENO R., see also Burch, G. E., and others. Rate water loss trench foot subjects. 1946. No. 28375.

PORTER, VIVIAN S., see Passmore, N. V., and others. Some effects freezing metabolic processes. 1953. No. 31191.

31468. PORTER, WILLIAM L. Industry aids in water pollution control. (Alaska's health, Dec. 1952. v. 9, p. 3-4, illus.)

Contains information on the Alaska Water Pollution Board (established in 1949); its activity in avoiding water pollution by pulp mills; description of recent pulp mill methods in reactivation of "cooking liquor" which make it unnecessary to dump it into rivers and pollute their water.

Copy seen: DSG.

POST, AUSTIN S., see Nielson, L. E., and A. S. Post. Castner glacier region, Alaska. 1953. No. 30987.

POST, AUSTIN S., see also Nielsen, L. E., and others. Prog. rept. Juneau Ice Field Research Project 1953. 1953. No. 30988.

POTANIN, G. N., see Gorokhov, N. S. Materialy dlia izuch. shamanstva ikutov. 1882. No. 29348.

31469. POTAPOV, LEONID PAVLOVICH, 1905- . Ekspeditsii gosudarstvennogo muzeia etnografii. Leningrad. (Sovetskaiia etnografiia, 1936, no. 1 p. 158-60) **Title tr.:** Expeditions of the State Ethnographical Museum in Leningrad.

Contains notes on expeditions (1) to the Pinega and Komi (Zyryan) regions, in 1935, headed by N. P. Grinkov and T. A. Krjukov; (2) to the Kola Peninsula, headed by N. N. Volkov and joined by two painters from Leningrad and a photographer; the task of this expedition was to gather materials for a great exhibition "socialistic achievements on the Kola Peninsula"; (3) to Karelia, headed by G. A. Nikitin, with the same purpose: in preparation for an exhibition "Tsarist and socialist Karelia".

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POTAPOV, LEONID PAVLOVICH, 1905- , see also Levin, M. G. Etnog. atlas Sibiri. 1952. No. 30424.

31470. POWERS, HOWARD ADORNO, 1904- . Current volcano investigation programme of the United States Geological Survey. (In: Pacific Science Congress. 7th, New Zealand, 1949. Proceedings, v. 2, Geology, pub. 1953, p. 358).

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Congress. Recent studies of active volcanoes include an Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian program consisting of "comprehensive study and geologic mapping of recently active volcanoes, visual observation of current activity, and instrumental observation of earth movements from an observatory being established on Adak." Instrumental observations will be expanded "to include studies of the local magnetic field, surface potential, and gravity during changes in volcanic activity." **Copy seen:** DGS.

31471. POZDNIĀKOV, L. K. O khode rosta daurskoi listvennitsy Verkhofianskogo raiona ikutskoi ASSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948, nov. ser., t. 60, no. 2, p. 301-304) **Title tr.:** On the rate of growth of the Daurian

larch in the Verkhoyansk region of the Yakut A. S. S. R.

Contains a table of characteristics of this tree based on the measurements made in the forests of Verkhoyansk district (66° N.-69° N.) and discussion of results. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

31472. PRATT, GERALD H. Recent advances in surgery for obliterative arterial diseases. (Angiology, Dec. 1951. v. 2, no. 6, p. 517-30 illus., tables) 21 refs.

Contains a discussion of obliterative and occlusive arterial diseases; the use of anticoagulants in the latter and in frostbite; surgical methods, especially sympathectomy. The problem of frostbite is discussed and an outline of its therapy presented. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31473. PRAVDIN, IVAN FEDOROVICH. Defätel'nost' krabo- i rybokon-servnyh äpovskikh plavuchikh zavodov v dal'nevostochnykh moräkh. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 3, Leningrad, 1927. Trudy, 1928, p. 401-402) **Title tr.:** The activity of the Japanese crab and fish-canning vessels in the Far Eastern seas.

Contains data on Japanese ships in Bering and Okhotsk Seas engaged in preparation of canned meat of the Kamchatka crab (*Paralithodes camtschatica*) and of red salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). Methods for reducing such competition from Japanese floating factories are discussed. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31474. PRAVDIN, L. F. Kirovskii (Polarnyi) botanicheskii sad. (Priroda, 1937, no. 1, p. 115-16, illus.) **Title tr.:** The Kirovsk (Polar) Botanical Garden.

Contains a summary of the work done in the five years since the foundation in 1931 of the polar or alpine botanical garden near Kirovsk, Kola Peninsula; and discussion of further development of the scientific activities of the garden.

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31475. PREIN, IÄ. P. Materialy dlia flory narodno-meditsinskikh rastenii Vostochnoi Sibiri. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Vostochno-Sibirskii otdel. Zapiski, 1898. t. 29, no. 1, p. 1-8) 30 refs. **Title tr.:** Materials on flora used as medicinal plants in eastern Siberia.

Contains a list of 30 plants with scientific and popular names, and brief notes on how they are used for healing of certain ailments. Material was collected

from folk "doctors" on the Kirenga River, district of Kirensk.

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PREIN, IÄ. P., see also Gekker, N. L. K kharakteristikä fiz. tipa äakutov. 1896. No. 29218.

31476. PRESCOTT, GERALD WEBBER, 1899- Preliminary notes on the ecology of freshwater algae in the arctic slope, Alaska, with descriptions of some new species. (American midland naturalist, Oct. 1953. v. 50, no. 2, p. 463-73, 20 illus. on 3 plates) 44 refs.

Contains notes on a reconnaissance carried out in the region of Pt. Barrow in summer 1951, preliminary to a year-round study (1952-53). The environmental conditions of the area are noted and the fresh-water bodies of the Pt. Barrow area characterized as to their pH, temperature, O₂ content, phytoplankton productivity and general characteristics. Three new algae are described: *Pseudendoclonium arctica* sp. nov.; *Vaucheria crenulata* sp. nov.; *Vaucheria pseudohamata* sp. nov. **Copy seen:** DLC.

PRESS, FRANK, 1925- see Ewing, M., and F. Press. Mantle Rayleigh waves Kamchatka earthquake 1952. 1953. No. 28957.

31477. PREST, VICTOR KENT, 1912- Notes on the geology of parts of Ellesmere and Devon Islands, Northwest Territories. Ottawa, 1952. 15 p. mimeographed, fold. map, 21 x 42 in. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-32) 2 refs.

Contains observations made during 3-4 hour stops or from shipboard during summer 1950. Rocks and fossils were collected and air photographs studied. Locations observed on Ellesmere Island include: west coast of Smith Sound; east end Bache Peninsula; Dobbin and Maury Bays, Kane Basin; Kennedy Channel; Wrangel Bay; small bay north of Lincoln Bay; Alert and Eureka weather stations; and Graham Island, Norwegian Bay. Thule, Greenland, was visited, and Dundas Harbour and localities on the south coast of Devon Island are noted. Notes on topography, paleontology, bedrock and Pleistocene geology are given. Geologic map (scale, 1 in. : 8 mi. = 1:506,880) shows northeast Ellesmere coast.

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31478. PREUSS, K. THEODOR. Die ethnographische Veränderung der Eskimo des Smith-Sundes. (Ethnologisches No-

tizblatt, 1899. Bd. 2, Heft 1, p. 38-43, illus.) *Title tr.:* The ethnological transformation of the Smith Sound Eskimos.

Contains consideration of a group of weapons and implements of the Polar Eskimos, brought back by R. E. Peary and transferred by the American Museum of Natural History to the Berliner Königliche Museum für Völkerkunde. Author remarks that these people living isolated around Melville Bay (234 persons in 1895-96), show considerable improvement over their paucity of equipment reported by Kane, Hayes and Bessels (1879, *Arctic Bibliography* No. 1503). Peary's collection indicates that they have acquired good bows and arrows, kayaks, and firearms from (apparently) Eskimos of Ellesmere Island, and from the Whites. *Copy seen:* DLC.

PRICE, KATHLEEN, see Field, H., and K. Price. Review soviet archaeol. 1947. No. 29014.

PRIEST, STANLEY G., see Westphal, U., and others. Influence cold rat serum. 1953. No. 32888.

31479. PRIEZHHĬ, I. I. Organizatsiia lesosplava v Vyhegodskom bassefne. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Mar. 1953. t. 13, no. 3, p. 9-12, diagrs.) *Title tr.:* Organization of timber floating in the Vyhegda basin.

The logging industry of this area, which is covered by large, almost untouched forests, is favored by a net of rivers suitable for transportation, but it is limited by the short duration of the rafting season. To make full use of the river drive, the Vyhegda Timber Floating Trust accumulates the logs and constructs rafts in winter at places which are flooded in spring. The technique and various devices of raft construction and of floating are discussed and, with some technical details, described. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31480. PRIEZHHĬ, I. I. Puti razvitiia lesosplava v Ob'-Irtyskom bassefne. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Jan. 1953. v. 13, no. 1, p. 16-18, diagr.) *Title tr.:* Ways of development of timber floating in the Ob'-Irtysk basin.

Contains an outline of improvements, mechanization and increased efficiency planned or already in progress in this area. The problem of year-round floating of timber is dealt with, especially that during winter and spring. Questions of

techniques, planning, water levels and currents, harbors, type of log booms, etc., are discussed. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31481. PRIGOROVSKIĬ, M. O razvedkakh na ugli i zheleznye rudy na Dal'nem Vostoke i na ugli Vostochnoi Sibiri. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 7, p. 11-14.)

Title tr.: Coal and iron ore prospecting in the Soviet Far East and coal prospecting in eastern Siberia.

Includes some data on coal deposits on the western coast of Kamchatka in the Palanka, Khazyuzovaya (approx. 56°45' N. 158°30' E.) and Podkagernaya area. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31482. PRIKHOD'KO, P. T. K voprosu o priemakh narodnoi meditsiny v derevniakh Tomskogo kraia. (Tomsk. Tomskii kraevoi muzei. Trudy, 1927. t. 1, p. 110-24) 13 refs. *Title tr.:* Folk medicine in the villages of the Tomsk district.

The poor health service in this district is noted and, as a consequence the perpetuation among the rural population of magic cures and traditional medicaments. Author spent three weeks of Aug. 1925 in Russian villages of the Kolarovskiy district and collected considerable material on local practices. Various healing herbs, popular medicaments and their use are described. The material is presented according to diseases, some 50 are named. The types of "medicine-men" and their activities are sketched. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31483. PRIKLONSKIĬ, VASILĬ L'VO-VICH, 1851 (or 2)-1899. Materialy po étnografii iakutov iakutskoi oblasti. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Vostochno-sibirskii otdel. Izvestiia, 1887, pub. 1888. t. 18, p. 1-43) *Title tr.:* Materials for the ethnography of the Yakuts in the province of Yakutia.

Contains description of Yakut daily life, traditions and material culture: Yakuts' work and mood in spring-time, the making of kumiss and kumiss festivals, running and fighting contests, spring songs, legends on Yakut origin and migration. The winter and summer dwellings are described, and account given of the life of fisher Yakuts, native dishes and hospitality, boats, men and women's clothing, riding equipment, harness, sleeping bags, etc. *Copy seen:* DGS.

31484. PRIKLONSKIĬ, VASILĬ L'VO-VICH, 1851 (or 2)-1899. Das Scha-

manentum der Jakuten; nach dem Russischen des V. L. Priklonskij von Friedrich S. Krauss. (Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Wien. Mitteilungen, 1888. Bd. 18, p. 165-82) **Title tr.:** Yakut shamanism; from V. L. Priklonskij's Russian [original] by F. S. Krauss.

The Russian original was published in Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Vostochno - Sibirskij otdel. Izvestiia, 1886. t. 17, vyp. 1-2.

Monograph based on Priklonskij's field observations, material supplied by his Siberian correspondents (especially a teacher named Pripuzov), and the literature. Raw materials are given, and Priklonskij's consideration of the development of Yakutian shamanism from viewpoint of cultural history. The following topics are treated: the *meryak* (a kind of hysteria, especially among women), shaman's initiation and oath, names of demons and their origin, shamanistic healing performances and the mental state of a shaman in action, the professional gains of a shaman, the shamaness, shamans' burial places, etc. The old shamanistic religious conceptions: good and bad spirits, three worlds and seven heavens, soul beliefs, burial customs, beliefs on thunder and lightning are discussed. Text of an oath, and a legend on the creation of the earth are given.

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31485. PRIKLONSKIĬ, VASILĬ L'VOVICH 1851 (or 2)-1899. Totengebräuche der Jakuten; nach der russischen Originalhandschrift, von Friedr. S. Krauss. (Globus, 1891. Bd. 59, nr. 6, p. 81-85, 6 illus.) **Title tr.:** The funeral customs of the Yakuts; by F. S. Krauss, based on [Priklonskij's] original manuscript in Russian.

Contains first-hand material on the treatment of diseases, the sick and the dead among the Yakuts, their shamanistic practices, and forms of burial ancient and modern (drawings show the Yakut graves). The observations were made by Priklonskij, a high Russian official in eastern Siberia, who traveled for several months each year over the region between Yakutsk and the mouths of the Lena and Yana Rivers. The Yakuts consider diseases as either slight, i. e. those which can be healed by popular medicaments; or serious and chronic, those caused by demons who take possession of a man's soul, and for which aid can be rendered only by a shaman

(*oiun*). Description of a typical shamanistic performance is given. The Yakuts' panicky fear of the dead is noted and the abandonment of the sick by their relatives. Professional "undertakers" (*kiuvers*) are hired to bury a corpse. Burial forms are described: platform burial as formerly used, the surface, and earth burial forms of more recent date; the survivors' purification after funerals by leaping over fire; a wooden dummy made to represent the deceased, placed in the cattle shed and fed.

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PRINS, J. A., see Dumoré, J. M., and others. Heat transfer water to ice. 1953. No. 38837.

31486. PRINTZ, HENRIK, 1888- On some rare or recently immigrated marine algae on the Norwegian coast. (Nytt magasin för botanik, 1952. v. 1, p. 135-51, illus. 1-6)

Contains an annotated list of 18 species with data on habitat and distribution in Norwegian waters; *Trailiella intricata* collected at Reine in Lofoten Islands (68° N.) in 1951, is included.

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31487. PROBATOV, A. N. Sluchai masovogo zakhoda osetra iz Obskoĭ guby v reku Paŭtë. (Rybnoe khozŭlstvo, Mar. 1947. t. 23, no. 3, p. 34-35) **Title tr.:** A case of mass migration of sturgeon from Obskaya Bay to the Poyute River.

In spring 1944, an exceptional mass migration of the sturgeon (*Acipenser baeri* Brandt) which breeds in Obskaya Bay, was observed, and an extraordinarily rich catch was made. The phenomenon is explained by an abnormal amount and a peculiar distribution of the oxygen-less Ob' River winter water in the Bay that year, which forced the fish to migrate into the Poyute. The latter is a small stream flowing from the eastern slopes of Yamal into Obskaya Bay 40 km. north of Novyy Port. Its lower part is described and data are given on the condition of the fish caught.

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PRIOR, KATHLEEN, M., see Glaser, E. M., and others. Effects heat & cold on distrib. blood. 1950. No. 29287.

PRIPUZOV, N. P., see Priklonskij, V. L. Schamanentum Jakuten. 1888. No. 31484.

PRITCHARD, DONALD WILLIAM, 1922-, see La Fond, E. C., and D. W. Pritchard. Physical oceanog. invest. Bering & Chukchi Seas, 1947. 1962. No. 30297.

PROBATOV, A. N., see Mikhailov, S. V., and A. N. Probatov. Ryb. khoz. Obsko-Taz. raionov. 1947. No. 30790.

31488. PROEKT I STANDART. OST na ustroistvo osnovaniia i fundamentov v raionakh vechno merzloty; vzamen OST 4544 v redaktsii 1923 g.; proekt. (Proekt i standart, 1937. t. 6, vyp. 1, p. 37-40, tables) **Title tr.:** OST [All-Union Standard] for the layout of foundations in permafrost regions; replacing OST 4544 edited in 1932; plan.

"Construction properties of soils and maximum loading on permafrost for different temperature and moisture conditions are listed. The force necessary to separate wood and concrete from soil at below freezing temperatures (adfreezing strength) for different soil moisture conditions are given. The adfreezing strength for wood at -1° C. varies from 2-6 kg./sq. cm. and for concrete 1-5 kg./sq. cm. for soil ranging from 25-100 percent saturation; at -10° C. the value varies from 3-16 kg./sq. cm. for wood and 7-13 kg./sq. cm. for concrete over the same moisture range. Intermediate data are obtained by interpolation. Engineering and geological investigations of construction sites with varying thickness of the active layer, and basic principles of construction techniques are proposed."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC:

31489. PROKOF'EV, G. N. Ėnetskil (enisetsko-samoedskii) dialekt. (In: Ėzyk i pis'mennost' narodov Severa. 1937. chast' 1, p. 75-90) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** The Ėntsý (Yenisey-Samoyed) dialect.

Contains phonetics and morphology of a small Samoyedic tribe (378 in 1926), nomadizing on the right bank of the Yenisey from near Dudinka to Golchikha. They consist of three sibs and are blood relatives of Nganasans (Tawgis).

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31490. PROKOF'EV, G. N. Materialien zur Erforschung der Ostjak-Samojedischen Sprache; die Tasovsche Mundart. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1931. Bd. 11, Heft 1-2, p. 91-98, Heft 3, p. 293-97, Heft 4, p. 440-52, tables) **Title tr.:**

Contribution to the investigation of the Ostyak-Samoyed language; the dialect of Taz.

Contains grammatical essays: declension, pronominal suffixes, independent pronouns, and verbal forms. Based on material collected by the author who spent three years (1925-28) in the Taz River region, making ethnological and linguistic studies, and teaching at an Ostyak-Samoyed school. Many references are made to the Samoyedic grammar and vocabulary of Castrén.

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31491. PROKOF'EV, G. N. Nenetskil (ŭrako-samoedskii) ŭzyk. (In: Ėzyk i pis'mennost' narodov Severa, 1937. chast' 1, p. 5-52) 25 refs. **Title tr.:** The Nenets (Yurak-Samoyed) language.

Contains an introduction on the number (15,000), living places and names of the Yurak people; their native geographical names; general character of their language, its dialects; history of research on the Samoyedic language; and new trends in language development: the Latinized alphabet since 1932, new terminology, etc. A sketch of Yurak literature is presented: the old property marks (*tamgi*) used in place of signature by illiterates; 18 school books, popular reading books, and two papers published in the short period of the "northern alphabet" (1932-35). A grammar follows: phonetics, morphology and syntax, and notes on vocabulary (no glossary). The Yuraks are the most numerous Samoyedic group living from the eastern shores of the White Sea to the lower Yenisey, including territories of Yamal, Taymyr and Kanin Peninsulas, the Timanskaya and Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundras, also the islands of Kolguyev, Vaygach, and Novaya Zemlya.

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31492. PROKOF'EV, G. N. Nganasanskii (tavgilskii) dialekt. (In: Ėzyk i pis'mennost' narodov Severa, 1937. chast' 1, p. 53-74) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** The Nganasan (Tawgis) dialect.

Contains a short grammar and general notes on this nomadic people; their number (807 in 1926) and territory (east of Yenisey, between the Pyasina and Khata-tanga Rivers) with an administrative center at Dudinka. The region has a mixed population of which the Tawgis are a minority. Two sibs and two dialects of Tawgis are known: *nŭ* and

asīa. The grammar outlined here represents the first dialect.

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31493. PROKOF'EV, G. N. Sel'kupskil (ost'iaiko-samoedskii) āzyk. (*In:* Āzyk i pis'mennost' narodov Severa, 1937. chast' I, p. 91-124, illus.) 12 refs. *Title tr.:* The language of the Sel'kups (Ostyak-Samoyeds.)

Contains a sketch of phonetics, morphology, syntax and lexical notes to the language of the second largest Samoyedic group (4355 persons in 1926). They are hunters and fishers, living in a territory between the rivers Taz and Ket, also on the Tym and Narym. A characterization of their language and its three dialects, those of Ket, Tym and Taz, is given. Five school books were published in 1932-34 in the new Latinized Sel'kup alphabet, introduced in 1931.

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PRONIN, M., *see* Āgling, B., and others. Sev. flot v Velikoi otechestvennoi voine. 1949. No. 29749.

31494. PROSKURIAKOV, O Sredne-Vil'ul'skom ulusie Vil'ul'skago okruga i o gosподstvuūshchikh v nem bol'shznākh. (Ėtnograficheskii sbornik, 1864. vyp. 6, smes' 10, p. 35-49) *Title tr.:* On a Middle-Vilyuy village in Vilyuy District and the diseases prevailing there.

Contains description of life in a village (ulus) of 4,000 inhabitants, all of them animal-breeding Yakuts, among whom the author worked as physician. He describes the exterior conditions, those indoors, and living habits: climate (-40° R. in winter to $+28^{\circ}$ R. in summer), clothing and food, hygienic conditions (underclothing never changed), psychological characteristics (the Asiatic inclination to feuds, love of tobacco and alcohol), the economy (breeding of horses and cattle, fishing). Diseases are attributed by the author to poor drinking water, and little care for the sick is noted, greater concern being evinced for well-being of the livestock than for health of the family. Leprosy is common, and each of 14 villages in the region had some persons so stricken.

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31495. PRYTKOVA, N. F. Tipy verkhnei odezhdyy narodov Sibiri. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Institut Ėtnografii. Kratkie soobshcheniā, 1952. t. 15, p.

19-22, illus.) *Title tr.:* Types of outer coats of the Siberian peoples.

Contains an attempt at classification of outer garments for men and women in two principal groups: (1) "pull-over" coats with a head opening only, of which three types, used by the Chukchis, Koryaks, Samoyeds, and Eskimos, are described; and (2) coats with a full-length front opening. Seven types of the latter are described, and their use attributed to (among others) the Tungus, Dolgans, Yakuts, Ostyak Samoyeds, Yeniseians, Yukaghirs, Ostyaks and Voguls. These are the customary or everyday clothes. There are also special garments for professional use, traveling, festivals and cult. Until the 17-18th century, many of the Siberian peoples had no knowledge of any kind of underclothing and their body covering consisted of a single garment only.

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31496. PTUSHENKO, E. S. K rasprostraneniū i sistematike osoeda, *Pernis apivorus* L. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Būlleten', 1938. Otdel. biol., nov. seriā, t. 47, no. 5-6, p. 383-91) *Title tr.:* On the systematics and distribution of the pern (*Pernis apivorus* L.).

Deals chiefly with the geographic distribution of the honey buzzard in the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries (Scandinavian Peninsula). *Pernis apivorus* inhabiting northern Norway, Sweden and Finland ($66^{\circ}30'$ N.) and the Pechora region in Arkhangel'sk province is included.

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31497. PUCHKOV, N. V., and A. L. FEDOROVA. O temperaturnom koeffitsiente fagocytoza. (Fiziologicheski, zhurnal SSSR. July-Aug. 1952. v. 38. no. 4, p. 390-95, tables) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* On the temperature coefficient of phagocytosis.

Contains a study on phagocytosis of leucocytes of man and cold-blooded animals (frog, carp) in relation to temperature. No phagocytosis was observed at 0° and lower temperatures. It begins only at several degrees above zero, reaching its optimum at 37° C. in man and at 30° C. in the frog. The relation of phagocytosis to temperature is also mathematically formulated.

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31498. PUGH, H. LI. D. Snow fences. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1950. vii, 52 p. 63 illus. (diagns.), 8 tables, 2

plates. (Harmondsworth, Eng. Road Research Laboratory. Road research technical paper no. 19)

"The paper is a report of present practices and of research on snow fences done in America, Scandinavia, and Germany. Leading fences are designed to lead snow to hollows in the ground. Leading fences are used in Norway where snow-bearing winds vary little in direction. Collecting fences deposit snow on the ground by slowing the wind before the wind reaches the road. Collecting fences are located on the windward side of the road, parallel to the road, with sections staggered at an angle to the road, or wing staggered on both sides of the road. The direction of the wind and of the road govern the arrangement of the fences. The research of Finney and Nøkkentved on wind tunnel model fences is reported. Each type of fence produces a characteristic eddy area in which snow is deposited. Eddy area depends on wind speed, height and construction of the fence. An open fence, 50 percent covered with slats, gives optimum eddy area. Clogging is prevented by elevating the fence six in. from the ground."—SIPRE. Extensive abstract in *Roads and engineering construction*, v. 89, Mar. 1951, p. 152+; Apr. 1951, p. 136-38, 140.

Copy seen: DLC.

PUGOVKINA, M. I., see Ionova, M. N., and M. I. Pugovkina. *Īakutskie zagadki*. 1936. No. 29796.

PULFRICH, KLAUS, see Brecht, K., and K. Pulfrich. *Über Vasomotorik kältegeschädigter Haut*. 1948. No. 28282.

31499. PULKKINEN, ASKO. Myrkkipistiäiset; Peptopistiäiset. Helsinki, Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö, 1931. 168 p. 99 illus., text map. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Suomen eläimet, 1) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Aculeate hymenoptera. Sphecidae.

Contains in the general part (p. 9-40) data on systematics, morphology, life habit, geographic distribution, gathering and preservation of aculeate hymenoptera. In the special part (p. 41-161) are keys to the classes, families, genera and species of the order Hymenoptera, and descriptions of about 200 species, with data on habitat, variation and geographic distribution. Plants frequented by these insects are also noted. Index of

Latin names is appended. Many species native to northern regions are included.

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31500. PUMPIĀNSKIĪ, R. G. K lecheniū otmorozheniū. (Khirurgiā, 1942, no. 1-2, p. 58) **Title tr.:** On the treatment of frostbite.

Contains a note on local treatment of frostbite with aqueous Lugol solution. Mummification of gangrenous areas and speedy disappearance of infections are claimed.

Copy seen: DSG.

31501. PUNTRIANO, G., and J. MEITES. The effects of continuous light or darkness on thyroid function in mice. (Endocrinology, Feb. 1951. v. 48, p. 217-24, 6 tables) 9 refs.

Contains a study of 204 albino mice exposed to 28 days of continuous light or darkness. Continuous light caused significant reduction, continuous darkness similar increase in: thyroid weight, thyroid reaction to thiouracil, and thyroid uptake of radioactive iodine.

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31502. PUOZ, de. Ueber Kälteschäden. (Allgemeine schweizerische Militärzeitung, Jan. 1944. Jahrg. 90, no. 1, p. 93-104) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** On cold injuries.

Contains a general account on the significance of cold injuries in military medicine; the importance of indoctrination; kinds of cold injuries and their symptoms; most affected body regions; prophylaxis, especially in armed forces; the problem of alcohol; special care of wounded; early therapy, especially in the field; surgery.

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PURDUE UNIVERSITY. ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION, see Lovell, C. W., and M. Herrin. Review properties & problems frozen ground. 1953. No. 30539.

31503. PURIN, A. A. Iz proshlago i nastofashchago Kamchatki. (In: Kamchatka, 1740-1940; pub. 1940, p. 89-142, ports, illus.) **Title tr.:** On past and present of Kamchatka.

A fragmentary survey of the main events of Russian domination in Kamchatka from the foundation of Petropavlovsk by V. Bering in 1740. The town is described: its site, gradual growth and changes in conditions of life there. Political events in Petropavlovsk and Kamchatka in the last century are stressed: the defense of Petropavlovsk in Crimean

War, its fate in Russo-Japanese war, its importance as a base for Russian control of the Chukotsk Peninsula and Vrangeli Island (p. 110-18); economic expansion in 1913-16, the impact of the Russian Revolution 1917, brief rule of the Bolsheviks in 1918, the attempts to organize self-administration and the final victory of Bolsheviks in 1922.

Copy seen: DLC.

31504. PURIN, A. A., editor. Transport i aviosv'яз' v Kamchatskoj oblasti. (*In*: Kamchatka, 1740-1940. *pub.* 1940, p. 205-216, illus., tables) *Title tr.*: Transportation and aero-communication in Kamchatka Province.

Contains a sketch of development and conditions of shipping (especially that from Vladivostok) of ports on the Kamchatka and Chukotsk Peninsula coasts, with statistical data to 1934; short notes on the inland waterways and roads, and on the introduction of air transportation, etc.

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PURIN, A. A., editor, see also Kamchatka 1740-1940. 1940. No. 29949.

PURIN, A. A., see also Mutovin, M. E., and A. A. Purin. Bogatstva Kamchatskoj obl. 1940. No. 30918.

31505. PUTNAM, DONALD FULTON, 1903-, and others. Canadian regions: a geography of Canada. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1952. 601 p. illus. maps, diagrs., tables. *Other authors:* B. Brouillette, D. P. Kerr, and J. L. Robinson.

Contains a geographical description in which the country is divided into eight main regions, Newfoundland-Labrador (p. 42-70), the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, southern Ontario, northern Ontario (p. 318-39), the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, and the Canadian Northland (p. 480-508). These are described in turn, in most cases separate chapters being devoted to physical background, human geography, economic geography, and regions and cities of each main region. An introductory chapter deals with the physical background of the country as a whole, and concluding chapters concern Canadian production, commercial activity, and problems and trends in national development.

The Canadian Northland is divided into two parts on the basis of differences of climate, topography, vegetation, people, and resources. The Northwest con-

sists of the Mackenzie valley and the Yukon, excluding the arctic coast, while the Arctic includes the mainland north of the tree-line and the arctic islands, and is further subdivided into the eastern Arctic, western Arctic, and far northern arctic islands (north of McClure Strait-Lancaster Sound), recently named: Queen Elizabeth Islands. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31506. PUZANOV, V. P. Opyt bor'by s lavinami v Khibinskikh gorakh. (*In*: Vsesoiuznyĭ geograficheskij s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1948. *Trudy*, t1, p. 314-17) *Title tr.*: Control of avalanches in Khibiny Mountains.

"Avalanches along the Khibiny Mountain slopes resulted from peculiar snow accumulation caused by winds rather than snow cover thickness. The size of the avalanches is relatively small, but their frequency was detrimental to the industrial operations in the Khibiny region. Studies by Zelenof, Goff and Otten are reviewed to organize plans for avalanche control. These control measures consist of avalanche danger forecasts and bombardment of areas subject to avalanche formation."—Sipre.

Copy seen: DLC.

31507. PYYKKÖ, MAIRE. Suomen kasvitieteellinen kirjallisuus v. 1950. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot. (Archivum), 1950, *pub.* 1951. v. 5, no. 2, p. 138-49) *Title tr.*: Finnish botanical literature in 1950.

Contains a classified list of 209 botanical papers published in Finland, as well as papers by Finnish authors published in foreign countries. The Finnish titles are given also in English translation. Indexes of authors and systematic groups are appended. Many papers on northern regions of Finland are included. Summary in English, p. 139.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

31508. PYTEL', A. ÎA. Antitoksicheskaâ funktsiâ pečeni pri otmorozhenii. (Gospital'noe delo, 1943, no. 1, p. 50-53) *Title tr.*: Antitoxic function of the liver in frostbite.

Contains a study of the liver function, especially its hippuric acid output, in 108 cases of frostbite. Patients were examined when entering and leaving the clinic and during treatment. It was found that the liver involvement was dependent rather on the extent of the cold injury than on its degree. Clinical

course and therapeutic measures in cases of liver involvement are also discussed.

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QUERVAIN, MARCEL DE. See de Quervain, Marcel.

31509. QUINN, MURRAY, and others. Effect of acute cold exposure on serum potassium, and magnesium and the electrocardiogram in man. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings. Aug.-Sept. 1953. v. 83, no. 4, p. 660-61, table) 11 refs. *Other authors:* David E. Bass, and Charles R. Kleaman.

Healthy young man exposed to temperatures of 45°-50° F. for 90 minutes showed a significant rise in the mean concentration of serum potassium, but no significant changes in the mean serum concentrations of total or ionized magnesium. No correlation was found between the electrocardiogram and the changes in serum potassium concentration.

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31510. QUIRT, BESSIE. Brev fra en lærerinde i artisk Canada. (Grønlands kirke og skole, 1945, nr. 3, p. 21-26) **Title tr.:** Letter from a teacher in arctic Canada.

Contains a popular description of the first school opened in 1929 by the Church of England in Canada at Shingle Point, on the arctic coast of Yukon Territory. There, 20 Eskimo children, of whom but one understood any English, had a teacher who did not know the Eskimo language. The attempt, however, proved so successful that the boarding-school was moved to Aklavik at the Mackenzie River delta in 1936, where the hundred pupils included both Eskimo and Indian children. Another school, attended by Indian children, at Fort George on James Bay is mentioned. Note by A. Bugge on Anglican mission work in northern Canada is appended.

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31511. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853- . Lappische Erzählungen aus Hatfjeldalen. (Oslo. Universitet. Etnografiske museum. Skrifter, 1924. Bd. 1, hefte 4, p. 253-315, 1 col. illus.) **Title tr.:** Lappish narratives from Hatfjeldalen.

Contains texts (in Lappish and German) of 28 narratives noted down by author in 1887. They are mostly typical Lappish stories of adventures involving

Stallo and his wife Ruteke, the Saivogirls (fairies), ghosts of murdered children, the Noaide (magician), the nightmare and the giant. Description is given of a Lappish courtship (no. 26).

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31512. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853- . Lappische Opfersteine und heilige Berge in Norwegen. (Oslo. Universitet. Etnografiske museum. Skrifter, 1926. Bd. 1, hefte 5, p. 317-56, 12 illus.) **Title tr.:** Lappish sacrificial stones and sacred mountains in Norway.

Contains detailed description and some photographs of Lapp cult places. Regional lists are given of (altogether) some 220 stones, rocks and mountains, based on records left by Isak Olsen (1715), K. Leem (1767), and supplemented by author's own finds. In the introduction he discusses the Lapps' worship of peculiarly shaped stones and rocks, called by them *sieide*; the sacrifices made to bring good luck in hunting or fishing; smearing with the blood and fat of killed reindeer, and depositing the horns and bones. Though many of the stones were destroyed by missionaries, the larger ones still remain; none bears traces of sculpture. Native names and geographical location of such places and objects are given. Reverence is paid them by doffing the cap and footgear when passing by, or approaching the sacred stones creeping on all fours. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31513. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853- . Lappische Sprichwörter und Rätsel. (Oslo. Universitet. Etnografiske museum. Skrifter, 1922. Bd. 1, hefte 3, p. 137-251, refs.) **Title tr.:** Lappish proverbs and riddles.

Contains 757 proverbs and 132 riddles in Lappish and German, taken from printed sources available (as indicated in the introduction), or noted down since about 1890 by author himself and his collaborators. Many of the proverbs are borrowings from neighboring peoples, mostly Finns, and most of the riddles have been taken over from the Norwegians and Finns. Riddles are rather rare among present-day Lapps. Comparative and bibliographical notes are added. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31514. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853- . Lappische Texte aus Kalfjord und Helgøy: Reste eines ausgestorbenen Seelappendialektes. (Oslo. Universitet. Etnografiske museum. Skrifter, 1925.

Bd. 1, hefte 1, p. 21-40) *Title tr.*: Lappish texts from Kalfjord and Helgöy: remains of an extinct dialect of the Sea Lapps.

Contains description of the dialect and texts (in Lappish and German) of 16 narratives. These were noted down by the author in 1886 on two islands near Tromsø from 17 persons, who were the last remaining individuals to use this dialect of "Sea-Lappish."

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31515. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853-

. Die lappischen Dialekte in Norwegen. (Oslo. Universitet. Etnografiske museum. Skrifter, 1925. Bd. 1, hefte 1, p. 1-20) *Title tr.*: Lappish dialects in Norway.

Contains a survey of the six principal Lapp dialects with their several subdivisions. The great differentiation of Lapp dialects hence the impossibility of establishing a single common "literary" language is noted. The distinction between Mountain and Sea Lapps in Norway from historic times is discussed, and detailed descriptions are given of their numerous local dialects, grouped as eastern, western, and southern.

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31516. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853-

. Lappischer Aberglaube. (Oslo. Universitet. Etnografiske museum. Skrifter, 1920. Bd. 1, hefte 2, p. 41-135) 70 refs. *Title tr.*: Lappish superstitions.

Contains texts (in Lappish and German) of 387 superstitious beliefs, and practices, mostly recorded by native Lapps, elementary teachers and others (two men from Nesseby in eastern Finnmark contributed the most), and occasionally written down by the author, who also added bibliographical notes and comments (p. 115-32). The material is grouped as: love and marriage, birth and child, death and funeral, house and yard (including domestic animals), fishing and hunting, days of the week and feasts, dreams and omens, diseases (popular therapy, medicaments), magic and supernatural beings, heavenly bodies, and wild animals.

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31517. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853-

, and G. SANDBERG. Lappiske eventyr og folkesagn. Med en indledning af Prof. Moltke Moe. Kristiania, Alb. Cammermeyer, 1887. xxxvi 220 p. *Title tr.*: Lappish tales and

legends. With an introduction by Prof. Moltke Moe.

Contains 54 narratives with folkloristic comments.

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31518. QVIGSTAD, JUST KNUD, 1853-

. Lappiske frierhistorier av Qvigstads samlinger. (Studia septentrionalia, 1953. v. 4, pt. 1, p. 1-12) *Title tr.*: Lappish courtship tales from Qvigstad's collections.

Contains two Lappish stories noted down and translated into Norwegian by Qvigstad.

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31519. R., R. Permafrost. (Federal science progress, May 1947. v. 1, no. 4, p. 8-11, illus., map, diagrs.)

"Permafrost prevails in regions with long, cold winters and short, dry summers, small annual precipitation and a mean annual temperature below 0° C. The depth of continuous permafrost in arctic regions varies from a few in. to 1400 ft. Permafrost in subarctic regions is complicated by irregular active layers, ground water, islands of unfrozen ground, ice veins, ice sheets or lenses, and water pockets. Construction problems arise from disturbance of the thermal régime between active layer and permafrost. Heat transfer from a building to the ground is avoided by providing an open air space between the building and the ground through which cold air circulates in winter and warm air is kept out in summer, and by placing insulating layers between the floor and the floor beams. Granular soils with their high critical moisture content, good drainage and strong bearing capacity are preferred for building sites. Arctic research programs are reviewed."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

31520. RABINOVICH, IĀ. S.

K voprosu o lechenii otmorozhenii v vojskovom raione; predvaritel'noe soobshchenie. (Khirurgiia, 1941. no. 6-7, p. 46-49, 3 illus.) *Title tr.*: On the question of treatment of frostbite in the military zone; preliminary announcement.

Contains a report on the beneficial effects of intravenous injections of 20 percent alcohol (with two case histories). The simplicity of the method under field conditions is stressed, as well as supporting measures outlined.

Copy seen: DSG.

31521. RABINOVICI, NATHAN.

The effect of stress upon the ketosteroid and

non-carbonyl lipid content of the adrenal cortex of the rat. (Endocrinology, Nov. 1951. v. 49, no. 5, p. 579-88, illus.) 16 refs.

Stress, including exposure to cold (6° C.) brought about an initial depletion of ketosteroid, followed by reaccumulation and return to an approximately normal pattern. Shifts in ketosteroid content were inversely related to those in non-carbonyl lipid. *Copy seen:* DSG.

31522. RABOTNOV, TIKHON ALEK-SANDROVICH. O stepākh tsentral'noi ĭakutii. (Priroda, 1945, no. 2, p. 65-66) *Title tr.:* On the steppes of central Yakutia.

Contains a general description of the steppes of central Yakutia: physical geography, soils and vegetation. Typical plants are listed, and the origin and economic importance of steppe vegetation discussed. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH.

31523. RABUT, ROBERT. Le pied de tranchées. (Presse médicale, Dec. 1939. v. 47, no. 97-98, p. 1683-84) *Title tr.:* Trench foot.

Contains an account on the causes and pathogenesis of trench foot; its subjective and objective symptoms; clinical aspects and forms; course and duration; complications; diagnosis; prophylaxis; treatment. *Copy seen:* DSG.

RABY, WILLIAM T., see Yeager G. H., and others. Clinical evaluation tetra-ethyl-ammonium. 1948. No. 33007.

31524. RADFORTH, N. W. Organic terrain. (National Research Council of Canada. Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics. Technical Memorandum no. 19, Apr. 1951, Proceedings of the 1950 Soil Mechanics Conference, p. 16-18)

Contains a discussion of the use of the term "muskeg," its definition and importance to biologists, agriculturalists, foresters, industrialists, and engineers. The need for a classification system is stressed and 15 factors listed which should be considered in any proposed scheme. *Copy seen:* CaMAI.

31525. RADIGAN, LEO R., and H. B. SHUMACKER. A refrigerator unit for use in cases of infected extremities prior to operation. (Surgery, gynecology, and obstetrics, Oct. 1953. v. 97, no. 4, p. 522-24, illus.)

Contains a description of a light, portable apparatus into which the affected

extremity is placed for chilling. It can be adjusted to maintain any desired constant temperature. The advantages of this method as compared with older (ice-pack) techniques and the usefulness of refrigeration in amputation of infected areas, is discussed. *Copy seen:* DSG.

RADIGAN, LEO R., see also Shumacker, H. B., and others. Studies experimental frostbite 6, effect rutin. 1951. No. 32035.

RADLOV, VASILII VASIL'EVICH, 1837-1919, see Casanowicz, I. M. Shamanism Siberia. 1925. No. 28465.

31526. RAE, JOHN, 1813-1893. Eskimo skulls. (Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal, 1878. v. 7, p. 142-45)

It is pointed out that the skulls of Bering Strait Eskimos are brachycephalic, and those of Greenland Eskimos extremely dolichocephalic. The possibility of racial influence by American Indians in Bering Strait region, and of Norsemen in Greenland is discussed.

Copy seen: DSI.

31527. RÄNK, GUSTAV, 1902- Die heilige Hinterecke im Hauskult der Völker Nordosteuropas und Nordasiens. Helsinki, Suomalainen Tiedekatemia, 1949. 246 p. 60 illus. on plates, 250 refs. (Folklore Fellows. FF. Communications, no. 137) *Title tr.:* The sacred back-corner in the domestic cult of the peoples in northeastern Europe and northern Asia.

Contains an ethnological study on the worship of house or family spirits among the east European peasant population, and among the primitive peoples of northern Eurasia. In the sacred corner, opposite the common entrance, in the men's part of a dwelling, the idols of the head of the family are placed: they are helpful to man's work (hunting and fishing). The housewife, being from another sib and having her own gods, is prohibited from entering the sacred corner, and from touching the idols and the hunting or fishing implements. Among the northern hunters and reindeer nomads, the woman's cult place is near the entrance. The Lapp tent has a separate back door, or merely a hole in the back wall, for men starting upon or returning from a hunting party, bringing in killed animals, passing out hunting implements, or the shaman's drum. Remnants of similar customs can

be observed also among several other northern Asiatic peoples, e. g., the Yurak Samoyeds, Ostyaks, Tungus, and Paleo-Siberians: idols placed on a sledge and kept behind the tent, a place forbidden to womenfolk; hunting prey, especially bear, never brought through the common door, but through the back door (hole), a window, or even through the smoke hole (chimney). The Eskimos in Asia and Greenland carry the human corpse through a hole made in the back part of the house. Similarly, idols of Samoyeds and Ostyaks are never transported through the common door. The author's theory, which he tries to prove here, is that the numerous tabus for womenfolk originate not in the notion of "woman's impurity," but from the idea that the wife in an exogamic society has other family gods.

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31528. RÄNK, GUSTAV, 1902- . Das System der Raumeinteilung in den Behausungen der nordeurasischen Völker; ein Beitrag zur nordeurasischen Ethnologie. I Teil. Stockholm, Institutet för Folklivsforskning 1949. 136 p. 33 illus. (Institutet för folklivsforskning vid Nordiska Museet och Stockholms högskola. Skrifter 2) 140 refs. **Title tr.:** The system of space division in the dwelling of the northern Eurasian peoples. A contribution to the northern Eurasian ethnology. Part I.

Contains a monograph on the situation and plan of the peasant's dwelling house, and especially on its interior arrangement: parts allocated to men and to women, location of oven and dining table, the place of honor and the sacred corner in the house. The materials are drawn from works on the eastern European peoples: Finns, Karelians, Estonians, northern Russians, Cheremis and Vot-yaks. Part 2 will deal with the peoples of the far North and eastern Eurasia. The author stresses the great influence of the religious beliefs upon the interior arrangement of the dwelling.

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31529. RÄSÄNEN, VELL. Jäkälä Sodankylän Luostotunturilta ja Askankylästä. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot. (Archivium), 1951, pub. 1952. v. 6, no. 2, p. 99-102) **Title tr.:** Lichens from Luostotunturi and Askankyla parishes of Sodankylä.

Contains a list of over 100 lichen species

and forms collected by the author in the Kemi region of Finnish Lapland; *Lecanora badia* var. *spermogonians* n. v. is described (in Latin). *Rhizocarpon ferax* and *R. lindsayanum* are new to the flora of Finland. Summary in English.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

31530. RÄSÄNEN, VELL. Lichenes novi, I-II. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Kasvitieteellisiä julkaisuja, 1944-45, pub. 1944, Osa 20, no. 3, p. 1-34; (II) 1944-46, pub. 1946, Osa 21: Kasvitieteellisiä tiedonantoja ja kirjoitelmia 16, p. 1-7) **Title tr.:** New lichens, I-II.

Contains in pt. I descriptions of 140 new species and forms of lichens from various regions. *Cetraria nigricans* v. *edentata* n. var. (Salla in the Kuusamo region of northern Finland), *Alectoria nigricans* f. *subchalybeiformis* n. f. (Pet-samo), *Nephromium resupinatum* v. *papillosa* n. var. (Kuusamo region), and *Xanthoria candelaria* v. *theloschistoides* n. var. (Anadyr' River region in eastern Siberia) are included. In pt. II are diagnoses of 34 new species and forms from various regions. *Rhizocarpon fuscusquammosum* n. sp. and *R. oreites* v. *flavodispersa* n. var. native to Saana, Enontekiö region, Finnish Lapland, are included. Text in Latin, summary of pt. I in Finnish.

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31531. RÄSÄNEN, VELL. Lichenes novi, III. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivium), 1947, pub. 1949. v. 2, p. 45-51) **Title tr.:** New lichens, III.

Contains Latin descriptions of 27 new species and forms of lichens from various regions; *Rhizocarpon hayrenii* n. sp. native to Kemijärvi, Finnish Lapland, is included.

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31532. RÄSÄNEN, VELL. Lichenes novi, IV-V. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivium), 1948, pub. 1949, v. 3, p. 78-89; (V) p. 178-88) **Title tr.:** New lichens, IV-V.

Contains Latin diagnoses of 50 new species and forms of lichens from various regions in pt. IV; one species from Torne Lappmark, Swedish Lapland, one from Enontekiö region of Finnish Lapland, three species of *Rhizocarpon* from Greenland and one from Ellesmere Island are included. Pt. V comprises descriptions of 56 new species and forms; *Bilimbia hypnophila* var. *cinnamomea*

n. var. from Narvik, northern Norway, is included.

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31533. RÄSÄNEN, VELL. Lichenes novi, VI-VII. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonantot (Archivum), 1950. v. 5, no. 1, p. 25-32; (VII) 1951, pub. 1952, v. 6, no. 2, p. 80-86) **Title tr.:** New lichens, VI-VII.

Contains in pt. VI, Latin diagnoses of 32 new species and forms of lichens, from various regions, and 25 in pt. VII; *Rhizocarpon geographicum* var. *contiguum* f. *glebosum* n. f., *R. subconglomeratum* *R. riparium* var. *rotundatum* n. var. and *R. ridniense* n. sp., all native to the Enontekiö region of Finnish Lapland, are included in pt. VI, p. 29-30; *Lecanora badia* var. *spermogonians* n. var. from the Kemí region in Finnish Lapland is described in pt. VII.

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RAFFERTY, JAMES A., see Armstrong, H. G., and J. A. Rafferty. Cold-pressor test. 1950. No. 27861.

31534. RAGAN, CHARLES A., and A. E. SCHECTER. Clinical observations on early trench foot. (Army medical bulletin, Oct. 1945. v. 4, p. 434-40, fig., 3 tables) 3 refs. Also pub. in *Medical bulletin of the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations*, June 1945, v. 3, no. 6 p. 260-64.

Contains a study of a small group of mild cases in soldiers received directly from clearing stations with information on the clinical picture and evidence of injury to nerves blood vessels and muscles. Problems of predisposition pathogenesis and pathology are also discussed.

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RAGAN, CHARLES A., see also Schechter A. E., and C. A. Ragan. Trench foot: ischemic pain. 1945. No. 31811.

RAINESALO, AARNE, See Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

31535. RAINEY, FROELICH GLADSTONE, 1907- . Archaeological investigation in Central Alaska. (American antiquity, Apr. 1940. v. 5, no. 4, p. 299-308, 3 illus.) 9 refs.

Contains preliminary report on investigations of ancient dwelling sites of the Athapaskan Indians in Tanana, central Yukon, and upper Copper River valleys in 1936-37. Numerous fishing-

camp sites were discovered and about 1000 artifacts found which can be referred to historic Athapaskans and their ancestors. A more detailed account is author's *Archaeology in central Alaska*, 1939 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 14115).

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RAINEY, FROELICH GLADSTONE, 1907- . Eskimo archaeology in 1950. See Alaskan Science Conference Nov. 1950. Proceedings. 1951. No. 20117.

31536. RAINEY, FROELICH GLADSTONE, 1907- . The significance of recent archaeological discoveries in inland Alaska. (In: *Asia and North America, trans-Pacific contacts*, pub. as: Society for American antiquity, Jan. 1953, v. 18, no. 3, pt. 2, p. 43-46)

Contains a review of work in post-war years, discussing sites and small collections of implements discovered in the region, particularly by Giddings and Larsen. The importance of discoveries of a flint industry in a site on the campus of the University of Alaska, at Cape Denbigh, on Birch Lake, in the Shakwak valley, on Trail Creek, and at Ester Creek near Fairbanks, is appraised. Author concludes that the data, limited and scattered, provide no evidence of the migrations from Asia across Bering Strait assumed to have taken place in the Neolithic period. The Eskimo culture has developed in the Arctic in recent times and it has undergone surprisingly rapid changes; northwestern America and northeastern Siberia, under present climatic conditions, together form one of the most formidable barriers to human communications one can find anywhere in the world.

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RAINEY, FROELICH GLADSTONE, 1907- , see also Larsen, H. E. Ipiutak culture. 1948. No. 30343.

31537. RAJKA, E., and A. ASBOTH. Cold urticaria; investigations concerning its pathogenesis. (Annals of allergy, Sept.-Oct. 1951. v. 9, no. 5, p. 642-52, 6 tables) 25 refs.

Contains a study of four cases with experiments on highest temperature and minimal time required to produce wheals, on passive transfer, neutralization, etc. There were no, or only slight general symptoms; a more or less pronounced hemoclastic crisis and a positive Prausnitz-Küstner test were found in all cases.

Synthetic antihistamines offered only temporary relief. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31538. RAKHMANIN, G. E. Dobycha pescha kapkanami. (In: U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie po delam okhotnich'ego khoziaistva. Pushnye bogatstva SSSR, 1949. vyp. 1, p. 39-58, illus. incl. 9 diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Trapping the arctic fox.

Contains brief description of the arctic fox, and (in detail, with illus. and diagrs.) the various types of traps used. Preferred spots for the traps, methods of attracting the animal, directions for setting the trap and other practical advice is given.

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31539. RAKHMANOVA, S. I. O molve iz Barentsova moria. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khoziaistva. Trudy, 1928. t. 3, vyp. 2, p. 117-30, 7 tables) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** On the Barents Sea capelin.

Contains brief notes on occurrence, distribution and migration of the capelin, *Mallotus villosus*; description, data on age of maturity and on meristic characteristics of vertebrae, fins and gills; based on investigation of 280 samples taken June-July 1926, and April 1927 near Teriberka, Zubovskiye Islands and Kil'din Island.

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31540. RAMME, WILLY, 1887- . Vorarbeiten zu einer Monographie des Blattlengengenus *Ectobius* Steph. (Archiv fur Naturgeschichte, 1923. Bd. 89, Heft 7, p. 97-145, plates 1-2) **Title tr.:** Preliminary studies to a monograph of Blattodea genus *Ectobius* Steph.

Contains a discussion of the cockroach genus, its characteristics, variability, literature data, synonymy and systematic position. Descriptions are given of 23 species, including diagnoses of five new species and three subspecies, with critical notes and extensive data on geographic distribution. The 28 known species of this genus are listed, and a table offered for the determination of German forms. *E. lapponicus*, native to northern Scandinavia, is included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31541. RAMSAY, GEORGE. Towards Hudson Bay. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, June 1948. v. 58, p. 614-16)

Contains an account of a young doctor's medical experience in and around Cochrane (northeastern Ontario) when he started practice in 1910. The story

tells of a variety of cases, the primitive working conditions and limited equipment, etc., that handicapped the doctor of frontier areas. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31542. RAMSAY, HENRIK, 1886-1950? Nordenskiölds forskarfartyg; föredrag den 22 September 1950. (Ymer, 1951. Årg. 71, häft. 4, p. 241-60, illus.) **Title tr.:** Nordenskiöld's research ships; lecture of Sept. 22, 1950.

Contains a lecture on various types of vessels used in arctic waters, and their construction, particularly those used by A. E. Nordenskiöld, the *Frithjof*, *Vega* and *Sofia*. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31543. RANKE, OTTO F. Die Wärmeregulation bei Kälte. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Feb. 6, 1943. Jahrg. 22, Nr. 6, p. 113-16) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** Temperature regulation in cold environment.

Contains a review dealing with the division of the body into a thermally stable interior and the variable surface; the mechanism of thermal regulation of the skin; heat production; physiology during cold exposure (circulation, endocrines, metabolism, excretory system, etc.); physiology of cold injury; cold acclimatization, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31544. RANSOM, JAY ELLIS. Aleut linguistic perspective. (Southwestern journal of anthropology, 1946. v. 2, no. 1, p. 48-55) 14 refs.

Contains a report on the history of linguistic work on the Aleut language, chiefly the Fox Island dialect, from the time of Veniaminov to present day. The distribution of this dialect is sketched. Problems and investigators are mentioned and the works published and unpublished, old and new, are briefly reviewed.

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31545. RANSOM, JAY ELLIS. Writing as a medium of acculturation among the Aleut. (Southwestern journal of anthropology, 1945. v. 1, no. 3, p. 333-44) 17 refs.

Contains an account of the role played by printed books and the art of writing among the Aleuts of today. The male Aleuts, as a rule, can read and write in their native language, the youth learns from father or uncle. They write expressively and like to write letters, to keep diaries and personal notes, especially of fur catch, etc. Religious books, printed in the Aleut language since

Veniaminov invented an Aleut alphabet, are commonly read. Printed and written matter in Aleut is preserved and treasured in the family. English learned in the schools has in writing and print less regard and more limited use (trade). A short list of books printed in Aleut is added. The observations were made in 1936-37 among the Umnak and Unalaska Aleuts living in the Fox Islands group.

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31546. RANTANIEMI, P. A. Suoneidonvaipan, *Epipactis palustris* (L.) Cr., merkittävä erillisesiintymä Tervolassa (PP). (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonantot (Archivum), 1951, pub. 1952, v. 6, no. 2, p. 136-38) **Title tr.:** *Epipactis palustris* (L.) Cr. found at an isolated locality in Tervola community, in northern Finland.

Contains a record of the find of an orchid, *Epipactis palustris*, in a peat bog in the valley of the Kemijoki. The area is known already as the northernmost station of several other southern species.

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31546A. RASMUSON, ELMER EDWIN, 1909- . The financial threshold of Alaska. (Scientific monthly, July 1953. v. 77, no. 1, p. 19-23, illus.)

Reasons for Alaska's "pioneer, or frontier, economy" are noted with particular reference to lack of investment capital, high cost of living, lack or scarcity of corporations, investment companies, etc., and the "negative" attitude of legislators toward business. In Alaskan development, cost reduction is important and may be brought about by such factors as development of hydroelectric power, improvement in transportation, stimulation of agriculture, and increased population. Lack of statehood is considered a psychological barrier to economic development. Future financial problems and progress are considered with regard to social welfare, natural resources, role of government, public power, banks, and insurance companies. Based on author's address to the Third Alaskan Science Conference, 1952.

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31547. RASMUSSEN, KNUD JOHAN VICTOR, 1879-1933. The Alaskan Eskimos as described in the posthumous notes of Dr. Knud Rasmussen, by H. Ostermann. Edited after the latter's death with the assistance of E. Holtved.

Copenhagen, Gyldendal, 1952. 292 p. 21 illus. incl. map. (Thule Expedition. 5th, 1921-1924. Report. v. 10, no. 3) Translated from the Danish by W. E. Calvert.

Previously published reports from this expedition are listed in *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17665.* This is the last of its leader's three posthumous studies worked up by Ostermann. Rasmussen's visits, in the final phase of the Fifth Thule Expedition, May-Sept. 1924, to Alaskan Eskimo settlements at Point Barrow, Icy Cape, Point Hope, Kotzebue, Nome, Little Diomed and King Islands are described, and (p. 83-96) extract given from his diary covering the trip to the Eskimos and Chukchis at Uelen on the Chukotsk Peninsula, U.S.S.R. Notes on customs, history, etc., are given for each settlement visited. Ethnographical notes (p. 113-43) are included on hunting (weapons, traps, customs), phases of life (birth, death, etc.), religion and beliefs, settlements and hunting grounds, names, origin of the Chukchis, etc. Some 54 Eskimo myths and tales are related in English (p. 150-264).

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31548. RASO, M. Sulla resistenza al freddo degli animali splenectomizzati. (Rassegna internazionale di clinica e terapia, 1932. v. 13, no. 12, p. 615-20) **Title tr.:** The resistance to cold in splenectomized animals.

Contains an account of experiments with early splenectomized rabbits made hypothermic by application of an ice-salt mixture to the abdomen. The resistance of such animals as measured by survival time was significantly shorter than in controls.

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31549. RASPOPOV, M. P. K voprosu o vechnoi merzloste i gidrogeologicheskikh usloviyakh merzlotnykh ralonov. (Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. Izvestiia, 1931. vyp. 41, p. 36-44) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** Permafrost and hydro-geological conditions in permafrost regions.

"Views of Russian and American scientists on the problem of permafrost, its origin and distribution are presented. Observations made in eastern Siberia emphasize the importance of hydrochemical processes affecting the thickness and depth of the permafrost layer.

*In No. 17665, the title of vol. 3, no. 4 is erroneously repeated as that of v. 10, no. 3.

Underground waters are closely inter-related with permafrost. The high degree of water mineralization reduces permafrost thawing. Investigations made in the Borzinsk region (Siberia) showed that where the permafrost layer was 11.2 m. thick, the mineralization of water was 97.5 mg./l. in a well, and 1078.0 mg./l. in another well where the permafrost was only 1.5-2 m. thick."—
SIPRE.

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31550. RASS, TEODOR SAULOVICH. Nekotorye zakonomernosti v stroenii ikrinok i lichinok ryb v severnykh morakh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. Nov. seria, t. 2, no. 8-9, p. 597-600) **Title tr.:** Certain natural laws in the structure of fish eggs and larvae in northern waters.

A comparative study of eggs and larvae of fishes from various northern waters, with data on size and pigmentation. Gadidae, Pleuronectidae, Blenniidae and Liparidae from the White, Barents and Greenland Seas are included. The conclusion is offered that the size of eggs and larvae is greater, and that pigmentation begins later and is lighter in arctic than in boreal regions. Summary in German.

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31551. RASS, TEODOR SAULOVICH. Znachenie issledovaniĭ razmnozheniia ryb dlia otsenki vozmozhnykh ulovov. (Rybnoe khoziaĭstvo, Feb. 1953. t. 29, no. 2, p. 23-25) **Title tr.:** The importance of studies of fish propagation for estimating potential catch.

Includes data on the great abundance of pollack spawn in Kamchatka eastern coastal waters, on sea perch larvae in the waters of Commander Islands and in Sea of Okhotsk, and on halibut larvae in Bering Sea.

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31552. RASS, TEODOR SAULOVICH. Znachenie stroeniia ikrinok i lichinok dlia sistematiĭki ryb. (In: Ocherki po ikhtiologii, 1953. p. 183-98) 77 refs. **Title tr.:** The importance of the structure of eggs and larvae for the systematics of fish.

Eggs and larvae of higher taxonomic groups (suborders, families and subfamilies), are characterized, as are the eggs and larvae of species and subspecies. The sizes of eggs of various fishes from various seas, including the White, Barents and Greenland Seas are presented (tables 1-4). It is concluded that the structure and the size of the eggs and

larvae are no less important taxonomic factors than are these same characteristics in adult fishes.

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31553. RASSOLOV, IŬ. V. Mekhanicheskaiia kuporka bochek na Murmanskom rybnom kombinat. (Rybnoe khoziaĭstvo, May 1951. t. 27, no. 5, p. 43-44, illus., fig) **Title tr.:** Mechanical sealing of barrels at the Murmansk Fishing Combine.

Contains description of a hydraulic press for the mechanical adjustment of the upper barrelhead on a barrel filled with fish. The device, suggested by A. I. Khranovskii, was tested successfully and has been used by the Combine.

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31554. RASTGELDI, SELAHADDIN. Adrenaline and noradrenaline in the whale suprarenal gland. (Acta physiologica scandinavica June 30, 1951. v. 23, fasc. 1, p. 44-46, table) 8 refs.

Absolute and relative amounts of adrenaline and noradrenaline in the blue, and finback whale were determined both colorimetrically and biologically; practically no differences were found in content of these substances between the two species.

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31555. RASTSVETAEV, M. K., Karta lesov SSSR. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geografiĭskii s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948. t. 2, p. 450-64, diagr., tables) **Title tr.:** Forest map of the U.S.S.R.

Contains data on the status of cartography of Soviet forests, and an outline of principles for compiling a synoptic map, covering all the forests of the U.S.S.R. (including arctic regions). It is to be in scale one: ten million for the European part, and one: fifteen million for the rest of the country, and is planned by a special commission (Lesokartograficheskaiia komissiiia) to be carried out over the next ten years.

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RATHJENS, G. W. Applications of permafrost research in the Arctic. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

RAUCH, ANTON, see Luckner, H., and others. Über Abhängigkeit körperlicher Höchstleistungen. 1951. No. 30545.

31556. RAUN, ALO, 1905- National in form, socialistic in content. (Ukrain-

ian quarterly, 1950. v 6, no. 2, p. 115-21)

Contains discussion on theory and practice in treatment of national minorities in the U.S.S.R. Shortly after the October Revolution, a period of national freedom was proclaimed with propagation of the use of national languages in literature, schools, and press. Numerous ethnic minorities had their native alphabets put into Latin characters. Since 1937, practically all the minorities have been under strong pressure of Russianization: after a period of Latinity (1920-1937), the Institut ŝazyka i pis'menosti (Institute of languages and written languages) at the Akademiā nauk worked (1937-40) to replace the native alphabets in Latin with new ones in Russian characters. The native alphabets were abolished; several native tongues (e. g. the Yeniseian and Kamchadal) were eliminated as literary languages; in 1940, during the Finnish-Russian Winter War, the Karelians were allowed, as a political measure, to abandon the Russian characters introduced in 1937, and to resume their Latin alphabet.

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31557. RAUN, ALO, 1905- . The present state of the world language problem with special reference to Russian and English. (Scholar. Heidelberg, 1947, no. 1, p. 22-25)

Contains brief survey of Russian and of English as a potential internationally-used language, stressing difficulties of the former. Soviet policy regarding languages of non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. is summarized, including specific reference (p. 23) to those of the North; latinization of vernacular alphabets was promoted during (roughly) 1922-37. Since 1937, latinized and vernacular alphabets have been superseded by the Cyrillic (dates given). This it is suggested, is "meant to pave the way for adoption of the Russian language" itself among non-Russian national minorities. Linguistic difficulties are noted.

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RAUP, HUGH MILLER, 1901- . Physiographic ecology in Alaska; with comment by R. S. Sigafos. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

31558. RAUP, HUGH MILLER, 1901- . Some botanical problems of the

arctic and subarctic regions. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 68-74)

Northern vegetational problems include primarily those of flora and of plant communities. A "comprehensive, descriptive flora, with keys and illustrations" has not been developed for boreal North America, but published regional lists are noted here. The study of plant communities must be correlated with climate (including microclimate and climatic change), soils, and the evolution of land forms. Training of field workers is discussed, and examples are given of problems met in the field. An outline of problems derived from the study follows the text.

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31559. RAUSCH, ROBERT LLOYD, 1921- . Animal-borne diseases. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 533-34)

Contains account of a paper presented at the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952, and dealing with the intermediary hosts and transmission of hydatid disease (Echinococcosis), trichinosis, rabies, etc.

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RAUSCH, ROBERT LLOYD, 1921- . Biotic interrelationships of helminth parasitism in Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

31560. RAUSCH, ROBERT LLOYD, 1921- . On the land mammals of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. (Murrelet, May-Aug. 1953. v. 34, no. 2, p. 18-26, 4 tables) 21 refs.

Contains introductory notes on the geography, population and reindeer of the island, followed by some new data on the local mammals, with particular reference to their taxonomy. Craniometrical data are included for some forms. This work is part of an investigation on animal-borne diseases of the Arctic Health Research Center, Anchorage, Alaska.

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31561. RAUSCH, ROBERT LLOYD, 1921- . On the status of some arctic mammals. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 91-148, illus., maps, diagrs., tables) 83 refs.

Contains a study of mammals of arctic Alaska, mainly from the Brooks Range, each species discussed in terms of hol-arctic distribution. The information

was obtained during investigations by the Animal-borne Disease Branch of the Arctic Health Research Center, Anchorage, Alaska, during which 4,500 mammals were collected. Alaska has about 30 widely distributed species, many circum-boreal. These and their varieties are described in systematic order. The grizzly or brown bear, wolf, arctic hoary marmot, ground squirrel, tundra vole, narrow-skulled or gregarious vole, and caribou are treated in some detail, and the relationship of the caribou to Alaskan Eskimo economy is described. The Romanzof Mts. of the Brooks Range and Arctic Village near the southern limits of the Brooks Range on the East Chandalar River are briefly described. Photographs show skulls, tables give cranial measurements, and maps show Alaskan distribution of various species.

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31562. RAUSCH, ROBERT LLOYD, 1921- . Studies on the helminth fauna of Alaska, XIII. Disease in the sea otter, with special reference to helminth parasites. (Ecology, July 1953. v. 34, p. 584-604, illus.) 21 refs.

Contains a study based on autopsy findings and such from diseased animals on Amchitka Island. A variety of helminths are described from 31 hosts including at least two highly pathogenic forms. In the latter cases gross- and histo-pathological changes are described as well as pathogenicity, symptomatology, etc. An introductory part deals with the distribution and abundance of the animals, their food, weight, etc.

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31563. RAVDONIKAS, V. I. K izucheniiu naskal'nykh izobrazhenii Onezhskogo ozera i Belogo moria. (Sovetskaiia arkheologiya, 1936. no. 1, p. 9-50, 8 text illus., 3 text maps, 10 plates) about 40 refs. *Title tr.:* A contribution to the study of rock engravings on Lake Onega and the White Sea.

Contains description of petroglyphs investigated by the author in 1934-35 at Besov Nos on the shore of Lake Onega (near Bessonosovskaya village, district of Pudov), and on the White Sea island of Bessovy Sledki, near Vygostrov village (see map p. 23). Several new pictures were discovered after cleaning the rocks of lichens, and 750 reproductions of petroglyphs were made, using modern techniques. The author considers the pictures to belong to different periods,

some are neolithic (comb ceramic sites were found in the vicinity), and two styles, naturalistic and geometrical, were observed. The pictures represent animals and birds ("swans" are a common motif), also human figures ("devils"). Summary in French, p. 46-50.

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31564. RAVDONIKAS, V. I. Sledy totiemicheskikh predstavlenii v obrazakh naskal'nykh izobrazhenii Onezhskogo ozera i Belogo moria. (Sovetskaiia arkheologiya, 1937. no. 3, p. 3-32, 20 text illus., 3 plates) about 40 refs. *Title tr.:* Traces of totemistic representations on the rock engravings of Lake Onega and the White Sea.

Contains an attempt at explanation of some of the rock engravings, representing either masks, or half-human and half-animal beings, as probable remains of a society with an inclination to magic and having conceptions typical for totemistic clans. The author suggests that the neolithic hunters and fishers of those places were organized in matrilineal clans with totemistic tendencies of a peculiar kind. Summary in French p. 32.

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31565. RAVIER, JEAN. Sur une nouvelle variété d'amphibole l'eckrite. (Société française de Minéralogie. Bulletin, 1951. t. 74, no. 1-3, p. 10-19, illus.)

"Describes a new variety of amphibole, named eckrite, based on material from western Greenland, which is related to glaucophane, but differs from it in optical orientation and in containing Fe "in place of Al."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1951. v. 16, p. 252.

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31566. RAVILA, PAAVO ILMARI, 1902- . Sananalkuisesta ja-loppuista konsonantismista Maattivuonon lappalaismurteessa. (Suomalaisugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1932. v. 45, no. 6, p. 1-17) *Title tr.:* The consonantism at the beginning and the end of words in the Lapp dialects of Maattivuono. *Copy seen:* InU.

31567. RAVINA, A. Le traitement des gelures récentes. (Presse médicale, Dec. 30, 1944. v. 52, no. 23, p. 340) *Title tr.:* The treatment of recent frostbite.

Deals with cold injuries in World War I; degrees of frostbite; treatment of frostbite especially with sympathetic blockade

or sympathectomy; gangrene, and amputation.

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RAWI, IHSAN el. *see* Catz, B., and others. Activity thyroid cold-exposed rats. 1953. No. 28468.

31568. RAWSON, DONALD S., 1905- . Limnology in the North American Arctic and Subarctic. (Arctic, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 198-204)

Distribution of arctic lakes is noted and the literature reviewed. General problems in arctic limnology include thermal and trophic classifications, water circulation, productivity as compared with arctic marine waters, and comparison of arctic and alpine lakes. Future research programs should comprise a reconnaissance of lakes in the Canadian Arctic, intensive investigation of selected lakes and a river, expansion of Ungava work, and general studies on distribution of fresh-water fish. Cooperation between limnologists, plant ecologists, and geologists is urged.

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31569. RAWSON, NOEL R. Medical practice in the Eastern Arctic. (Manitoba Medical Association. Review, Nov. 1951. v. 31, no. 9, p. 587-95)

Contains an account by the government medical officer of his experience practicing from Chesterfield since 1944, over an area of some 600,000 sq. miles inhabited by 6,000 Eskimos and about 150 Whites. Includes information on consultation via radio; boat, sledge and plane trips; geography of the area; the Eskimos, their psychological and physical traits; health; common diseases; tuberculosis; epidemics (diphtheria, meningitis, dysentery, typhoid, polio, etc.); some vital statistics; etc.

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31570. RAY, LOUIS LAMY, 1909- . Permafrost research problems. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953. p. 178-83)

Permafrost and seasonally frozen ground are defined. Research problems suggested and discussed include the origin, age, and geographical extent of permafrost, its effect on geomorphic processes in the active layer, determination of its lateral and vertical extent in certain areas, factors affecting its growth and decay, and the origin, growth, and decay of ground-ice masses, temperature within the permafrost, and related problems of the geophysical properties of ice

and supercooled water, and the electrical and acoustical properties of perennially frozen material. Work at the Arctic Research Laboratory, Point Barrow, is noted.

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RAY, RICHARD GODFREY, 1920- , *see* Gault, H. R., and others. Some zinc-lead deposits, Wrangell dist. Alaska. 1953. No. 29206.

31571. RAZVEDKA NEDR. Desiatiletie aeromagnitnoi s'emki. (Razvedka nedr, 1946, no. 4, p. 54) *Title tr.:* Ten years of air magnetic survey.

Includes some information on air magnetic work in the Kara Sea basin and the Northern and Polar Urals undertaken by Vsesoŭznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut razvedochnoi geofiziki (VIRG). Of particular interest is such work in the Polar Ural area where an extension of the Ural's folding is supposed.

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31572. RAZVEDKA NEDR. Sovetskaiâ geologiâ k VII s'ezdu sovetov. (Razvedka nedr, 1935, no. 1, p. 1-7) *Title tr.:* Soviet geology at the 7th Congress of the Soviets.

Includes some data on the completion of the geological mapping (scale 1:20,000) of Novaya Zemlya and Chukotsk Peninsula. In the central part of Novaya Zemlya, copper and zinc ore deposits are found; and in Chukotka, nickel, zinc, tin and gold deposits.

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READER, GEORGE, G., *see* Barr, D. P., and others. Cryoglobulinemia 1. 1950. No. 27991.

31573. READER, S. R. The effective thermal conductivity of normal and rheumatic tissues in response to cooling. (Clinical science, Feb. 1952. v. 11, no. 1, p. 1-12, illus., tables) 37 refs.

Contains a description of apparatus and method used in the study, which demonstrated that the response of rheumatic subjects did not differ from that of a comparable control group. There was, however, some evidence that deep temperature fell more in rheumatic persons in the early phases of cooling. In the healthy subjects males developed lower tissue temperatures than females; muscle blood flow was lower in older people of both sexes.

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31574. REBOUSSIN, ROGER. Les stations ornithologiques de nos oiseaux

migrateurs en Hollande et en Scandinavie; avec croquis biologiques de l'auteur. (Oiseau et la revue française d'ornithologie, 1933. Nouv. sér., v. 3, no. 2, p. 252, 98 illus.) **Title tr.:** Ornithological stations of our migratory birds in Holland and in Scandinavia; with biological sketches of the author.

Contains a study of summer stations in the Netherlands and Scandinavia, including Swedish Lapland and northern provinces of Norway (Narvik region and Lofoten Islands), of birds migratory across France. Various species nesting in Sweden (p. 267-90) and in Norway (p. 290-98) are noted, with data on their biology and ecology; based on the author's observations during a summer trip in 1930.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

31575. REDIKORTSEV, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1873- . Neue Ascidien. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1914. pub. 1913, Bd. 43, no. 5, p. 204-213, illus.) **Title tr.:** New Asciidiidae.

Contains description of two new genera of ascidians, *Syncarpa* and *Placentella*, and six new species, including *Syncarpa oviformis*, *Chelyosoma inaequale*, *Poly-syncrator crassum* and *Placentella crystallina*, all collected in the Sea of Okhotsk.

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31576. REDIKORTSEV, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1873- . Obolochniki (Tunicata) vvp. 1. [Molgulidae, Thetyidae i Styelidae]. Petrograd, 1916. 339 p. illus. (75 fig., 12 sketch maps), 6 plates (In: Fauna SSSR. Tunicata, vvp. 1) **Title tr.:** Tunicates. [Molgulidae, Thetyidae, and Styelidae.]

Contains tables for the determination of suborders, families, genera and species of marine tunicates; Latin diagnoses and monographic descriptions of 51 species of the three families named, with synonyms, literature references, lists of specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., critical notes and data on geographic distribution. Many species native to the northern seas of Europe, Asia and North America are included. This study is to be continued.

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31577. REDISCH, WALTER and O. BRANDMAN. The use of vasodilator drugs in chronic trench foot. (Angiology, Aug. 1950. v. 1, no. 4, p. 312-16, table) 2 refs.

Contains a report on the effect of vasodilator drugs tried on 100 patients.

Aminophylline papaverine or Etamon gave ambiguous or no results. Twenty-five patients received Priscoline by mouth or intravenously; only in the latter form was there an improvement in seven out of twelve patients. Thirty-six patients were given nicotinic alcohol tartrate orally; 16 of these showed improvement.

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REDMOND, ROBERT F., see Milch, L. J., and others. Plasma changes induced by acute cold injury. 1953. No. 30800.

31578. REECE, ALAN. The base of the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 617-30, plate, illus., diags.)

Contains a detailed description of the base in Dronning Maud Land, including construction and maintenance of large wooden-framed huts used for men and equipment. Internal arrangements (heating, cooking, water supply, etc.), electrical equipment, and the problems caused by drifting snow are discussed. Diagrams show construction and layout plans. Recommendations: prefabricated huts for store rooms and passages, waterproofing of walls and roofs, etc., are made on the basis of field experience. *Appendices* (1) list supplies of equipment, and (2) tabulate monthly mean maximum and minimum, winds and temperatures at Maudheim, 1950-51.

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31579. REECE, ALAN. Sledges of the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic expedition, 1949-52. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 775-87, plate, 8 diags. (1 fold.))

Contains detailed description of Norwegian and British dog sledges. Cargo sledges, a "caboose" on a cargo sledge, and man-hauling sledges of several types are also described. Construction (materials, measurements, etc.) and performance are indicated. *Appendices* show (1) weights of dog sledges, (2) suppliers of some materials.

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31580. REECE, ALAN. Trail markers used by the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 690)

Contains a note on various markers (flags, planks, cairns, etc.) used for

trails, glaciological stakes and depots in flat, featureless country. Their visibility and other qualities are indicated.

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REECE, G. M., see Hyland, W. L., and G. M. Reece. Arctic conditions complicate supply problems in Alaska. 1951. No. 29746.

REECE, G. M., see also Hyland, W. L., and G. M. Reece. Water supplies for army bases in Alaska. 1951. No. 29747.

31581. REED, IRVING McKENNEY, 1889- . How Dawson keeps its water mains from freezing. (Pacific builder and engineer, Aug. 1943. v. 49, p. 54)

"The city's main water supply is a well. The water is pumped as far as 2 mi. through wooden and iron pipes, 6 in. in diameter, laid within 2 ft. below the ground. The water is heated electrically at the well to 40°-42° F., and a minimum water temperature of 36° F. is maintained through the system. The pressure of the domestic water supply is 50 lb./sq. in., and of the water used for fire control, 90 lb./sq. in. A small valve in each home runs warmed water continuously into the sewer in winter to prevent freezing of the sewers."—SIPRE.

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31582. REED, JOHN CALVIN, 1905- . The physical sciences in Alaska; past, present and future. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 44-53)

The progress of research in the physical sciences prior to the 20th century is briefly summarized, and a general outline given of recent (to 1951) work in geology, topographic mapping, geophysics, oceanography, meteorology, hydrology, engineering, and industrial sciences. Future research will be advanced by encouraging and supporting government agencies, and institutions and associations such as the University of Alaska (and its Geophysical Institute), the Arctic Research Laboratory, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Arctic Institute of North America, all of which promote coordinated scientific research.

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REED, JOHN CALVIN, 1905- , see also Brooks, A. H. Blazing Alaska's trails. 1953. No. 28321.

REED, JOHN CALVIN, 1905- , see also U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

31583. REED, OLLIE EZEKIEL, 1885- . Contribution of research to the dairy industry of Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 57-60)

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the University of Alaska maintain a joint agricultural research program which includes studies of the dairy industry, "the largest agricultural enterprise from the standpoint of sale of farm products." Problems of producing a local year-round feed supply for cattle, and the development of types of beef and dairy cattle adapted to Alaskan subarctic conditions are discussed.

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REGISTER, U. D., see Bartlett, R. G., and U. D. Register. Effect cold & restraint, blood & liver. 1953. No. 28000.

REGULY, ANTAL, 1818-1858, see Munkácsi, B. Bericht über Studienreise Wogulen. 1890. No. 30902.

REGULY, ANTAL, 1818-1858, see also Pápay, J. Sammlung ostjakischer Volksdichtungen. 1905. No. 31180.

31584. REHN, JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, 1881- . On *Melanoplus borealis* in northern Labrador. Orthop.: Acrididae. (Entomological news, 1931, v. 42, no. 2, p. 33-35)

Contains critical notes on a grasshopper, *Melanoplus borealis*, collected by S. C. Palmer, a botanist of Bowdoin-Baffinland Expedition of 1929, under Capt. D. B. MacMillan, near Cape Mugford and at Nain; also information supplied by Palmer on the occurrence of the species in the area studied. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31585. REICHEK, MORTON A. See end of CMP by second quarter of 1953—tough going for Alcoa's Alaskan venture. (Engineering and mining journal, Oct. 1952. v. 153, p. 108)

Summarizes difficulties to be overcome by the Aluminum Co. of America before it can begin building its proposed \$400 million power project in Alaska's Taiya valley (59°30' N. 132°21' W.) near head of Chilkoot Inlet in Southeast Alaska. In its initial phase the project comprises an aluminum reduction plant and an 800,000 kw. hydroelectric plant. Alcoa

must get Canadian approval to dam the Yukon gorge, raise the level of five interconnected Canadian lakes, reverse part of the discharge of these lakes through a 13½ mile tunnel beneath Chilkoot Pass, and drop the water into Alaska to generate power. It must also purchase large land areas in Alaska for its smelter, powerhouse, and townsite; and get clearance as to military risk. **Copy seen:** DLC.

REICHEL, H., see Balke, B., and others. *Untersuch. z. Kälteanpassung.* 1944. No. 27952.

REICHEL, H., see also Kramer, K., and H. Reichel. *Grenzen d. chemischen Wärmeregulation.* 1944. No. 30188.

REICHMAN, S., see Sellers, E. A., and others. *Acclimatization cold natural & artificial.* 1951. No. 31879.

REICHMAN, S., see also Sellers, E. A., and others. *Acclimatization cold rats: metabolic rates.* 1951. No. 31880.

31586. REID, DUNCAN E., and H. M. TEEL. A study of the "cold test" in normal and in toxemic pregnancy. (*American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*, Feb. 1938. v. 35, p. 305-309, table) 4 refs.

Contains a report of cold pressor tests made on normal and toxemic patients during pregnancy and in the puerperium. The results failed to support the idea that the test may reveal impending toxemia, or that it may be of practical value in differential diagnosis of pregnancy toxemias. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31587. REIKHARDT, AKSEL' NIKOLAEVICH. *Nasekomye zhestkokrylye*, t. 5, vyp. 3, Sem. *Sphaeritidae i Histeridae*, Ch. 1. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR., 1941. xiii, 421 p., illus. (177 fig. incl. maps). (*In*: *Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera*, t. 5, vyp. 3 (Nov. ser. no. 26)) 100 refs. **Title tr.:** Beetles. Fam. Sphaeritidae and Histeridae, pt. 1.

Contains an index to species of these two families, diagnosis, morphological sketch, data on distribution and ecology, a key, and descriptions of two species of Sphaeritidae (p. 1-10). Taxonomic treatment of Histeridae is given: in the general part (p. 11-64) a diagnosis of the family, morphology and terminology, systematic position and phylogeny, classification, geographic distribution (tables 1-2), biology, ecology, economic importance (useful as enemies of some plant pests), and bib-

liography. In the special part (p. 65-344) are the tables for the determination of subfamilies, genera and species; and descriptions of 222 species and 17 sub-species (seven species and three sub-species described as new) with synonyms, and data on biology, ecology, variation and geographic distribution. Index of Latin names is appended. Some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included. Summary in German, p. 345-409. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31588. REIMERS, CARL. Symptome und Behandlung der örtlichen Erfrierungsschäden. (*Zentralblatt für Chirurgie*, Oct. 1943. Bd. 70, no. 44, p. 1573-84) **Title tr.:** Symptoms and treatment of local frost injuries.

From experience in two winter campaigns in Russia, author deals with kinds of cold injury and its pathology; sympathetic intervention; rewarming; degrees of frostbite; sepsis after frostbite; gangrene and its management; surgery. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31589. REIMOSER, EDUARD, 1864-1940. Katalog der echten Spinnen (Araneae) des paläarktischen Gebietes. Wien, 1919. 280 p. (Zoologische-botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna. *Abhandlungen*. Bd. 10, heft 2) 1800 refs. **Title tr.:** Catalog of true spiders (Araneae) of the palaearctic region.

Contains a systematic list of over 3400 species of palaearctic Europe and Asia, including some native to northern Scandinavia, European Russia and Siberia. Additions and corrections, also an index of families and genera are appended (p. 276-80). **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

REIMOSER, EDUARD, 1864-1940, see also Holdhaus, K. *Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen.* 1912. No. 29673.

31590. REIN, H. Physiologische Grundlagen zum Verständnis von Wärme- und Kälteschäden am menschlichen Organismus. (*Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis*, Jan. 15, 1943. Bd. 184, p. 23-33, 2 diagr.) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Physiological basis for the understanding of heat and cold injury in human organisms.

Contains an account of the achievements of the previous 20 years in elucidating the problem of thermal adaptation, defense against, and injuries from extreme temperatures. Includes discussion of the role of circulation, nervous and

endocrine systems, metabolism, etc., during exposure to cold as well as temperature regulation, heat balance, temperature gradient in the body and the pathology of cold injuries. Author believes that abnormal metabolism is the cause of heat and cold injuries, and not the gross physical or chemical lesions; also, that all parts of the organism participate in temperature regulation. The skin as a seat of temperature receptors, the importance of the trigeminal supply area in thermoreception, the paucity of receptors in the feet, are noted. Some practical recommendations on prevention of frostbite conclude the account. Abstracted in *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift*, Dec. 1942, *Jahrg.* 69, Nr. 50, p. 1231. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31591. REINHARD, KARL R. A distemperlike disease. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 535-36)

Contains account of a paper delivered at the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952, and dealing with the importance of huskies in Eskimo life and economy; the distemper-like epizootic at Point Barrow (fall 1951) and at Anaktuvuk Pass (summer 1952) in northern Alaska, the symptoms of the disease and its course; immunization measures taken during the outbreak. **Copy seen:** DSG.

REINHARDT, JOHANNES THEODOR, 1816-1882, see Svetovidov, A. N. *Vtoroi vid treski. 1935. No. 32332.*

REINIÉ, L., see Lépine, G., and others. *Action congélation prolongée tumeurs souris. 1951. No. 30399.*

31592. REINIKAINEN, ANTTI. Lapin linnuston muutoksista. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1947, pub. 1949. v. 2, p. 131-41) ca. 50 refs. **Title tr.:** On recent changes in the bird fauna of Lapland.

Contains a list of birds in Enontekiö, Inari and Petsamo regions of northern Finland with data on their abundance in the area since 1867. The "southernizing" of species is obvious in Lapland. The rise in temperature and lengthening of the summer season has been conducive to their increase and spread, and has produced considerable changes in the bird life in Lapland. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31593. REISER, MORTON F., and E. B. FERRIS, Jr. The nature of the cold pressor test and its significance in relation neurogenic and humoral mechanisms in hypertension. (*Journal of clinical investigation*, Jan. 1948. v. 27, no. 1, p. 156-63, 5 fig., table) 7 refs.

Contains a study on 20 hypertensive patients, of the cold pressor mechanism, using varying degrees of sympathetic block induced by spinal anesthesia and tetraethyl ammonium chloride (TEAC); the results suggest both a neurogenic and a humoral mechanism of the cold pressor response. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31594. REISINGER, JOHN A. The cold pressor test. (*Medical annals of the District of Columbia*, Oct. 1941. v. 10, no. 10, p. 381-86, tables) 10 refs.

Contains a study of 95 patients with normal blood pressure and 48 patients with hypertension, exposed to a standard cold stimulus. A pressor effect was obtained in all except two subjects; hyperreaction was more frequent among the group with hypertension, but the mean pressor rise was of about the same magnitude in both groups. It appears that vascular reactivity depends on age, neuropsychic factors, cardiac adaptability and intrinsic vascular function. **Copy seen:** DLC.

REISS, MAX, see Hemphill, R. E., and M. Reiss. *Regulation endogenous cortin production. 1947. No. 29608.*

31595. REMÉ, H. Beobachtungen über Kreislaufveränderungen an den Gliedmassen nach Frostschäden. (*Klinische Wochenschrift*, Mar. 27. 1943. *Jahrg.* 22, Nr. 13, p. 278-80, 2 fig.) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Observations on changes in circulation of the extremities following frostbite.

Contains account of a limited number of x-ray observations on the skeleton of frostbitten extremities. In mild injuries, skeletal changes due to reactive hyperemia were noted; very little of these were seen at the same time interval (four weeks after injury) in cases of severe frostbite, suggesting a severe damage of the circulatory (and nervous) apparatus in the affected region. Practical suggestions, backed by the findings, are made. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31596. REMINGTON, P. S. Collecting along the Alaska Highway. (*Lepidop-*

terists' news, 1952, *pub.* 1953. v. 6, no. 6-8, p. 103-106)

A general account of the author's trip along the Alaska Highway (Ft. Nelson - White Horse - Burwash Landing - Anchorage), with notes on various species of butterflies and moths collected and an evaluation of best collecting grounds.

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31597. REMPEL, G. Muskeg crawler solves problem of exploration in northern Canada. (*World petroleum*, Aug. 1953. v. 24, no. 9, p. 42, illus. incl. text-map)

Describes vehicle designed by Imperial Oil Co. for exploratory travel in muskeg country in Northwest Territories. It has hydraulic drive and two continuous revolving 24-inch wide rubber-belted tracks running on four sets of dual 4.50 x 16 tires. Data for this article is taken from a paper by G. Rempel of Imperial Oil, Ltd., presented before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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RENDAL, J. E., *see* Marcussen, P. V., and J. Rendal. Udryddelse gonorrhoe. 1952. No. 30684.

RENQVIST, HENRIK, *see* Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

31598. RENSHAW, LEE. Inside passage to Alaska. This sales executive learns first-hand that a flight to Alaska can be easy and enjoyable. (*Flight magazine*, Sept. 1953. v. 40, no. 3, p. 18-19, 46-50 illus., sketch map)

Popular account of a 13-day, 8,000-mile airplane flight in June 1953 from Wichita, Kansas, through British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and Alberta, to Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska, and return.

Copy seen: DLC.

RESHETNĬAK, V. V., *see* Dogel', V. A., and V. V. Reshetnĭak. Materialy po radiolĭfĭiĭam . . . Tikhogo okeana. 1952. No. 28769.

31599. RETOVSKĬĭ, LEONID OTTO-NOVICH, 1904- . . . 25 let raboty ucheno-poliĭarnika. (*Priroda*, 1937, no. 6, p. 130-32, port.) **Title tr.:** Twenty-five years of the work of an arctic scientist.

An appreciation of the scientific activities of V. Ŭ. Vize, as explorer and author of more than 120 works on northern regions. His expeditions to Kola Peninsula, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land, voyage on the *Sibirĭakov* in 1932, from

the White Sea to the Pacific Ocean, etc., are noted.

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RETTY, JOSEPH ARLINGTON, 1904- *see: Roads and construction.* Dr. Retty describes Labrador iron-ore project. 1950. No. 31636.

RETTY, JOSEPH ARLINGTON, 1904- *see also: Roads and engineering construction.* Progress Labrador ore devel. 1951. No. 31641.

31600. RETZIUS, GUSTAF, 1842- Communication sur des crĕnes trouvĕs dans la Norvĕge septentrionale. (*International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology. Proceedings, 7th session, Stockholm, 1874, pub. 1876. t. 1, p. 231-33*) **Title tr.:** Communication on skulls found in northern Norway.

Contains comments on four skulls from prehistoric Lapp graves belonging to the arctic stone age, excavated and exhibited at the Congress by M. Rygh. Two of the skulls are dolichocephalic, hence cannot belong to the Lapps; this indicates that the Scandinavian North has had a racially mixed population from an early date.

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31601. RETZIUS, GUSTAF, 1842- and others. Matĕriaux pour servir ĕ la connaissance des caractĕres ethniques des races finnoises. (*International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology. Proceedings, 7th session, Stockholm, 1874, pub. 1876. t. 2, p. 741-771, incl. 6 illus. (ports.) 5 fold. tables*) 7 refs. *Other authors:* E. Nordenson and C. Lovĕn. **Title tr.:** Materials contributing to the study of the ethnic character of the Finnish races.

Contains anthropological investigation of the Finns proper, with occasional references to the other Finno-Ugric peoples. Based on literature and field work, measurements are given of 26 male and 31 female individuals from Tavastland, 28 males and seven females from Karelia, also those of 72 skulls in the Anatomical Museum of Helsinki, mostly of criminals from different parts of Finland. Two different racial types are established, one for Tavastland, another for Karelia. Physical and psychological characteristics of both types are given. The Karelian type shows a considerable Russian influence.

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REUSSNER, ANDRĕ, *see* Leroi-Gourhan. A. Explor. cĕlĕbres. 1947. No. 30411.

31602. REUTER, ODO MORANNAL 1850-1913. Mitteilungen über einige Hemipteren des Russischen Reiches. (Russkoe entomologicheskoe obshchestvo. St.-Petersburg. Trudy (Horae), 1909-10, pub. 1910. t. 39, p. 73-88) *Title tr.:* Notes on some Hemiptera of the Russian Empire.

Contains a list of 75 hemipters from the collections of the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg and of the Entomological Museum of Helsingfors University, with diagnoses of one new species and two new varieties, also notes and data on distribution. Includes a few species native to Arkhangel'sk province and northern Siberia.

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REUTER, ODO MORANNAL, 1850-1913, see also Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. boreoalpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

31603. REUTERSKIÖLD, EDGAR HANS CASIMIR, 1872- . De nordiska Lapparnas religion. Stockholm, Cederquists grafiska aktbolag, 1912. 149 p. 15 illus. (Populära etnologiska skrifter, 8) 30 refs. *Title tr.:* The religion of the northern Lapps.

Contains an historical description of the Lapp religion in its different stages of development. The following are discussed: rites and tabus connected with bear hunting, worship of *seite* or stone idols, shamanism, beliefs on life after death, beliefs in subterranean spirits (*nain*), deities, native and borrowed from Scandinavians, or created under Christian influence. The Lappish gods are often pictured on their magic drums; the goddess Saracka was the most popular. The Lapps took over their thundergod from Scandinavians, and formed a divine trinity of father, mother and son obviously under Christian influence. Summary in French p. 145-49.

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31604. REVENTLOW, AXEL. Alaska-bjørnen, verdens største bjørn. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1952. Aarg. 16, nr. 3, p. 35-39, illus.) *Title tr.:* The Alaska bear, biggest in the world.

Contains the radio lecture of Apr. 11, 1952 on the Kodiak (Kadiak) bear, considered by some to be a local type of the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) or *Ursus arctos middendorffii*, its habitat is Kodiak Island, southern Alaska. The male and

female specimens, parents to a female cub, born Feb. 8, 1952, in the Copenhagen Zoo, are described. The cub is claimed to be the first of this species to be born and raised outside North America. It was fed artificially.

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31605. REWERTS, GEBHARD. Kälte-reiz und Hirnschäden; Vorläufige Mitteilung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Apr. 15, 1948. Jahrg. 26, Heft 15-16, p. 249-50) *Title tr.:* Brain lesions due to cold; preliminary report.

Contains a summary account of observations on soldiers who were exposed to cold for long periods of time. The observations cover changes in the cortex and medulla as well as syndromes due to their injury, including blindness, ptosis, apoplexy, etc.

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31606. REWERTS, GEBHARD. Über kältebedingte Schäden des Zentralnervensystems. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, 1949. Jahrg. 74, Nr. 45, p. 1365-68) *Title tr.:* Injuries of the central nervous system caused by cold.

Contains an account on injuries caused by long exposure to low temperatures. Cerebral edema, arterial and venous hyperemia and punctate hemorrhages in the brain-stem, the medulla and around the third ventricle were most commonly found. As consequences of these changes, general psychomotor slowing, psychoses, hyperkinesia, focal signs, occasional blindness, etc., were observed. The injuries are assumed to affect the small cerebral blood vessels rather than the nervous system proper. Abstracted by Bartstra in *Neurology and psychiatry* (Excerpta medica, sec. 8), Dec. 1950. v. 3, p. 965.

Copy seen: DSG.

31607. REYERSBACH, GERTRUD CLARA, 1907- , and others. Vitamin A intoxication; report of a case. (New England journal of medicine, June 19, 1952. v. 246, no. 25, p. 978-80, 3 fig.) 13 refs. Other authors: J. Hanelin and R. J. Joplin.

Contains a report of a typical case of vitamin A poisoning in a three-year-old girl. The excessive vitamin intake was augmented by the child's craving for butter; there was no enlargement of the liver or elevation of serum phosphatase, both reported from other cases.

Copy seen: DLC.

REYNOLDS, J. R., see Amberson, J. M., and J. R. Reynolds. Medical problems Greenland. 1953. No. 27771.

31608. REZVOĬ, PETR DMITRIEVICH. Gubki, t. 2, vyp. 2. Presnovodnye gubki (sem. Spongillidae i Lubomirskiidae). Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1936. viii, 125 p. illus., plates 1-15. (In: Fauna SSSR. Porifera, t. 2, vyp. 2. (Nov. ser. no. 3)) 134 refs. **Title tr.:** Sponges. Fresh-water sponges (fam. Spongillidae and Lubomirskiidae).

*Contains in the general part (p. 1-58), data on anatomy, morphology, biology, ecology, systematics and geographic distribution; the gathering, preparation and uses of fresh-water sponges; a general bibliography (134 items). In the special part (p. 59-104) are keys to the families, genera and species, and descriptions of 18 species and 21 varieties and forms, with synonyms and data on Russian and general distribution; index of Latin names. Includes *Spongilla lacustris*, native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. from the Kola Peninsula to Kamchatka, also *S. arctica* found in the Northern Ural and Kola Peninsula, and *Ephydatia fluviatilis* distributed throughout all Europe and Asia. Summary in German, p. 105-118. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.*

31609. RHODES, ANDREW JAMES. Poliomyelitis among Eskimos. (Canadian journal of public health, Oct. 1949. v. 40, p. 440-42)

*Contains a comment on the polio epidemics in the Chesterfield Inlet region during 1948-49. The tracing of the outbreak to contact with outsiders, the even distribution of paralytic cases in all age-groups except those aged four years and less, the nature of the virus, etc., are discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.*

RHODES, ANDREW JAMES, see also Clark, E. M., and A. J. Rhodes. Polio. Can. Eskimos 2. 1951. No. 28565.

RHODES, ANDREW JAMES, see also Clark, E. M., and A. J. Rhode. Polio. Can. Eskimos 3, Lansing antibody levels. 1952. No. 28565A.

RHODES, ANDREW JAMES, see also Wood, W., and others. Polio. Can. Eskimos 4, Antigenic typing virus strains. 1953. No. 32963.

31610. RHUMBLER, LUDWIG. Systematische Zusammenstellung der re-

centen Reticulosa (Nuda + Foraminifera) I Teil. (Archiv für Protistenkunde, 1904. Bd. 3, Heft 2, p. 181-294, illus. (142 figs.)) **Title tr.:** A systematic survey of the recent Reticulosa (Nuda + Foraminifera), part 1.

*Contains a monographic treatment of marine and fresh-water rhizopods of the group Reticulosa (orders Nuda and Foraminifera), with tables for the determination of the families, subfamilies, genera and species and enumeration of about 150 species. Synonyms, descriptions and data on habitat and geographic distribution are given. Many species native to northern regions of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.*

31611. RIĀBININ, A. N. Akademik Feodosii Nikolaevich Chernyshev, k 25 letiiu so dnii smerti. (Priroda, 1939, no. 7, p. 98-100) **Title tr.:** Academician F. N. Chernyshev, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his death.

*Contains a brief biographical sketch of F. N. Chernyshev, 1856-1914, a prominent Russian geologist and paleontologist, noting his exploration of the Northern Ural, Timan, Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen; his role in the organization of numerous geological expeditions to northern Siberia is stressed. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.*

31612. RIBADEAU-DUMAS, L., and others. Note clinique sur l'action du froid chez le nourrisson. (Académie de Médecine, Paris. Bulletin, Dec. 24, 1940. t. 123, no. 49, p. 992-96) *Other authors:* Chabrun and Walther. **Title tr.:** Clinical note on the action of cold on infants.

*Contains an account of the general effects of cold on infants, based on observations during the severe winter of 1939-40. In addition to direct effects of cold, its indirect role in diseases, especially those of the respiratory system are discussed. **Copy seen:** DLC.*

31613. RICE, MARY L., and M. RIGBY. Selective annotated bibliography on auroras. (Meteorological abstracts and bibliography, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1162-1213)

Contains 248 references of which 50 are on specific arctic localities; many of them listed separately in Arctic Bibliography, v. 1-4. Items are arranged chronologically from the early 18th century, at least three quarters of them published

since 1930; they are indexed by subject, form of work, and geographical location. Annotations are primarily informative and range from 25 to 500 words (average 50-75) in length. An introductory note explains selections of items.

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31614. RICHARDS, A. G., and others. Electrocardiogram and phonogram of adult and new-born mice in normal conditions and under the effect of cooling, hypoxia and potassium. (*American journal of physiology*, Aug. 1953. v. 174, no. 2, p. 293-98, illus., tables) 7 refs. *Other authors:* E. Simonson and M. B. Visscher.

Contains an analysis and interpretation of electro- and phono-cardiograms and their components. The effects of cold and ether on the heartbeat of adult mice are included.

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31615. RICHARDS, LEVERETT G. An American looks at Greenland. (*Grønlandske selskab. Arsskrift*, 1952, p. 82-86, illus.)

American journalist from experience on military duty in Greenland, discusses Danish policy of protecting Greenlanders from exploitation and despoilment. He notes briefly means of the latter's developing economic independence, and prospects in "maybe two generations" of their learning political independence.

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31616. RICHARDS, ROBERT LAWRENCE. Injury from exposure to low temperature: clinical features, prevention, treatment. (*British medical bulletin*, 1944. v. 2, no. 7, p. 141-42) 3 refs.

Contains a brief review of recent developments in the study of "chilling" and freezing of tissues; stages in injuries due to "chilling"; high altitude frostbite; prevention and treatment of frostbite.

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RICHARDS, ROBERT LAWRENCE, see also Ungley, C. C., and others. Immersion foot syndrome. 1945. No. 32583.

RICHARDS, W. R., see Mills, H. B., and W. R. Richards. Collembola from arctic and boreal Canada. 1953. No. 30816.

31617. RICHARDSON, HAROLD W. Build railroad through north Canadian bush. (Construction methods and equipment, Oct. 1953. v. 35, no. 10, p. 62-64+, 32 illus., text map)

The building of a 145 mi. railroad from Sherridon to the new Sherritt-Gordon mine at Lynn Lake, Manitoba, is reported, with emphasis upon problems of access, transportation and distribution of equipment rather than actual construction.

A string of camps was established along the entire route, complete with buildings, supplies, fuel, and equipment. In winter, caterpillar tractor-sleds operated over frozen tundra; in summer, a fleet of light float planes carried men, parts, and supplies; during break-up and freeze-up, helicopters were used. Some construction methods in rock and muskeg are briefly discussed; items of equipment are listed. Illustrations show various phases of the operations. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31618. RICHTER, CHARLES FRANCIS, 1900- Seismicity and structure of the Pacific region of North America. (*In: Pacific Science Congress. 7th, New Zealand*, 1949. Proceedings, v. 2, Geology, pub. 1953, p. 671-81, 5 text maps, 2 tables) 15 refs.

Includes brief discussion of western Alaska-Aleutian region. This area forms a typical active Pacific arc, for which no data on gravity anomalies are yet available. Shallow earthquake shocks are frequent, intermediate ones uncommon, and deep shocks lacking. The youngest, most active volcanic vents are north of the older ones, on the concave side of the arc, "an apparently exceptional feature" for such arcs. A chronological list of great earthquakes includes five from the Alaska-Aleutian area. Maps show earthquake epicenters in this region and the arc in relation to other Pacific seismic belts.

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RICHTER, RUDOLF, see Griggs, R. F. Klimatische Fernwirkungen. 1938. No. 29414.

31619. RICHTER, WILHELM. Vorbeugungs- und Behandlungsmassnahmen bei Erfrierungen. (*Dermatologische Wochenschrift*, 1942. Bd. 115, Nr. 43, p. 884-87) **Title tr.:** Preventive and curative measures in frostbite.

Deals with constitutional predisposition to cold injury; hypothermia and frostbite; pathology of frostbite; its prevention (proper food and clothing, hardening, massage, abstention from alcohol, personal hygiene, etc.), therapy (slow rewarming, hot drinks, glucose infusions, follicular hormones, sympathetic

intervention, speed-up of demarcation, etc.).

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31620. RICHTERS, FERDINAND. Nordische Tardigraden. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1904, pub. 1903, Bd. 27, no. 5, p. 168-72, illus.) **Title tr.:** Norwegian Tardigrada.

Contains a list of 17 tardigrade arthropods, collected by A. H. Wendt on his trip to Spitsbergen in 1903, and determined by the author. Seven species are described as new. Twelve of the species, including the new ones, are new to tardigrade fauna of Spitsbergen.

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RICHTHOFEN, BOLKO, *Freiherr von, 1899-*, see McKern, W. C. Hypothesis for the Asiatic origin of the Woodland Culture Pattern. 1937. No. 30612.

31621. RIEDEL, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, 1877-. Die Polarvölker, eine durch naturbedingte Züge charakterisierte Völkergruppe. Halle a. S., C. A. Kaemmerer & Co., 1902. 71 p. (29 refs.) **Title tr.:** The polar peoples, a group of peoples characterized by traits depending upon the natural conditions.

Ph. D. thesis on the influence of arctic climate and a nomadic mode of life upon the physical appearance of arctic peoples, their mentality, forms of economy and social organization. Their adaptation to cold in regard to clothing, diet and dwellings is investigated. The process of acclimatization is noted (Whites begin to like the polar regions after a lengthy sojourn); and the force of assimilation is mentioned (e. g. Russians become Yakutized and Eskimo girls are favored by Whites for marriage). Many references are made to Eskimos, Tungus, and Chukchis.

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31622. RIETSCHEL. Hat Nansen bei seiner Nordpolexpedition zeitweise nur von Fleisch und Fett gelebt? Zugleich eine Erwiderung auf den Aufsatz von Karl Heinz Wagner: Der Skorbut. D. m. W., 1941, Nr. 45, S. 1232. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Jan. 9, 1942, Jahrg. 68, Nr. 2, p. 45-46) **Title tr.:** Did Nansen live exclusively on a meat and fat diet during certain periods of his North Pole expedition? Answer to a statement by K. H. Wagner. Scurvy. D. m. W., 1941, no. 45, p. 1232.

Contains a note based on Nansen's own statements, according to which he and

Johansen, after leaving the *Fram*, lived on an exclusive meat and fat diet for almost ten months during the wintering on Franz Josef Land (Aug. 1895-June 1896). The significance of this fact for the problem of vitamin C requirements and diet in general is stressed.

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RIGBY, MALCOLM, 1909-, see Rice, M. L., and M. Rigby. Selective bibl. auroras. 1953. No. 31613.

RIGBY, MALCOLM, 1909-, see also Sauer, J. D., and M. Rigby. Weather & climate Finland. 1944. No. 31798.

RIGGS, D. S., see Gottschalk, C. W., and D. S. Riggs. Protein-bound iodine serum soldiers & Eskimos. 1952. No. 29353.

31623. RIGSBY, GEORGE P. Studies of crystal fabrics and structures in glaciers. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin. Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1466)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, at Toronto, Canada. "Optical orientations of approximately 5000 ice crystals were determined on the Emmons, Malaspina, and Saskatchewan glaciers . . ." Two possible mechanisms for producing common orientation of crystals in glacier ice, and the process of "solid flow" are discussed.

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31624. RIKHTER, ANDREĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1871-1946. Nasekomye zhestkokrylye, t. 13, vyp. 2. Zlatki (Buprestidae) ch. 2. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1949. 257 p. illus. (49 fig.) plates 1-2. (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 13, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser. no. 37)) **Title tr.:** Beetles. Buprestidae, pt. 2.

Contains a systematic index of the beetles of the fam. Buprestidae (subfam. Buprestinae), followed by an introductory part (p. 9-32) giving a morphological sketch, tribal divisions, distribution in geologic and present times, ecology, importance in agriculture and forestry: (some buprestids are injurious to foliage of cultivated shrubs and their larvae are tree and timber pests). In the special part (p. 33-243) are keys to the tribes, genera and species (imago and larva); descriptions of 142 species (three new to new to science), with synonyms, references, critical notes, and data on ecology and geographic distribution. Indices of

the insects and of host plants are appended (p. 244-53). Some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included in this study.

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31625. RIKHTER, ANDREĬ ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1871-1946. Nasekomye zhestkokrylye, t. 13, vyp. 4. Zlatki (Buprestidae), ch. 4. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk, 1952. 234 p. illus. (47 figs.) (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 13, vyp. 4 (Nov. ser. no. 51)). **Title tr.:** Beetles (Coleoptera) Buprestidae, pt. 4.

Contains a systematic index of buprestids of the tribes Ancylocheirini, Capnodini, Buprestini and Chrysobothrini (p. 3-8); and an enumeration of 129 species and a few varieties (p. 9-225), with keys to the genera and species, diagnoses of three new species, descriptions, literature citations, and data on biology, ecology, variation and geographic distribution. Indexes of the insects (Latin names) and host plants are appended. Some species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included.

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31626. RIKHTER, GAVRIIL DMITRIE-VICH, 1889- . Nekotorye zakonomernosti formirovaniia i rasprostraneniia snezhnykh zanosov i printsipy organizatsii bor'by s nimi. (Akademiia nauk Izvestiia. Seriiã geograficheskaiã, 1953, no. 1, p. 15-22, map) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Some regularities in formation and distribution of the snowdrifts and principles of preventive measures.

Analysis of causes and processes of formation of snowdrifts. "Transfer of snow is usually observed in the layers near to the ground at wind speeds of 4 m./sec. and more. The most frequent snowstorms in U.S.S.R. occur at wind speeds of 6-9 m./sec. Greater wind speeds do not affect the rise of snowdrifts, which is explained by the small turbulence of air flow and by the heavy compressive action of strong winds. Rough surfaces covered by grass and the surface of wet or crusted snow do not contribute to snow transfer. Retention of snow, but not protection against snowdrifts, is an effective preventive measure . . ."—SIPRE. A tentative division of the U.S.S.R. into five regions of frequency of snowdrifts is proposed and illus. (map). The arctic and tundra regions, excepting the northeastern provinces (Chukotka),

belong to the sections of the most frequent snowdrifts. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31627. RIKHTER, GAVRIIL DMITRIE-VICH, 1889- . Snezhnyi pokrov kak geograficheskii faktor. (*In*: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 298-305) **Title tr.:** Snow cover as a geographical factor.

Contains discussion of the significance of the snow cover in formation of climate, in hydrological and geomorphological processes, soil formation, vegetation, animal life and in the practical aspects of agriculture and communication; based partly on works of A. I. Voelkov (1842-1916). Includes references to northern and arctic regions, also suggestion that snow studies be increased.

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RINK, HINRICH JOHANNES, 1819-1893, *see* Gad, F. Hist. maend og kvinder. 1952. No. 29167.

RIS, F., *see* Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

31628. RISCHPLER, A. Ueber die histologischen Veränderungen nach der Erfrierung. (Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und zur allgemeinen Pathologie, 1900. Bd. 28, Heft. 3, p. 541-92, 16 illus. on double-page plate at end of Heft 3) 12 refs. **Title tr.:** On histological changes following frostbite.

Contains a macro- and microscopic study of frostbitten rabbit ears and legs and mouse tails, examined at intervals of 20 minutes to eight days after injury. The damage is attributed directly to cold, which was found to affect cellular and nuclear structure by withdrawing from them water (which is frozen outside the cells). Vascular, nervous and other injuries, the behavior of leucocytes, thromboses, necrosis and regeneration, etc., are also described.

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ITCHIE, JAMES, see Smith, J. L., and others. Clinical observ. pathol. trench frostbite. 1915-16. No. 32135.

31629.* RITTER, CHRISTIANE. Eine Frau erlebt die Polarnacht. Berlin, Propyläen-Verlag, 1938. 191, [1] p.,

*English translation *A woman in the polar night* (188 p.) is pub. by Allen & Unwin, London, and Dutton, New York, 1954 (copies in DLC).

1 l. illus., 6 col. plates, map. **Title tr.:** A woman experiences the polar night.

Contains the narrative of a Berlin artist, covering a year spent in West Spitsbergen while visiting her husband who lived there (at Gråhøken) as a hunter and trapper. Having no special interest in the Arctic nor a particular foreknowledge, the author's views (and illustrations, some in color) are distinguished by objectivity, remarkable observance, sense of color and "Stimmung." The effects of the environment, such as fog, the long night or day, storm, cold, solitude, etc., on her mood, thoughts and behavior are very keenly felt and aptly described. It is one of the few such sustained accounts, and one of the very few written by women who lived in the Arctic.

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31630. RĪUMSHIN, I. E. Voprosy ob obespechenii évakuatsii tñzhelopostradavshikh v boñ v zimnikh usloviakh. (Vrachebnoe delo, 1941. god 23, no. 2, column 94-95, illus.) **Title tr.:** Problems of securing the evacuation of seriously wounded soldiers in cold weather.

Contains discussion of the special requirements for protection against cold of the seriously injured; the inadequacy of chemical pocket heaters for this purpose; design of a special blanket, electrically heated from the batteries of the car.

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31631. RIVERS, VICTOR CLAUDIUS, 1905- . Transportation by tractor train in virgin areas of the far North. (Pacific builder and engineer, Jan. 1944. v. 50, p. 41-46, illus.)

"Experience indicates that large Caterpillars D-7 and D-8 are most satisfactory and economical for tractor-freighting heavy loads, even over frozen water ways, swamps, and tundra. Ten to 50-ton reinforced bobsleds with welded steel yokes or hitches are suitable for hauling large loads over extremely rough territory. Cradles or go-devils consisting of a large, strong pair of skids tied to form a sled of the same gage as the pulling tractor, are sometimes reinforced for longer durability with steel members and shoes on the skids. Wanigans are small, sled-mounted or skid-mounted structures accompanying the tractor-train to provide cooking, eating, and sleeping quarters. The crossing of doubtful ice or deep spots is made safer by laying mats of brush and trees, covered by iced-down snow perpendicular to the

line of travel. Behavior of engines and operating methods in extreme cold are discussed."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31632. RIVOIR, JOHANN. Erfrierungen, Frostganganr und ihre Behandlung. (Monatsschrift für Unfallheilkunde und Versicherungsmedizin, 1942. Jahrg. 49, Nr. 1, p. 295-300, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:** Frostbite, frost gangrene and their treatment.

From experience with Greek troops during the Albanian campaign, information is given on degrees of frostbite, body regions most often affected, and therapy applied (conservative). An apparatus is described for creation of negative pressure and used in the treatment of frostbite among Greek soldiers.

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31633. RIVOLTA, E. Trattamento di gravi esiti di congelamento di III grado agli avampiedi con trapianto di cute. (Accademia medica lombarda, Milan. Atti, 1942. Anno 31, n. 8, p. 217-21, 12 illus.) **Title tr.:** Treatment of grave sequels of third degree frostbite of the forefoot with skin transplantation.

Contains a report on 21 cases of frostbite of the foot resisting medication; the injuries were ultimately healed with skin grafts. The general methods, as well as a special tubular grafting, are described.

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31634. RIZNICHENKO, IŪ. V. O selsmicheskikh svoistvakh sloñ vechnoi merzloty. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Izvestiā. Otdelenie matematicheskikh i estestvennykh nauk. Seriā geograficheskā i geofizicheskā, 1942. t. 6, p. 263-74, graphs) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Seismic properties of permafrost.

"Investigations made during 1940 in the Arctic showed that the reflecting method may be applied in permafrost regions. Observations indicated that permafrost layers are characterized by seismic homogeneity and minimum absorption. The presence of permafrost necessitated the use of some special procedures in seismic observations."—SIPRE.

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31635. ROACH, F. E., and others. The diurnal variation of [OI] 5577 in the night-glow: geographical studies. (Journal of geophysical research, Mar. 1953. v. 58, no. 1, p. 73-82, 3 graphs, 3 tables) 31 refs. **Other authors:** D. R. Williams, and H. B. Pettit.

Includes a section (p. 81) on the

similarity shown by the diurnal change of oxygen line 5577 in the polar aurora to that of the nightglow 5577 at low latitudes. Measurement of 5577 in the polar aurora was made at Chesterfield, Keewatin District. Observations on auroras at Scoresby Sund, East Greenland, are also briefly discussed. **Copy seen:** DGS.

31636. ROADS AND CONSTRUCTION. Dr. Retty describes Labrador iron-ore project. (Roads and construction, Feb. 1950. v. 88, p. 53-54, illus.)

Summary of address before the Empire Club of Toronto, Jan. 1950, given by Dr. J. A. Retty, chief geologist of the Hollinger North Shore Exploration Co., Ltd., and of Labrador Mining & Exploration Co., Ltd., holders of concessions in the iron ore field. The terrain, hydro-electric possibilities, ore deposits, and development of the field to 1950 are described briefly. Canadian and United States markets are discussed. A company of certain American steel interests, the Iron Ore Co. of Canada, finances the operation, and a Canadian company, the Hollinger-Hanna, Ltd., will manage it.

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31637. ROADS AND CONSTRUCTION. Preliminaries in Quebec-Labrador iron ore mining project. (Roads and construction, Jan. 1950. v. 88, p. 58-59, 75, illus.) Reprinted from *Imperial Oil review*.

Outlines the history of discovery and development to 1950 of the immense iron ore field on the Quebec-Labrador boundary, near Burnt Lake and Knob Lake (approx. 58°48' N. 66°50' W.), 360 miles north of the St. Lawrence River, and describes the installation at Seven Islands on the St. Lawrence, of storage facilities for oil and gas, needed for preliminary road construction and exploratory work.

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31638. ROADS AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION. Construction in the hydro-electric field reaches new peak of activity. (Roads and engineering construction, May 1953. v. 91, p. 124-25, 162-65, illus.)

Includes (p. 162-63) notes about the developments on Mayo River in Yukon Territory, and about the Laurie River development of the Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., in northern Manitoba, to supply power to the Lynn Lake mining field.

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31639. ROADS AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION. Maintenance of the Alaska Highway requires constant vigilance. (Roads and engineering construction, July 1953. v. 91, p. 83-86, 108, illus.)

Describes maintenance of the 1,221-mile Canadian section of the Alaska Highway by the Royal Canadian Engineers.

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31640. ROADS AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION. Permafrost problems under field investigation. (Roads and engineering construction, Feb. 1953. v. 91, p. 64)

Announces the establishment of a small experimental research station at Norman Wells, Mackenzie District by the Division of Building Research, National Research Council of Canada, with the co-operation of the Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., for the study of permafrost building problems.

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31641. ROADS AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION. Progress of Labrador ore development. (Roads and engineering construction, May 1951. v. 89, p. 91-92, 130, illus. incl. map)

Summary of speech at Canadian Association of Equipment Distributors convention, Quebec Apr.-May 1951. Dr. J. A. Retty, chief geologist of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada, describes the Knob Lake iron ore project in general, and outlines the progress made on railway and on roads. Sketch map (p. 92) of eastern Canada shows location of the iron ore deposits. The abundant water power of the area is stressed.

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31642. ROADS AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION. Tracklaying in northern Manitoba by C. N. R. (Roads and engineering construction, Feb. 1953. v. 91, p. 66, illus.)

Illustrates operation of tracklaying machines of Canadian National Railways on branch line to the Lynn Lake mining field in northern Manitoba.

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31643. ROBERTS, BRIAN BIRLEY. Third supplement (additions and corrections) to "Abstract of the Universal Decimal Classification for the use of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge" (dated June 1950). Cambridge, Aug. 1953. 9 p. Mimeographed.

Contains additions and corrections to the classification scheme and to the

alphabetical index; alterations necessitated by decisions of the International Federation of Documentation to Jan. 1, 1953, are included. Supplements *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 25592.

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ROBERTS, ELLIOTT BURGESS, 1899-, and **D. G. KNAPP**. Geomagnetism. See *Alaskan Science Conference*, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951*. No. 20117.

ROBERTS, ELLIOTT BURGESS, 1899-, see also Knapp, D. G., & E. B. Roberts. Magnetic observatory work in Alaska. 1953. No. 30102.

ROBERTS, ELLIOTT BURGESS, 1899-, see also Murphy, L. M., and E. B. Roberts. Modern seismology in Alaska. 1953. No. 30914.

31644. ROBERTS, HELEN HEFFRON, 1888-. Musical areas in aboriginal North America. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1936. 41 p. 5 text maps. (Yale University. Publications in anthropology, no. 12) 47 refs.

Includes an account of Eskimo vocal music (p. 27-29) which gives characteristics of its melodies in different regions, concluding that "while a recitative type of music prevails all over the Eskimo area, with considerable rhythmic development, and in general the songs have a rather limited range, the melodies become more free, more complex, and, perhaps, more rapid-moving toward the west, but the variety of types of songs remain rather small throughout" (p. 29). Northwest Coast Indians are also discussed and the dissemination of whistles and rattles in southeastern Alaska is shown on maps.

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ROBERTS, JAMES, E., see Hurley, L. A., and others. Prelim. invest. dihydrogenated alkaloids of ergot . . . frostbite. 1951. No. 29738.

ROBERTS, LESTER, see Velten, H. V. Three Tlingit stories. 1944. No. 32727.

31645. ROBERTS, PALMER W. Cold weather engineering. Part I. (Military engineering, Jan.-Feb. 1953. v. 45, p. 1-5, illus., map) 3 refs.

"A brief history of polar exploration, outline of terrain features of the Arctic, resources, and sea and ice conditions are presented. Environmental factors discussed include temperature, wind precipi-

tation, visibility and light. Preparations for arctic operations include the compilation of a Work Feasibility Chart. Personnel and clothing requirements are discussed."—SIPRE. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31646. ROBERTS, PALMER W. Cold weather engineering. Part II. (Military engineering, Mar.-April 1953. v. 45, p. 114-17, incl. illus., diagrs.)

"The fundamentals of arctic engineering practices are presented. The natural balance must be preserved, the supporting value of permanently frozen ground utilized, the thermal regime maintained. Migration of water through the frost zone must be held to a minimum. Factors affecting the building design are discussed. Masonry and continuous foundations are not recommended. All loads for large structures should be carried on footings, piles, or columns set well into the permafrost. The depth of column should be greater than twice the thickness of the active zone. Criteria for airfield, highway, and road design, location and construction are analyzed. Methods of sanitation are discussed."—SIPRE.

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31647. ROBERTSON, CHARLES W., and R. H. SMITHWICK. The recurrence of vasoconstrictor activity after limb sympathectomy in Raynaud's disease and allied vasomotor states. (New England journal of medicine, Aug. 30, 1951. v. 245, no. 9, p. 317-20, illus., tables) 7 refs.

Contains an evaluation, by clinical and laboratory methods, of vasoconstrictor activity after various operations on the sympathetic pathways to the extremities. Follow-ups of one-fifteen years after operation are included in the analysis.

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ROBERTSON, CHARLES W., see also Smithwick, R. H., and C. W. Robertson. Phenomenon hyperreactivity. 1951. No. 32140.

31648. ROBERTSON, ELIZABETH CHANT, 1899-, and others. Improving nutrition at Hudson's Bay Company northern posts. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 740-42) Other authors: F. F. Tisdall, T. H. G. Drake, S. H. Jackson, J. H. Ebbs, and R. H. Chesshire.

Contains an account of dietary improvements introduced by the Company for its employees, as a result of high

disease incidence prior to 1940 due—as investigations showed—to insufficient vitamin intake. Obligatory consumption of vitamin-rich juices or fruit, of milk and milk products, and of multivitamin tablets was introduced; vegetable gardening was encouraged and aided, and literature on proper nutrition distributed. Since this program has been introduced, a marked decrease in serious diseases has been noticed.

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ROBERTSON, FRANK L., *see* Shanahan, L. W., and F. K. Robertson. Army Engineer climatic tests. 1953. No. 31906.

31649. ROBERTSON, ROBERT R. Helicopters in topographic surveys. (Military engineer, 1952. v. 44, no. 301, p. 331-33, illus.)

Describes the use of helicopters by the 30th Engineer Base Topographic Battalion, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in military field surveying in Alaska. The character and limitations of the helicopters for this purpose, and the method of use, are emphasized.

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31650. ROBIN, G. de Q. The flow and thickness of glaciers. (Polar record, Jan. 1953. v. 6, no. 45, p. 681-82) 6 refs.

Contains an exposition and discussion of J. F. Nye's theory of ice flow, which assumes that ice obeys the same laws as other crystalline plastic substances; the usual agreement of the observed values with those obtained with the formula, is pointed out and the superiority of the hypothesis to conceptions on extrusion flow, stressed.

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31651. ROBINSON, ELMER. An investigation of the ice fog phenomena in the Alaskan area. Stanford, Calif., Mar. 31, 1952. 16 p. illus., diagr., graphs. (Stanford Research Institute, Stanford University. Report no. 2) 6 refs.

"Only one short instance of ice fog was observed during the report period Dec. 21, 1951-March 31, 1952. Observations of wind conditions were made with two Beckman & Whitley Climate Survey Systems capable of measuring wind direction and speed at speeds less than one m. p. h. Temperature measurements through the lowest few hundred ft. of the atmosphere were made with a

wiresonde. Samples of ice crystals were taken by allowing them to settle on glass microscope slides coated with a Formvar solution. Examination of the crystal replicas showed a size range of between 10 to 120- μ diam. Small columnar forms, large columns and large hexagonal plates predominated."—SIPRE.

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31652. ROBINSON, ELMER. An investigation of the ice fog phenomena in the Alaskan area. Stanford, Calif., Apr. 3, 1953. 26 p. diagrs., tables. (Stanford Research Institute, Stanford University. Report no. 6) 12 refs.

"The instrumentation and experimental techniques used by the field party included observations of ambient temperature and temperature differentials between surface and two m. and two m.-five m., wiresonde temperature profiles, net radiation flux, visibility, collection of fog particles by settling, electrostatic precipitation, filtering and impaction. A method of determining humidities in the atmosphere using Karl Fisher reagent was developed and tested in the field. A Brown strip-chart recorder for temperatures and radiation was used."—SIPRE.

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ROBINSON, ELMER, *see also* Thuman, W. C., and E. Robinson. Studies Alaskan ice fog. 1953. No. 32463.

31653. ROBINSON, FRANCES B., and J. M. YOFFEY. Histochemical changes produced by cold and adrenaline in the suprarenal cortex of the adult male rat. (Journal of anatomy, London, Jan. 1950. v. 84, p. 32-37, 12 illus. on plate 1, 7 col. illus. on plate 2) 13 refs.

Contains report of an investigation which demonstrated that brief (five minutes) exposure to cold, or a single injection of adrenaline hydrochloride causes cholesterol depletion from the zona reticularis and inner fasciculata of the adrenal cortex. Animals exposed for three hours to 0° C. showed normal glands again within three days. The three stages of Selyes' adaptation syndrome could be demonstrated by varying the duration of cold exposure, or by giving repeated injections of adrenaline.

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31654. ROBINSON, GERSHON DU-VALL, 1918-, and others. Alaskan volcano investigations. Report no. 2: Progress of investigations in 1946. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off.,

1947. 105 p. 46 illus. 8 fold. maps, 2 diagraphs, graphs, 6 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Alaskan volcano investigations, Report no. 2*) 71 refs. *Other authors:* G. C. Kennedy, H. H. Waldron, F. M. Byers, Jr., D. M. Hopkins, K. L. Wier, B. Fisher, F. S. Simons, D. E. Mathewson, and R. R. Coats.

Contains (in seven parts) results of volcano research with the object of protecting "civilian and military establishments from future destructive volcanism." Existing information on the Aleutian arc was collected and evaluated, and detailed field work was carried on in summer 1946. Areas studied include: (1) Pavlov volcano area near Cold Bay, Alaska Peninsula; (2) northwestern Unimak Island near Fort Glenn; (3) Great Sitkin Island; (4) northern Adak Island; (5) northern Kanaga Island; and (6) western Aleutian Islands from Kasatochi to Attu, a reconnaissance report. The above regions are covered separately, each report including general physical geography, detailed geology, description of volcanoes and lava flows, comments on future volcanic activity, and in some cases recommendations for future research. Geochemical and geophysical investigations on Unimak are discussed. Detailed geologic maps and many black and white photographs accompany each report.

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31655. ROBINSON, GERSHON DUVALL, 1918-, and **W. S. TWENHOFFEL.** Some lead-zinc and zinc-copper deposits of the Ketchikan and Wales districts, Alaska. Washington, D. C. U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. p. 59-84, 8 maps (2 fold.). (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 998-C. Zinc and lead deposits of southeastern Alaska) 5 refs.

Contains report in three parts on the deposits at Moth Bay and Mahoney Creek near Ketchikan, and Dora Lake on southern Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska. In each case, general geology of the region is given, followed by a brief description of the ore deposits, mines, and reserves.

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ROBINSON, JOHN LEWIS, 1918-, see Putnam, D. F., and *others.* Can. regions. 1952. No. 31505.

*Report no. 1 (in preliminary form) by R. R. Coats was not published, but the substance of it is in his *Volcanic activity in the Aleutian Arc, 1950* (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 21239); also in a paper prepared for *Encyclopedia arctica*.

ROBINSON, ROGER R., see U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

31656. ROBINSON, SID, 1902- Physiological effects of heat and cold. (Annual review of physiology, 1952. v. 14, p. 73-96) 178 refs.

Contains a review of advances and of the literature in this field for 1950, and Jan.-July 1951. Information of arctic interest is found in the sections on: acclimatization; body temperature; temperature sensation; vascular responses; special metabolic effects; hypothermia; cold injury.

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ROBINSON, SID, 1902-, see also Griffin, D. R., and *others.* Effects cold & ascent on aero-embolism. 1946. No. 29409.

31657. ROBITZSCH, MAX, 1887-, and **M. DECKART.** Schneekristalle. (*Naturforscher* (Aus der Natur), Dec. 1934. Jahrg. 11, Heft 9, p. 300-306, 11 illus., plate) *Title tr.:* Snow crystals.

"The formation and growth processes of snow crystals, based on A. Wegener's theory and experiments, are traced. The crystallization process taking place on a falling crystal is determined by a multiple exchange of the nourishing materials at the points exposed to ventilation in addition to diffusive actions. The condition of the air layers traversed by the falling snow crystals is reflected in the crystal form, distorted by the influence of the continuously changing speed of fall. The conditions favoring the formation of the various crystal forms are discussed."

—SIPRE.

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31658. ROCHAIX, A. Action pathogène et pathologique des facteurs climatiques. (*In:* Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*. Paris. 1934. t. 2, p. 1081-96) *Title tr.:* The pathogenic and pathological action of climatic factors.

Contains an account of the relation of climatic factors to diseases, viz. light and lack of light; heat; cold, and its pathological effects on the skin, respiratory tract, kidneys, nerves, etc.; atmospheric pressure; humidity; winds; atmospheric electricity; the effects of seasonal changes, etc.

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31659. ROCHAIX, A. Adaptation aux climats. (*In:* Piéry, M., ed. *Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale*.

Paris, 1934. t. 2, p. 1097-1103) *Title*
tr.: Adaptation to climates.

Contains a survey of human acclimatization to extremes of warm and cold climate and the capacity for acclimatization as exhibited by human races.

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31660. ROCHE, M. A., and M. R. C. MITCHELL. Waterworks and sewerage in the far North. (Public works, Aug. 1948. v. 79, no. 8, p. 21-22, 24, illus., table)

Contains account of an unusual distribution system at Flin Flon, Manitoba (54°45' N. 101°53' W.). "Permanent frost exists between one and sixteen ft. below the surface. Water for the mining company and the town is pumped from Cliff Lake through 13,000 ft. of 20 in. wood stave pipe to a reservoir for distribution. Storage tanks and utilidors for distribution are steam heated. Distribution lines are in 4000 ft. circuits in which water is circulated continuously. Steam is used to hold temperature at not less than 38° F. Water mains and sewers at Sherridon, Manitoba, are laid close together in trenches about eight ft. below the ground surface or together with steam pipes on the surface in wooden boxes packed with sawdust. The water mains are discharged into the dead ends of sewers to prevent freezing. Sewers laid in boxes are cast iron pipe and those buried in the ground are vitrified clay. The cost of heating the pipes in the boxes is quite high."—SIPRE.

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31661. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917- , and J. EDWARDS, Jr. The basal heat production of man exposed to cold environment. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951, Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 110)

In some women exposed to low environmental temperature, a rise in basal metabolism occurs, a condition ascribed by Du Bois to muscle tension preceding shivering. Experiments are reported by the author which confirm this earlier assumption. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

31662. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917- , and J. EDWARDS, Jr. The body surface area of Eskimos as determined by the linear and the height-weight formulas. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 119-20) 2 refs.

The surface area of 53 Eskimos from

five locations in Alaska was carefully measured by the Du Bois linear method. It was found that the average difference between the linear and the height-weight formulas was ± 1.3 percent in Eskimos, as against ± 1.5 percent for Whites. It is concluded that the height-weight formula is applicable to Eskimos, and its use should not cause any significant error in calculating their basal metabolic rates.

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31663. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917- . The body surface area of Eskimos as determined by the linear and the height-weight formulas. (American journal of physical anthropology, Dec. 1952. new ser., v. 10, no. 4, p. 419-26, 3 tables) 10 refs.

Contains a comparative study of the body surface calculating method of E. F. DuBois and his height-weight method, as they apply to Eskimos. Forty-two males and 11 females, 16-53 years old, from five different areas of Alaska were investigated. Both methods were found to be within limits of accuracy in the material tested.

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31664. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917- . The body surface area of the Eskimo. (Journal of applied physiology, Nov. 1952. v. 5, no. 5, p. 242-46, tables) 9 refs.

Contains an account of careful measurements of the body surface area of 53 Eskimos from five different localities in Alaska, made according to the Du Bois linear method, and compared with results obtained by the height-weight formula. It is concluded that the differences between the two methods are within limits of accuracy and the height-weight formula is therefore also applicable to the Eskimo.

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31665. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917- . Interrelation between vitamin A and vitamin C in the Arctic. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 107-109) 10 refs.

Contains a discussion of conditions when a moderately high vitamin A intake appears to compensate low vitamin C supply and to lead to vitamin C increase in the organism. Also presented are laboratory observations of the author, indicating that administration of excessive doses of vitamin A causes scorbutic symptoms, and in a majority of cases a low ascorbic acid content in the

serum, adrenals and liver. Additional supply of vitamin C had a beneficial effect on hypervitaminosis A.

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31666. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917-, and C. R. SHAW. Nitrogen output of Eskimos on a high protein diet. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 120-21, table*) 2 refs.

Contains a report on five-hour post-absorptive determinations of nitrogen output in four groups of Eskimos from various Alaskan areas. The observations were made following native (high-protein) and white man's diets. Following the latter, the nitrogen output dropped gradually to levels of the same order as those in white controls. The highest N-intakes and outputs were recorded in Eskimos from Anaktuvuk Pass, suggesting a much higher rate of N-metabolism than observed in experiments with white subjects.

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31667. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917-. North; the nature and drama of the polar world. New York, Harper & Bros., 1953. 237 p., 16 plates.

Contains (p. 127-227) popular account of Project Icele, a U. S. Air Force expedition under Colonel James O. Fletcher, to establish a scientific station on the floating ice island T-3 (approx. 88°17' N. 166° W.), Dec. 1951-Apr. 1952. The reconnaissance flight from Alaska Dec. 21, 1951; preparations and launching of the expedition Mar. 19, 1952, from Thule, northwest Greenland; 13-day sojourn on the "island" by party of four; air transport and landing and supply operations, are described. The station established, its personnel and work are outlined. The nature of the ice island, and the topographic, glaciological, oceanographic, biological, and particularly, meteorological studies carried out are summarized. An introductory survey of arctic exploration; the ice, biology and natural resources of the polar basin; and brief sketch of the discovery of the floating ice islands since 1946, precedes the account of Project Icele. Requirements for human survival in the way of physical abilities, physiological and psychological factors, food, clothing and shelter, are dealt with (p. 74-111), summary given in popular style of author's studies of vitamin A consumption, trichinosis in arctic mammals, disease among Eskimos,

frostbite, spekk finger, and his extensive observations of human behavior under arctic conditions. Reviewed by Trevor Lloyd in *Arctic*, Dec. 1953, v. 6, no. 4, p. 273-75; and by P. D. Baird in *Beaver*, Mar. 1954, p. 56.

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31668. RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917-. 'Spekk-Finger,' a clinical condition observed in northern fishermen and personnel handling arctic seals. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 110-113*) 3 refs.

Contains information on occurrence among white sealers, fishermen, butchers, etc., and among Eskimos; clinical aspects; case histories from, and conditions on, the Pribilof Islands; therapy.

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RODAHL, KÅRE, 1917-, see also Drury, H. F., and K. Rodahl. Effect of prolonged arctic flights on night visual acuity. 1953. No. 28817.

31669. RODENDORF, BORIS BORISOVICH. Nasekomye dvukrylye, t. 19, vyp. 1. Sem. Sarcophagidae, ch. 1. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1937. xv, 501 p. illus., (535 fig.). (*In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Diptera*, t. 19, vyp. 1. (Nov. ser. no. 12)) 44 refs. **Title tr.:** Dipterous insects. Fam. Sarcophagidae, pt. 1.

Contains a systematic index to dipterous subfam. Sarcophaginae of the fam. Sarcophagidae (p. ix-xv); followed by an introduction (p. 1-41) giving a morphological sketch (imago and larva), data on geographic distribution, mode of life; economic importance as transmitters of some diseases of man and domestic animals, and as parasites of some injurious insects; systematic position of the family; bibliography. In the systematic part (p. 42-392) are keys to the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species; descriptions of 205 species (53 new to science) and 14 subspecies (eight new) inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries, with illustrations and data on biology and geographic distribution. Very few of the species occur in northern regions of the U.S.S.R. though some are recorded from Kamchatka.

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ROE, JOSEPH HYRAM, 1892-, see Coover, M. O., and others. Effect cold and hormones excretion pentose in rat. 1950. No. 28614.

31670. RÖDÉN, STURE. The treatment of cold injury; experimental studies on the extremities of rabbits; 1, the effect of periarterial sympathectomy. (*Acta chirurgica scandinavica*, 1949. v. 98, p. 260-69, 8 illus., 3 tables) 21 refs.

Contains an account of experiments on rabbits with experimental frostbite of the feet and subsequent periarterial sympathectomy. The latter when performed up to one hour after freezing, produced a considerably increased edema as compared with the other, non-denervated foot. Sympathectomy resorted to two hours later had no effect on the cold injury.

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31671. RÖDÉN, STURE. The treatment of cold injury; experimental studies on the extremities of rabbits; 2, the effect of prolonged thawing and warming. (*Acta chirurgica scandinavica*, 1950. v. 100, fasc. 5, p. 515-21, illus.) 2 refs.

Contains an account of experimental frostbite and thawing of hind legs of rabbits. Slow thawing resulted in more severe injury than rapid. Temperatures below 20° C. for three to five hours after thawing are even more harmful.

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31672. RÜSGEN, W., and MAMIER. Ueber einen Fall von Sklerodermie in Anschluss an Erfrierung. (*Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift*, Oct. 16, 1942. Jahrg. 89, Nr. 42, p. 889-91, illus.)

Title tr.: A case of scleroderma following frostbite.

Contains a report on a case of scleroderma, apparently caused or aggravated by second-degree frostbite. Common, general symptoms following frostbite are discussed and their possible bearing on the present case analyzed.

Abstracted in *Bulletin of War Medicine*, Feb. 1943, v. 3, p. 312-13.

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RÖTHLISBERGER, H., see Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

31673. ROGACHEVSKIĬ, S. L. Novyi apparat dlia lecheniia obmorozenii i ozhogov. (*Klinicheskaiâ meditsina*, 1942. t. 20, no. 7, p. 91-92, 2 illus.)

Title tr.: A new apparatus for treatment of frostbite and burns.

Contains description of a tent built on a folding metal structure, for open treatment of parts or the whole body, with electric bulbs as sources of heat.

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ROGOVICH, see Martûshev, A. M. Komi narod. 1928. No. 30701.

31674. ROGSTAD, EGIL. Det første "landsrenn" på Jan Mayen. (*Foreningen til ski-drettens fremme. Årbok* 1946. Årg. 52, p. 66-72, illus.)

Title tr.: The first "national ski tournament" on Jan Mayen.

Humorous presentation of the ski-jump contest held May 1, 1943. The 15 contestants were 50 percent of the entire Norwegian garrison on the island. The garrison was well equipped with ski's except for the jump race, in which the single pair available was used by each contestant in turn. Brief description is given of the changing climate, characteristic of the island.

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ROIVAINEN, HEIKKI, see Liro, J. I., and H. Roivainen. Akämäpunkit. 1951. No. 30501.

31675. ROLIFF, W. A. Developments in eastern Canada in 1952. (*American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Bulletin*, June 1953. v. 37, no. 6, p. 1485-94, 6 text maps, 3 tables) 17 refs.

Includes a note on oil and gas exploration permits granted during 1952, covering 1,505,920 acres of the Hudson Bay lowlands, southwest of James Bay, in the region of French, Moose, and Missinabi Rivers. "Reports of oil seepages . . . were investigated and the indications were proved to be scums of iron compounds." Area now held for oil and gas exploration totals 2,229,136 acres (shown on a map).

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31676. ROMAN, ABRAHAM, 1872-1943. Schwedische Schlupfwespen, alte und neue. (*Arkiv för zoologi*, 1925. Bd. 17 A, no. 4, p. 1-34)

Title tr.: Swedish ichneumon flies, old and new.

Contains descriptions of seven new species and critical notes on several earlier described genera and species, including four new species and three old ones native to Swedish Lapland.

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31677. ROMANIELLO, G. Conclusioni generali. (*Accademia dei Fisiocritici. Siena. Atti*, May 4, 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 213-14)

Title tr.: General conclusions.

Contains conclusions of the extraordinary meeting of the Accademia dedicated to the study and therapy of war wounds and frostbite (May 4, 1941). The lack

of sharp demarcation between degrees of frostbite and the loss of histiogenic capacity in cold injuries was confirmed. The importance of prophylaxis and immediate therapy was stressed. Sympathetic intervention, short waves and x-rays, vasodilatory substances, physical therapy, stimulation of demarcation and of regenerative processes were propounded and discussed. The aims of surgical intervention and of late therapy were also defined. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31678. ROMANOV, A. A. O zhiganskom sobole. (Priroda, 1938, no. 4. p. 112-113) **Title tr.:** On the Zhigansk sable.

Contains notes on biology, ecology and hunting and trapping of the sable in the Zhigansk region of Yakutia, chiefly in the valley of Muna (67°28' N.), Motorchuna (68°25' N.) and Moloda (69°25' N.) Rivers, left tributaries of the Lena.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

ROMANOVA, N. P., see Spasskii, A. A., and N. P. Romanova. K kharakteristike sobolifimid. 1952. No. 32199.

31679. ROMANOVSKY, VSEVOLOD, 1912- Influence des océans sur le climat. (La météorologie, 4th ser., Oct./Dec. 1951. no. 24, p. 243-49, illus.) **Title tr.:** Influence of the oceans on climate.

"By means of typical examples, the author illustrates the role that the oceans play in determining climate. Continental and maritime climates are defined and the influence of the northward heat transport of the Gulf Stream discussed with special reference to its effect on Spitsbergen climate."—*Meteorological abstracts, and bibliography*, Feb. 1953. v. 4, no. 2, p. 179. Summary in French, English, Spanish. **Copy seen:** DWB.

31680. ROMBERG, H. W. Über die Pathologie der Kältewirkung. (Jahrbuch 1941 der Deutschen Luftfahrtforschung, p. III 95-III 98, illus.) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** On the pathology caused by cold.

Contains an outline of pathological, gross and microscopical changes caused in cases of local or general hypothermia; local injuries are divided and described as with and without tissue disintegration; a small section deals with diseases caused by cold e. g. pneumonia and with death caused by cold. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31681. ROMBERG, HEINRICH. Ein tschuktschisches Wörterverzeichnis. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1860. Bd. 19, p. 340-45) **Title tr.:** A list of Chukcheis words.

Contains 102 words noted down in 1853 from Chukcheis living around Chukotskoy Nos and Netal by the author, helmsman on a whaler from Bremen. Names of the numbers are given and the system of counting is outlined. The Chukchei words are compared with those of Kamchadals and Koryaks, the parallels, however, are few.

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31682. ROOSE, MARIE K. The Anchorage school health service. (Alaska's health, Sept.-Oct. 1950. v. 8, no. 9-10, p. 1-2, 4, 6, illus.)

Contains an outline of the beginning of the service in 1947; its aims; health instruction to, and health supervision of the school children; collaboration with the home; providing first aid; maintaining hygiene in school; indoctrination of teachers, etc.

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ROOY, M. P. van, see Schumann, T. E. W., and M. P. Van Rooy. Ontleding standaardafwyking Lugdruk. 1951. No. 31856.

31683.* ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Anteckningar om lapparna i Finland. (Terra, 1910. v. 22, no. 1-2, p. 1-26; no. 3-4, p. 181-244; no. 5, p. 277-99, illus., tables) 37 refs. **Title tr.:** Notes on the Lapps of Finland.

Contains (pt. 1, p. 1-26) an illustrated anthropological study of the Lapps. The available literature (refs. given) is compared with field studies conducted in course of six summers' sojourns (of varying length) in Lapland (66°-70° N. lat). Body proportions are discussed and measurements of height, length of arms, hands and feet are given; size of skulls is included and discussed in comparison with data from the literature. Facial features and expressions as well as mental characteristics are discussed. The color of hair, eyes and complexion is considered. On the whole, agreement is found between data from the literature and author's observations. The study comprises the reindeer-, sea- and river Lapps. The peculiar catlike gait of the Lapps (in particular reindeer Lapps) is discussed. In pt. 2 (p. 181-224) five

*No. 31683-31684 have the same text and illus. as No. 25644, but lack the German summary appended to the latter, 1912, issue.

groups of reindeer Lapps in northern Finland (Lapps whose reindeer herds graze in the mountains) are discussed in relation to their respective regions: (1) Sodankylä (farthest south, 67°30' N. 26°40' E.), (2) Kittilä and Muonio, (3) Enontekiö and Muonio, (3) Enontekiö (68°30' N. 23°30' E.), (4) Inari, and (5) Utsjoki (farthest north 69°50' N. 27° E.). An historical survey of each group from about 1750 to 1910 is presented (the Sodankylä Lapps from 1600 on). Population figures, based on parish records, are given for each tenth year from about 1800 to 1890 and then for each year from 1890 to 1910. Information on the settlements of the reindeer Lapps, their migrations, the size of their herds, and their daily life is given.

In pt. 3 (p. 277-79), the river or fisher Lapps of the Tana (Teno) River region (between northern Lappi and Finnmark) are dealt with. They fish salmon in rivers, thus differing from the lake Lapps, who fish pike in lakes and reject the salmon. The customs, dialects and clothing of the river and reindeer Lapps are similar. Reindeer are also kept by the river Lapps, while the lake Lapps keep cows and sheep. Table shows number of reindeer owned in 1901 by river Lapp families in Utsjoki parish (from four to 300 head per family). Although the river Lapps are poorer than the other groups, some of them own cabins with several outhouses. The apparel, household goods, tools and vehicles of the river Lapps are described. Numerous photographs and some sketches illustrate dwellings (incl. interiors), costume, occupations, etc., in specific localities.

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31684.* ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Anteckningar om lapparna i Finland. (Terra, 1911. v. 23, p. 15-50, illus.) **Title tr.:** Notes on the Lapps in Finland.

Two groups of Lapps are discussed: the lake Lapps of the Inari region and the "ekolts," Russian Lapps who settled on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Inari (69° N. 28° E.). The former are considered by some authorities to be descendants of Lapland's earliest inhabitants. The lake Lapps speak an old dialect not understood by the reindeer Lapps. Their family and place names are discussed. There were approxi-

mately 845 lake Lapps in the Inari region in 1910. Fishing is their main occupation, but most of them also possess some livestock and reindeer. They live in huts, not in tents, but they frequently change their abode because of the barrenness of the terrain. They are a sober people, but heavy coffee drinkers. The last "skolt" in the region died before the turn of the century. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31685. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Docenten Ragnar Hult. (Terra, 1899, v. 11, no. 6, p. 355-67, plate) **Title tr.:** University lecturer, Ragnar Hult.

A biographical sketch of the Finnish geographer, Ragnar Hult (1857-1899), one of the founders of the Finnish Geographical Society and the first editor of its journal, *Geografiska föreningens tidskrift* (later *Terra*). He was especially interested in plant geography and published a number of studies on the vegetation and flora of Finnish Lapland. He wrote many articles of a popular nature in order to increase public interest in all aspects of Finland's geography. His cartographic work, particularly is praised. He was also the author and co-author of a number of school geographies. Several of his writings are cited in text but a complete list is not given.

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31686. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Färdvägar i det nordliga Norge. (Terra, 1917. v. 29, p. 27-43, illus.) **Title tr.:** Travel routes in northern Norway.

The interior of northern Norway was not settled till about two hundred years ago and no routes existed except those followed by migratory reindeer herds. The author discusses in a popular way the routes developed since then: trails, bridle paths, river routes, and the so-called "royal roads" (highways built by the Danish kings for their personal use). He also mentions the types of vehicles used as well as such matters as river fords, bridges, ferries, etc.

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31687. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Finnarna i Tromsø amt. (Terra, 1915. v. 27, p. 219-236, illus.) **Title tr.:** The Finns in Troms county.

Of the approximately 12,200 persons of Finnish stock in northern Norway, a considerable number live in Troms county. An historical survey of Finnish colonization of the region is given.

*No. 31683-31684 have the same text and illus. as No. 25644, but lack the German summary appended to the latter, 1912, issue.

Culturally the Finns occupy an intermediate position between the Norwegians and the Lapps. Finnish is still spoken by many. The physical appearance of typical Finns of the region is compared with that of the Norwegians and Lapps. It is assumed that the Finnish element will gradually disappear, due to the lack of continued immigration.

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31688. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. En lafshedbrand i norra Enare. (Terra, 1907. v. 19, p. 101-102) *Title tr.:* A lichen fire in northern Inari.

A lichen fire was observed and quenched by the author and others during a journey in the region between Lake Inari and Neiden in northernmost Lappi. It was due to the negligence of a fisher Lapp. The author points out that a reindeer Lapp would never make a fire where there is any vegetation, as he uses the lichen-covered terrain as a pasture for his reindeer.

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31689.R OSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Några ord om finnarna vid Pasvik älf (Patsjoki). (Terra, 1907. v. 19, p. 217-22) *Title tr.:* Some facts about the Finns along the Pasvik River (Patsjoki).

The Patsjoki flows from Lake Inari into the Arctic Ocean (between 69° and 70° N.). The first inhabitants of the region were Russian "skolt" Lapps and some Russians, but toward 1860 it was again completely deserted. A little later, Finns from Lappi province began to settle there. In 1907, 330 Finns were living along the Patsjoki, all of them Lutherans. Their chief occupations were fishing and logging. After 1870 the Norwegian government encouraged its nationals to settle there, and with the development of the iron-mining district around Kirkenes, the Norwegian population soon outnumbered the Finnish element. No further colonization of the region by Finns is likely.

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31690. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Nordasien. (Terra, 1905. v. 17, no. 2-3, p. 125-44, illus.) *Title tr.:* Northern Asia.

The main physical features of northern Siberia from the Chukotsk Peninsula in the east to the Yenisey River in the west and the climate, vegetation, animal life, and inhabitants of the region are described. The coldest spot in Siberia is

said to be Verkhoyansk with a mean January temperature of -51.2° C. The vegetation is divided into forest and tundra plants, and the population into primitive peoples and Russians. The non-Russian population discussed includes the Samoyeds and Ostyaks of Taymyr Peninsula, the Yakuts, Chukchis, Koryaks around the Anadyr River, Kamchadals of Kamchatka, and the Tungus and Buryat-Mongols to the south.

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31691. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Nordpolarländerna eller Arktis. (Terra, 1903. v. 14, no. 2-3, p. 323-55, illus.) *Title tr.:* North polar or arctic regions.

The arctic regions are divided into two main groups: (1) the North American archipelago and Greenland, and (2) the European-Asiatic polar lands, including Jan Mayen, Bjørnøya, Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, New Siberian Islands, De Long Islands, and Wrangel Island, near the Chukotski Peninsula. The physical geography of each of these is briefly described. A survey of arctic explorations is given from ancient times to the Italian expedition of the *Stella Polare*, 1899-1900, whose leader, Umberto Cagni, managed to come 54 km. closer to the North Pole (86°33' N.) than Nansen who had reached 85°57' N.

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31692. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Skidturer i de nordnorske fjällen. (Terra, 1918. v. 30, p. 128-35, plate) *Title tr.:* Skiing trips in the mountain tracts of northern Norway.

Summer skiing is possible in parts of northern Norway that are from 600 to 1000 m. above sea level, but the spring is the best time for skiing and for conducting snow studies. The type of skis used in Norway is described. Snow profiles, the distribution of snow in the different mountain zones, types of snow, the development of a layer of ice beneath the snow in the maritime regions, avalanches, the effect of thawing on snow, etc., are discussed in a popular manner.

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31693. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Snöbroar i de norska fjällen. (Terra, 1916. v. 28, p. 309-314, illus.) *Title tr.:* Snow bridges in the Norwegian mountains.

Natural snow bridges are rarely found in Finland, but they are frequent in the mountain regions of northern Norway,

where they generally last longer and are stronger than those in the Alps, due to the greater duration and severity of the Norwegian winters. Snow bridges often have a thickness of several meters and are commonly used by reindeer herds to cross gorges. The frozen spray of waterfalls contributes to the formation of such bridges. They are dangerous after mid-summer. Those that are still able to support weight in August are without doubt accumulations of several years' standing.

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31694. ROSBERG, JOHAN EVERT, 1864-1932. Västasien. (Terra, 1905. v. 17, no. 2-3, p. 145-62, illus.) **Title tr.:** Western Asia.

Western Asia includes the northern part of west-Siberia, a vast alluvial plain with forest and tundra vegetation. It lies between the Urals in the west and the Yenisey River in the east and is drained by the Ob' and Irtysh Rivers. It extends from the arctic sea southward to a line running between forest and steppe lands at about 57° N. Ob' Bay is almost never wholly free of ice, but Ob' River is navigable up to Bisk. The climate, vegetation, animal life, and inhabitants of the region are described. The mean January temperature of the northernmost parts is -30° C., of the southernmost parts +5° C. The Samoyeds inhabit the tundras of the Yamal Peninsula, and the Ostyaks are found between the lower Ob' and Yenisey Rivers.

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31695. ROSCHIER, T. Y. Anthropologische Untersuchungen an Bewohnern der Landschaft Karjala. (Suomalainen tiedeakatemia. Sitzungsberichte, 1931, pub. 1933, p. 124-25) **Title tr.:** Anthropological investigations of inhabitants of Karelia.

Contains report on investigations made in 1925 and 1929 under the auspices of Anthropological Commission of the Finnish Academy of Sciences. Measurements were taken from 736 men and 490 women. Finland's Karelians are taller and have longer arms and legs than their kinsmen in Russian Karelia.

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ROSCOE, S. M., see Christie, A. M., and others. Prelim. map central Labrador coast. 1953. No. 28549.

31696. ROSE, BRAM, 1907- Studies on the role of histamine in hypersensitiv-

ity to cold. (Journal of clinical investigation, July 1948. v. 27, no. 4, p. 553-54)

Contains an abstract regarding studies on eight patients with hypersensitivity to cold, following the administration of histamine and immersion of the hands and fore-arms in ice water, both before and after previous administration of antihistamines; in four patients symptoms were not reproduced and the blood histamine was not altered; the remaining four showed marked swelling of the immersed parts, which in three of them appeared to be due to local release of histamine.

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ROSENBERG, HOLGER, 1869-, see Hjerl Hansen, H. P. Dansk pionerer i Sibirien. 1949. No. 29654.

31697. ROSENKRANTZ, ALFRED, 1898- Oversigt over Kridt- og Tertiærformationenens stratigrafiske forhold i Vestgrønland. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1951. Bd. 12, hefte 1, p. 155-58, text map) **Title tr.:** Review of the stratigraphic relationship of Cretaceous and Tertiary formations in West Greenland.

Contains a geological study of the region 68°-73° N. lat. on the western coast of Greenland, with data on the stratigraphy of the rocks, lists of fossil molluscs and corals, and discussion of geological age and paleogeography of the region.

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31698. ROSENSTIEL, M. Recherches allemandes sur l'hypothermie provoquée chez les animaux et chez les hommes. (Presse médicale, Apr. 20, 1946. v. 54, no. 18, p. 257-58) **Title tr.:** German research on hypothermia produced in animals and men.

Contains a review of recent German research especially that conducted during the war. Includes experiments with concentration camp inmates of various ages, nutritional condition, etc., submerged in ice water, with observations on their temperature, blood, urine, etc., and immediate causes of death. Experiments in resuscitation and therapy of these subjects are also reviewed.

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31699. ROSENSTIEL, R. Analyse de travaux allemands concernant l'hypothermie. Résultat des expériences pratiquées sur les hommes et sur les animaux; thérapeutique et moyens de prévention. (Revue de médecine navale, 1946. t. 1, no. 4, p. 377-99, 4 tables) **Title tr.:**

Analysis of German studies on hypothermia; results of experiments on man and animals; therapy and prevention.

Contains an account of German research on hypothermia during World War II, with experiments conducted on animals as well as war prisoners, shipwrecked persons and concentration camp inmates. Includes sections on thermoregulation in animals; physiological processes during various stages of hypothermia in animals; experiments with various drugs and resuscitation; experiments with humans submerged in cold- or ice-water (naked, or in special clothes to test their protective value). *Copy seen:* DSG.

ROSIN, IĀ. A., *see* Shtern, L. S., and others. K voprosu lechenii shoka. 1943. No. 32012.

31700. ROSING, KALE. Grønlaenderne før og nu. (*In:* Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog 1952-53, *pub.* 1952, p. 41-64, *illus.*) *Title tr.*: The Greenlanders before and now.

Contains a descriptive study of the difference between the primitive Eskimos who invaded Greenland about a thousand years ago, and the Greenlanders of today. The Eskimos are becoming assimilated to the Danes and hardly resemble their forebears except in their healthy (and fatalistic) attitude toward life and men. The influence of European culture becomes more marked with time.

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31701. ROSS, D. S. Arctic air photography. Pt. 2, R. C. A. F. photo equipment and techniques. (*In:* American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. *pub.* in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 388-91)

"The normal problems of maintaining air survey equipment in accurate working condition and of obtaining consistently good photo results are accentuated when working in the North." Both tri-camera and vertical photography are discussed and the photographic equipment described. Problems of exposure, length of the photo day (according to latitude, time of year, and relief of the land), and the processing of the film are noted. "Survey photography in Canada is shifting rapidly to the completely vertical phase of the operation, as the tri-camera coverage is nearly complete," and civilian companies are taking a greater part in the survey. Author is Commanding Officer, R. C. A. F.

Photographic Establishment, Rockcliffe Canada. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31702. ROSS, HERBERT HOLD. WORTH, 1908- , and D. R. MERKLEY. An annotated key to the nearctic males of *Limnephilus* (Trichoptera, Limnephilidae). (American midland naturalist, Mar. 1952. v. 47, no. 2, p. 435-55, 25 *illus.*) 21 refs.

Contains an illustrated key to the males of this group of caddis flies, which includes numerous arctic forms of the Old and New World. Males of four new species, none of them arctic, are described in detail.

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31703. ROSS, J. E. R. Northern activities of the Geodetic Survey, 1953. (Arctic circular, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 4, p. 44-46) ref.

Shoran trilateration was extended in the Ungava Peninsula - southern Baffin Island region, operation involving electronic measurement of 85 lines during July to mid-Aug. In the Yukon Territory eight shoran stations between 60° N. and the arctic coast were selected and prepared for line measurement in 1954. Precise astronomical work was carried on along the NWT-Saskatchewan boundary between 104°-110° W. In each case operations are briefly described and personnel listed.

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31704. ROSS, J. E. R. Shoran operations in Canada. (International hydrographic review, Nov. 1953. v. 30, no. 2, p. 23-31, text map, 3 tables)

Operations with shoran as applied to surveying and mapping began in 1947. To 1951, the shoran net extended down the Mackenzie River to the arctic coast. Thirteen stations have been prepared in a 1,200 mile belt from Great Bear Lake eastward to Hudson Strait which will form the basis of a net of 46 lines to be measured in 1952. Triangulation arcs in Yukon Territory and northern Quebec are noted. The shoran project, methods of operation and application to mapping are discussed in some detail. Electronic methods greatly facilitate survey work in the North where normal control methods are slow and difficult.

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ROSSBY, CARL-GUSTAF (ARVID), 1898- , *see* Kirwan, L. P., and others. Glaciers & climatology . . . Ahlmann. 1949. No. 30074.

31705. ROSSI, VEIKKO. The Sodankylä Meteorological Observatory. (Geophysica: Meteorology, 1951. v. 4, no. 1, p. 33-35) ref.

The observatory is located in Finland at 67°22' N. 26°39' E. "Meteorological observations have been carried on without interruption since 1852; radiosonde observations were begun in 1949."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Jan. 1953. v. 4, no. 1, p. 10.

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ROSSMAN, DARWIN LUCIAN, 1915—, see Gault, H. R., and others. Some zinc-lead deposits, Wrangell dist. Alaska. 1953. No. 29206.

31706. ROSSOLIMO, LEONID LEONIDOVICH, 1894—. O nekotorykh novykh i malo izuchennykh Infusoria Astomata iz kol'chatykh cherv' russkogo Severa. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 2, Moskva, 1925. Trudy, 1927, p. 293-95) **Title tr.:** On some new or little known Infusoria Astomata from annelid worms of the Russian North.

Contains diagnoses of a new genus, four new and three little-known species of protozoans of the class Infusoria Astomata found in annelid worms, inhabiting the White Sea (southern coast of the Kola Peninsula) and Novaya Zemlya waters (Barents Sea) during the Expedition of the Marine Scientific Institute in 1924. For author's longer paper on this material, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 14883.

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31707. ROSSOLIMO, LEONID LEONIDOVICH, 1894—. Über einige neue und wenig bekannte Infusoria-Astomata aus den Annelida des Russischen Nordens. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1926. Bd. 68, no. 1-2, p. 52-57, illus.) **Title tr.:** On some new and little known Infusoria Astomata from the annelids of the Russian North.

Contains descriptions of ten species of Infusoria Astomata, of which six are new to science, living parasitic in annelid worms obtained in Barents Sea, in Kola Peninsula (Umba) and in Vestsjitsbergen.

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31708. ROST, HELEN, and T. SOOT-RYEN. Notes on the winter-food and parasites of the plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa* L. Tromsø, Norway, Tromsø Museum, June 30, 1952. 7 p. 3 tables. (Astarte, no. 3) 4 refs.

Contains results of study of 389 samples of intestines of plaice collected from ten localities near Tromsø. Dominating food was found to be small pelecypods, polychaetes, crustaceans, and *Ammodytes*. More than one-third of the plaice were infected with nematodes; trematodes and acanthocephalans were rare.

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31709. ROST, HELEN. Studies on *Cepaea hortensis* (Müll.) in northern Norway. Tromsø, Norway, Tromsø Museum, Apr. 25, 1952. 10 p. illus., text map, diagr., 3 tables. (Astarte, no. 2) 7 refs.

Contains note on the snail *Cepaea hortensis*, 1,727 specimens of which were collected from seven different localities in summers 1949-51. Geographical distribution outside Norway is considered, then the Norwegian localities and the various forms of this species are described. Observations are made on feeding, and plant species listed. This snail's northernmost limit in Norway is 67°25.5' N.

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ROSTRUP, EMIL, 1831-1907—, see Jørstad, I. Parasitic fungi. 1952. No. 29888.

31710. ROTH, H. Trikinosen i Grønland. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1950. p. 57-68, illus., map). **Title tr.:** Trichinosis in Greenland.

Contains a review of research work on *Trichinella spiralis* in arctic regions, particularly in Greenland. Tabulated results 1948-1950, of analysis of 1,489 meat samples from 22 species of animals show that the parasite appeared most frequently in dogs (66.5 percent infected), polar bears (27.7 percent) and foxes (1.1 percent), also in walrus (.9 percent), bearded and ringed seal (1.8 and 1.9 percent respectively). The distribution of the disease in Greenland is shown on map (hosts indicated). Counter measures include freezing of meat for consumption down to -9° C. for 10 days, or adequate boiling. Disposal of animal remains is by freezing, boiling, burial, or cremation.

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31711. ROTH, O. Zur Therapie der Urticaria frigore. (Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, Jan. 25, 1941. Jahrg. 71, Nr. 4, p. 89-90) **Title tr.:** On the therapy of cold urticaria.

Contains a presentation of four cases successfully treated with Torantil, an anti-

histaminic preparation. The benefits observed are not of a temporary nature but last for a considerable length of time. *Copy seen:* DSG.

ROTHÉ, J. P., *see* Joset, A., and J. J. Holtzscheler. Sondages sismiques Groenland. Première partie. 1953. No. 29915.

ROTHMAN, PHILLIP ELIAS, 1900-, *see* Knudson, A. G., and P. E. Rothman. Hypervitaminosis A. 1953. No. 30107.

31712. ROUCH, JULES, 1884- . Caractères généraux des régions polaires, 1. (Géographie, Nov. 1953. no. 26, p. 13-17, col. illus., sketch map, diag.) *Title tr.:* General character of the polar regions.

Contains an explanation in popular style, of the present importance of the polar regions and a general description of their nature, with emphasis on the Arctic. The various standard definitions of the Arctic are given in terms of astronomy, history, oceanography, limit of habitability, etc., and are rejected as inadequate. The behavior of the sun and moon within the Arctic Circle and the duration of day, night, and twilight throughout the year at different latitudes are explained. Auroras are described in some detail and a map shows the "aurora belt" of maximum frequency and the area of minimum frequency.

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31713. ROUCH, JULES, 1884- . Caractères généraux des régions polaires, 2. (Géographie, Dec. 1953. no. 27, p. 15-21, illus., 2 text maps) *Title tr.:* General character of the polar regions, pt. 2.

Contains a popular discussion of optical and magnetic phenomena. Refraction and deformation of sun, moon and stars visibility, sound perception, and colors seen in the landscape are dealt with. The psychological effects on men including illusions, mirages, etc., and the movement of the magnetic poles and resulting problems are described. Air temperature at various localities, wind, blizzards, and the importance of proper food and clothing are also discussed.

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ROUCH, JULES, 1884-, *see also* Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

31714. ROUILLON, GASTON. Présences animales sur l'inlandsis. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953, série scientifique no. 16, p. 107-108, illus.) *Title tr.:* Presence of animals on the inland ice.

Contains brief notes on observations on the Greenland inland ice, June-Aug. 1951, of two foxes, one at Camp VI (69°42' N. 48°16' W.) and one between Terme Nevère and Cecilia Nunatak (70°40' N. 33°25' W.) and of a great snowy owl at the Central Station.

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31715. ROUILLON, GASTON, and others. Ravitaillement aérien. Expéditions françaises au Groenland 1949-1950-1951. Paris, 1953. 147 p. illus. map, diags. (Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique. 1948-1951 Rapports préliminaires, série technique 19). *Other authors:* F. Billioque, B. Bedel, R. Gressard, P. Vincendon, and P.-É. Victor. *Title tr.:* Aerial supply. French expeditions to Greenland 1949-1951.

Contains an account of the air transport and supply of expeditions to the Greenland icecap directed by P.-É. Victor: (1) July-Oct. 1949, (2) summer 1950, (3) winter 1950-51 and summer 1951. Navigation of the aircraft, the packing, parachuting, and free-dropping of supplies and scientific equipment are described in detail, and illustrated; weights, numbers, and content of dropped packages and equipment are listed. The problems of aerial support and their solution are discussed and a French-English glossary of relevant technical terms appended. *Copy seen:* CaMAL.

31716. ROUILLON, GASTON. Transports. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952, série scientifique no. 15, p. 117-30, incl. 8 illus. on 3 plates.) *Title tr.:* Transportation.

Contains a chronological summary and description by stages of the transportation of the expedition from Paris to the Greenland inland ice and return, Apr.-Oct. 1950. Weights of scientific and transport equipment are given. The journey and conveying of equipment from the west coast to the Central Station on the icecap are described in some

detail with a discussion of the terrain. On June 7 the scientific sections of the expedition separated to carry out specific programs. An inventory of transport equipment (17 weasels, 23 sledges, 2 laboratory cabins) is given and the equipment taken by each section is listed. The transport section consisted of nine men, a mechanic being assigned to each scientific section using a vehicle. Refueling and dropping of supplies on the inland ice by airplane is briefly described, and convoys between Camp VI and the Central Station, around the Central Station, and from the Central Station to the east coast are discussed. On the return to the west coast some vehicles were abandoned due to weather conditions and the state of the terrain. Brief sections on aerial and land transport are given in conclusion, the latter including an approximate list of kilometers logged by each section of the expedition. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

ROUILLON, GASTON, *see also* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique 1948-1951. Campagne Groenland 1951; rapports prélim. 1953. No. 28959.

31717. ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, 1905- . Les ressources du laïcat missionnaire. (Le laïcat et les missions. Rapport de la 4^{ème}: Semaine d'Études Missionnaires du Canada, Montréal, Oct. 16-22, 1950, p. 237-51; Edit. Université d'Ottawa) **Title tr.:** The resourcefulness of the missionary laity.

Contains an outline of the activity of lay missionaries in Canada, particularly of Father Albanell in the 17th century, among the Mistassini Indians of northern Quebec; the influence of the contact with white men upon the (forest) Indians and vice versa; modern university and scientific study of the Indians; the Amerindian lay missionaries; legislative measures regarding the Indians, etc.

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ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, 1905- , *see also* Polar record. Bot. & geol. studies Ungava 1951. 1953. No. 31353.

ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, 1905- , *see also* Rousseau, M., and J. Rousseau. Cérémonie tente agitée chez Mistassini. 1948. No. 31718.

31718. ROUSSEAU, MADELEINE, and J. ROUSSEAU. La cérémonie de la tente agitée chez les Mistassini. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th,

Paris, 1947. Actes. Paris, 1948. p. 207-315, plate) **Title tr.:** The shaking tent ceremony among the Mistassini.

Contains detailed description of the ceremony, as observed by the authors in 1946 among this Algonkian tribe living by Lake Mistassini (51° N. 73° W. in northern Quebec): how an individual becomes a divinator (here termed "jongleur"), the construction of the tent, and a performance. The divinator or sorcerer (*mittayo*) calls upon spirits to come down into the tent; they apparently come, sing in an unknown language, the tent trembles and spirits reveal the future. The Mistassini are converts of the Catholic Church although they have preserved much of their ancient faith and in practice are adherents of both religions.

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31719. ROUX, MARCEL, and P. DAUTRY. Gelure grave du pied sur terrain arthritique ancien; artériectomie. Amputation économique: opération de Syme. (Presse médicale, Mar. 31, 1948. v. 56, no. 19, p. 233-34, 2 illus.) **Title tr.:** Grave frostbite of the foot on old arteritic area; arteriectomy. Economical amputation: Syme's operation.

Contains a case history of a man, 51 years old, with presentation of X-ray and microscopical pictures. Arteriectomy followed by Syme's amputation produced good results.

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31720. ROWE, ROBERT B. Pegmatitic lithium deposits of Canada. (Economic geology, Nov. 1953. v. 48, no. 7, p. 627)

Contains abstract of a paper presented to the joint meeting of the Society of Economic Geologists and the Geological Society of America, Toronto, Canada, Nov. 9-11, 1953. One of the five pegmatitic lithium deposits of interest occurs in the Yellowknife - Beaulieu region, Mackenzie District. The composition and general appearance of the pegmatites are described for the five localities as a whole. Lithium minerals found in the pegmatites include spodumene (the most important), amblygonite, lepidolite, zinnwaldite, other lithium-bearing micas, lithiophilite, and petalite.

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ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, *see* Canadian aviation. Survival. 1960. No. 28437.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. WINTER EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISH-

MENT, see Macdonald, A. Aircraft vs. Arctic. 1950. No. 30601A.

ROZE, NIKOLĀĪ VLADIMIROVICH, 1890-, see Arkhangel'skiĭ, B. F. Otechet nablūd. rasprostraneniem radiovoln. 1937. No. 27858.

RUBIN, ALEKSEĪ MIKHAILOVICH, 1895-1936, see Nikolaev, N. G., and A. M. Rubin. Ledovyi pokrov i obrazovaniĭa donnogo l'da. 1936. No. 30991.

31721. RUBIN, MORTON J. Seasonal variations of the Antarctic tropopause. (Journal of meteorology, Apr. 1953. v. 10, no. 2, p. 127-34, illus., 6 tables) 18 refs.

"Upper air temperatures at Little America (78°28' S. 164°55' W.) are compared with those at Arctic Bay (73°16' N. 83°21' W.). In winter the tropopause in the Antarctic disappears on many days. Radiative cooling is calculated and found to lead to an increased lapse rate in lower stratosphere, in absence of exchange with lower latitudes. A. Court's explanation that the disappearance of the tropopause in winter is due to this absence of exchange is confirmed by daily synoptic S. Hemisphere charts."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1257. **Copy seen:** DWB.

31722. RUBINSHTEĪN, EVGENIĀ SAMOILOVNA, 1891- . O vliĭanii raspredeleniĭa okeanov i sushi na zemnom share na temperaturu vozdukha. (Vsesoiŭznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiĭa, July-Aug. 1953. t. 85, no. 4, p. 373-81, diagrs., tables, 2 fold. col. maps) **Title tr.:** Influence of the distribution of the world's oceans and lands on the air temperature.

Analysis of anomalies of temperature, as a method for investigation of this problem, was applied by Dove (1852), Gorchinskii (1918), Meinardus (1925), and Ershov (1938). On the basis of these sources, supplemented by recent data, the author compiled a new world map of isanomals for January and July, reduced copies of which are attached. The principles of compiling maps and analysis of their contents are discussed. Includes remarks on anomalies of air temperature in arctic regions, e. g. the two cold poles in Yakutia (p. 380).

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RUBINSHTEĪN, EVGENIĀ SAMOILOVNA, 1891- , see also Alisov, B. P.,

and others. Kurs klimatologii. 1952. No. 27751.

RUBITSKY, HYMAN J., see Evans, J. A., and others. Re-evaluation pharmacologic & cold pressor studies. 1951. No. 28950.

31723. RUBTSOV, I. A. Nasekomye dvukrylye, t. 6, vyp. 6. Moshki. (Sem. Simuliidae). Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1940. ix, 533 p. illus. (93 fig.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Insecta Diptera, t. 6, vyp. 6. (Nov. ser. no. 23)) about 450 refs. **Title tr.:** Dipterous insects. Blackflies, (Fam. Simuliidae).

Contains a systematic index to the species of blackflies (buffalo gnats) p. vi-ix; an historical survey, p. 1-8; anatomical and morphological study, p. 9-66; systematics of Simuliidae, p. 66-85; a comparative survey of diagnostic characteristics, p. 86-114; data on geographic distribution, p. 114-38; ecology and biology, p. 138-218; parasites and enemies, p. 218-38; economic and pathogenic importance ("the most formidable obstacle for the spreading of culture in Siberia"—Middendorff) p. 228-33; and a bibliography. In the special part (p. 248-450) are keys to the genera and species; an enumeration of 119 species and 12 varieties, including Russian and English diagnoses of 41 new species and six new varieties, descriptions (imago, pupa and larva) and data on ecology and distribution. Many species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries are included. Measures of defense and control are discussed (p. 451-68). Appended (p. 520-28) is an index of Latin names, and additions. Summary in English, p. 469-519.

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31724. RUBTSOV, I. A. Tsentry razvitiĭa i puti rasseleniĭa moshek. (Priroda, 1938, no. 7-8, p. 73-83, text maps) **Title tr.:** The development centers and migration routes of the Simuliidae.

Contains a study of the phylogeny of Simuliidae, a family of small nemecorous dipters, the origin of which is traced to the late Mesozoic. Several centers of development, including central and northern Asiatic and North American, are discussed, as are the differentiation of the family and the migration routes. The connection of Siberian fauna with the North American (Alaska and Canada) in the earlier stages of development, and

the exchange of European and Asiatic elements in the later periods is stressed.

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RUBTSOVA, E. S., see Menovshchikov, G. A. *Novye materialy po éskimosskomu i chukotskomu íazyku. 1949.* No. 30760.

31725. RUCKENSTEINER, E. Erwägungen zum Röntgenbild örtlicher Erfrierungen. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, 1947. Jahrg. 72, Heft 2, p. 163-71) **Title tr.:** Considerations on the x-ray picture of local frostbite.

Contains an analysis and discussion of earlier studies of x-ray pictures of bone injuries, including those following frostbite; of Sudeck's disease; osteolysis and bone necrosis; changes in the periost and in the joints, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

RUDBERG, STEN, see Hedberg, O., and others. Botanical investigations of the Páltsa region of northernmost Sweden. 1952. No. 29586.

31726. RUDENKO, SERGEÏ IVANO-VICH, 1885- . Drevnie nakonechniki garpunov Aziatskikh éskimosov. (Akademíá nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. Trudy, 1947. nov. seriá, t. 2, p. 233-56, 35 illus.) 40 refs. **Title tr.:** Ancient harpoon heads of the Asiatic Eskimos.

Contains description and drawings of some 35 harpoon heads of Eskimo type from the Chukotsk Peninsula, made of bone or ivory, and belonging to the Old Bering Sea and later cultures. Types of the harpoon heads are described; their different parts (shaft socket, lashing slots, lateral barbs, end blade, etc.) and ornamentation, and comparison is made with Eskimo harpoons from the American continent. The age and origin of different types of harpoons are investigated with frequent citation of the works of H. B. Collins, D. Jenness, J. Murdock, Th. Mathiassen and others. The author concludes that all types of Eskimo harpoon heads known from the excavations on Bering Strait and in North America, existed also on the Chukotsk Peninsula. But some extremely archaic forms (fig. 6, 7) not yet found outside the Asiatic continent, are represented in this rather small Asiatic collection. However, some harpoon heads excavated on the Bering Sea islands and in northwestern Alaska represent complicated and greatly differentiated forms which may have developed in the process of a prolonged his-

torical evolution. Eskimo-type harpoon heads have not been found further west than the Chukotsk Peninsula, e. g. the excavations on the Yamal and Kola Peninsulas did not produce a single harpoon head of undoubted Eskimo-like type. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31727. RUDENKO, SERGEÏ IVANO-VICH, 1885- . Graficheskoe iskusstvo ostfákov i vogulov. (Materialy po étnografii, 1929. t. 4, vyp. 2, p. 13-40, illus., 15 plates) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** The graphic art of the Ostyaks and Voguls.

Contains description and investigation of: znamena, i. e. pictorial signatures of illiterate Ostyaks, found on documents from the mid-17th century, usually representing animals, birds or fish (supposedly family totems); designs tattooed on the arms for decorative or medical purposes; pictographs carved on tree barked by a hunter to indicate his whereabouts; the geometric ornamentation of clothing and utensils. Finally the penoil drawings on paper, encouraged by the author are discussed. The Ostyaks and Voguls have a typical style in representing birds; another interesting motif in their graphic art is a rider representing the son of the god of heaven. Birch bark was used for their picture carving. The materials were collected by the author on his expedition of 1909-1910. **Copy seen:** DSI.

31728. RUDENKO, SERGEÏ IVANO-VICH, 1885- , editor. Ob'iasnitel'nafá zapíska k étnograficheskoí karte Sibiri. Leningrad, 1929. 104 p. (Akademíá nauk SSSR. Komissíá po izucheníu plemennogo sostava naseleníá SSSR i sopredel'nykh stran. Trudy, t. 17) 209 refs. **Title tr.:** Explanatory notes to the ethnographic map of Siberia.

Contains summary accounts of the numbers and localities of 55 ethnic groups, based on censuses of 1897 to 1926, and prepared as a supplement to the Commission's ethnographic map of Siberia (not included in the book). Northern groups included are Zyryans, Ostyaks, Voguls, Samoyeds, Karagas, Soyots, Yakuts, Dolgans, Tungus, Golds, Yeniseians, Yukaghirs, Chukchis, Koryaks, Kamchadals, Gilyaks, Asiatic Eskimos, and Aleuts. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31729. RUDENKO, SERGEÏ IVANO-VICH, 1885- . Predmety iz ostfáckago mogil'nika vozlí Obdorska. (Materialy po étnografii, 1914. t. 2, p. 35-56, 33

illus.) **Title tr.:** Objects from an Ost-yakian cemetery near Obdorsk.

Contains an account of excavations made by the writer in 1909 in an old burial place at the confluence of the rivers Poluya and Ob' (approx. 66°35' N. 66°32' E.). The graves belong to the Ostyaks of the 17th century, some however, are of more recent date (mid-19th century). All of the bodies buried in shallow graves about 40 cm. deep, had been placed in dug-outs, on their backs, with feet to the North where supposedly the other world is located. Numerous objects were found in the graves: iron axes, knives, arrows, cauldrons and spoons, ornaments, belts, pendants, idols, etc. The objects of bone were rare. Summary in French, p. 2 (supplement). **Copy seen:** DSI.

RUDENKO, SERGEĬ IVANOVICH, 1885-, see also Volkov, T., and S. I. Rudenko. *Ėtnograf. kollektzii ross.-am. vladîeniî.* 1910. No. 32784.

31730. RUFANOV, I. G. Toki UVCH pri otmorozheniîakh. (Fel'dsher i aku-sherka, 1942, no. 4, p. 59) **Title tr.:** Ultra-high frequency currents in frostbite.

Contains a note explaining the therapeutic value of these rays, which consists in rapidly re-warming the frozen tissues, in reducing pain, in changing wet gangrene into a dry type and in general beneficial effects on the wound and patient.

Copy seen: DSG.

RUFFIN, JENNINGS B., see Edwards, J. C., and others. Trench foot, report 351 cases. 1944. No. 28867.

31731. RUNDBERG, G., and B. LAM-BERT. Vinterhygien. (Tidskrift i militär hälsovård, 1952. v. 77, p. 78-89, illus., diagrs.) 1 ref. **Title tr.:** Winter sanitation.

"Military designs for latrines in winter camps are discussed. Proper site-selection to prevent the pollution of streams and rivers is stressed. The unburnable waste should be covered by ashes and/or snow when the camp is moved."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31732. RUNE, OLOF. Plant life on serpentines and related rocks in the North of Sweden. Uppsala, Almqvist & Wicksells boktr., 1953. 139 p., 54 illus., 8 plates. (Acta phytogeographica suecica, 31) 154 refs.

Contains descriptions of flora and vegetation on serpentines and other

ultra-basic rocks in northern Sweden, arranged by districts, including (p. 19-44) Åsele and Lule Lappmark. More than 100 flowering plants (four varieties new) and about 50 species of mosses and lichens (some native to Swedish Lapland) are listed. General characters of the serpentine flora are discussed; flora of other, mainly northern, serpentine areas outside Sweden (Norway, Finland and Gaspé Peninsula in North America) are reviewed briefly, as are flora of different kinds of magnesian rocks and specific minerals. Data are given on serpentine soil and its effect on plant life (chemical and mechanical analyses). Index of Latin names is appended.

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31733. RUOFF, Z. F. Obzor russkol botanicheskoi literatury po bolotam i torfu za 1925-1934 gody. (Moskva. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1937, vyp. 11, Biologîia, p. 170-208) **Title tr.:** A review of Russian botanical literature on bogs and peat from 1925 to 1934.

Contains a critical revision of Russian publications on bogs and peats, arranged by subjects (in Russian, p. 170-79, and in English, p. 179-88); followed by a classified bibliography of 588 items. Includes descriptive works on bogs in tundra and forest-tundra zones of European U.S.S.R. (no. 134-68), on tundra and forest-tundra zones of Siberia (no. 362-69), some papers of northern interest in the section on the Far East and Kamchatka (no. 404-414) and scattered references in other sections of bibliography. **Copy seen:** MH.

RUPPIN, H., see Weltz, G. A., and others. Erwärmung nach Abkühlung. 1942. No. 32875.

RUSANOV, VLADIMIR ALEK-SANDROVICH, 1875-1912?, see Molchanov, L. A. Nîskol'ko slov o pîtiakh. 1911. No. 30845.

RUSCH, HAROLD PAUL, 1908-, see Hirschberg, E., and H. P. Rusch. Comments experiments frozen and dried tissue . . . tumors. 1950. No. 29651.

31734. RUSSEK, HENRY I. The significance of vascular hyper-reaction as measured by the cold-pressor test. (American heart journal, Sept. 1943. v. 26, no. 3, p. 398-404, 3 tables, chart) 12 refs.

Contains an analysis of the cold

pressor response in 200 normal males, 40-69 years old. Incidence of hyper-response and the average response of both hypo- and hyper-reactors increased with age; the cold pressor response was not characteristic in the individual throughout life. Conditions in advanced age are also compared with those of children, against family history, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

RUSSELL, H., see Blackwood, W., and H. Russell. Experiments study of immersion foot. 1943. No. 28161.

RUSSELL, H., see also Blackwood, W., and H. Russell. Further experiments study immersion foot. 1945. No. 28162.

31735. RUSSKOE GEOGRAFI-CHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO. KOMITET SEVERA I SEVERNAYA KOLONIZATSIONNAYA EKSPEDITSIIA. Ocherki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri, vyp. 2. Petrograd, 1922. 136 p. **Title and heading tr.:** Sketches on the history of the colonization of the North and Siberia. (The Russian Geographical Society's Committee of the North, and the Northern Colonization Expedition.)

Contains three papers which are abstracted in this Bibliography under the authors' names (titles translated):

PLATONOV, S. F. Foreigners in the Russian North in the 16th-17th centuries.

BAKHRUSHIN, S. V. Historical sketch of Siberia's colonization until the middle of the 19th century.

CHIRKIN, G. F. Sketch of Siberia's colonization in the second half of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

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RUTHE, KARL, see Tiedemann, K. H., and K. Ruthe. 25 Jahre Archiv für Polarforschung. 1953. No. 32466.

31736. RYBNOE KHOZIAISTVO. Izuchenie i obobshchenie opyta stakhanovskikh brigad na Murmanskoi sudoverfi. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, July 1951. t. 27, no. 7, p. 45-48, fig., table) **Title tr.:** Study and generalization of the experience of Stakhanov teams at the Murmansk shipyard.

Contains account of results of Engineer Kovalev's method which, applied to shipbuilding, increased efficiency ten percent from 1949 to 1951. Several technological operations in the construction of machine parts by teams

working according Kovalev's method are described, and their superiority over the work of other teams, stressed.

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31737. RYDER, THEODORE. Compilation and study of ice thicknesses in the Northern Hemisphere, 1952-1953. New York, American Geographical Society, 1953. 2 v: 20, lxp., map, 59 graphs; 59, 26 p. (Contract DA-19-016-ENG-2312) 566 refs.

"Ice-thickness data on rivers and lakes in the U. S., Canada and environs were compiled from the literature. A number of annual ice-thickness curves for one or two yr. as well as snow-depth data are given for 53 stations in the U. S., Canada and Alaska [including the following arctic stations: Nome, Bethel, and Fairbanks, Alaska; Lewes River, Yukon Territory; Port Radium, Mackenzie District; Arctic Bay, northern Baffin Island; Nottingham Island in Hudson Strait; Stupart Bay on Ungava Peninsula, northern Quebec; Port Burwell, northernmost Labrador]. Six average ice-thickness curves are also given for smaller geographical regions. The appended bibliography contains 566 references, some with brief annotations. Of these, 186 references to books, reports, articles, manuscripts and bibliographies yielded data on ice thickness or break-up and freeze-up data on lakes and rivers; 275 references are listed on fresh-water ice conditions in Europe and Asia. *Supplement A* contains ice thickness tabulations for six stations in Alaska, 38 in Canada and 41 in the U. S. *Supplement B* contains tabulations for 11 stations in Canada, three in Newfoundland and three in Greenland."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: CaMAI; NNA.

31738. RYLES, C. S. Trench-foot. (In: Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine, London, 1942-1945, pub. 1947. p. 143-45)

Contains information and data on trench-foot in World War I and II; its causes, preventive measures, clothing, instructions for armed forces entering waterlogged areas, and discipline; formulae for foot soap and foot powder.

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31739. RYLOV, VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH, 1889-1942. Rakobraznye, t. 3, vyp. 3. Cyclopoida presnykh vod. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk, 1948. 318 p. illus. (79 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Crustacea, t. 3, no. 3.

(Nov. ser. no. 35)) about 250 refs. **Title tr.:** Crustaceans. Fresh-water Cyclopoida.

Contains a morphological and anatomical sketch of fresh-water crustaceans of the fam. Cyclopidae (p. 17-49); metamorphosis and cycle of the development, classification, geographic distribution and history of this fauna (p. 49-87); its biology (p. 87-107); economic importance, as intermediary hosts of various parasitic worms and as food of fishes (p. 107-117); bibliography. In the systematic part (p. 127-312) are keys to the subfamilies, genera and species, and an enumeration of all known species and varieties (over 100) with synonyms, descriptions (males and females), and data on the biology and geographic distribution. Many species native to water basins of northern European Russia and Siberia are included. This is a posthumous publication, and the text is preceded (p. 3-10) by a biographical sketch of the author and a bibliography of his works, prepared by V. I. Zhadin.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31740. RYZHIKOV, K. M. Novye dannye o singamidakh. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Gel'mintologicheskaja laboratorija. Trudy, 1952. t. 6, p. 131-38, illus.) **Title tr.:** New data on Syngamidae.

Contains descriptions of three species of nematodes of the fam. Syngamidae from various regions; *Syngamus (O.) arcticus* n. sp. found in the trachea of a gull, *Gavia stellata*, in the White Sea, is included.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

RYZHIKOV, K. M., see also Sudarikov, V. E., and K. M. Ryzhikov. Obosnovanie novogo semelstva. 1952. No. 32300.

SIPRE. See U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment.

31741. S., L. Cura dei geloni e del congelamento. (Clinica nuova, Oct. 27, 1951. v. 13, no. 17, p. 527-28) **Title tr.:** Therapy of chilblains and frostbite.

Contains in addition to remedies for chilblains, notes on therapy of frostbite: avoidance of cold and of rubbing with snow; local application of warm boric acid solutions, of Schamberg's lotion and, in severe cases, heparin treatment.

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31742. SAARELA, LEO H. The sluice plate system of placer mining. (In:

Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 159-63)

Contains a description of modern mechanical placer gold-mining in Alaska. Statistics for the 1936-40 period show the rise in mechanical over dredge and hydraulic operations. The role of the bulldozer is noted and the present sluice plate system described in some detail. The mining sequence in a typical operation is outlined and the advantages and disadvantages of the system are listed.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31743. SAATHOFF, J., and E. OPITZ. Einfluss von Narkose und Unterkühlung auf die Schnappatmung des Meerschweinchens bei totaler Hirnischämie. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1952. v. 255, no. 6, p. 492-98, illus, tables) 14 refs. **Title tr.:** The influence of narcosis and hypothermia on the gasping respiration of the guinea-pig with total brain ischemia.

Hypothermia increased the so-called survival time of the primitive respiration center. Narcosis at any rectal temperature selectively retarded the first, aerobic series of gaspings, but not the second, anaerobic series. The effects of hypothermia alone are further compared with those of narcosis.

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31744. SABATINI, GIUSEPPE. Concezioni e direttive per lo studio dei congelamenti, e ricerche eseguite nel "Centro di Criopatologia" di Genova. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. Anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 562-67) **Title tr.:** Conceptions and trends in the study of frostbite, and research at the Center of Cryopathology of Genoa.

Contains an account of this Center at the General Medical Clinic in Genoa; general concepts in cryopathology; frost-injuries in military campaigns; direct and indirect causes of frostbite; pathogenesis (direct and indirect) and pathology; prophylaxis; therapy: general principles; experimental and clinical research at the Center of Cryopathology, its problems and results.

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31745. SABROSKY, CURTIS WILLIAMS, 1910- . A review of the nearctic species of *Lasiopleura* (Diptera, Chlopidae). (Canadian entomologist, Dec. 1951. v. 83, no. 12, p. 336-43, 4 illus.)

Contains a key to and description of ten forms of this group of flies. One of them *Lasiopleura shewelli*, n. sp. is re-

ported from Hay River, Mackenzie District, among other localities.

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31746. SACK, GEORG. Beitrag zur vasculären Purpura und ein neuer Vorschlag zur Behandlung. (Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin, 1939. Bd. 185, Heft 2, p. 186-91) 10 refs. **Title tr.:** A contribution to vascular purpura and a new method of treatment.

Contains presentation of a case of vascular purpura caused by cold. The role of low temperature in the etiology of this syndrome is discussed. Intravenous administration of Melubrin proved very effective.

Copy seen: DLC; DSG.

31747. SACKS, JEROME GERALD, 1915- . Psychologic reactions to winter arctic conditions. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Feb. 1951. v. 2, no. 2, p. 309-313)

Contains observations on an Army Medical Test Team which spent two months of the winter of 1948-49 in an arctic area. The soldiers, none of whom had previously experienced severe cold, made few complaints as to the direct effect of cold; the complaints were rather on such indirect effects as the adverse affects on motor vehicles, machinery and tools, which made working difficult; the lack of recreational activities and adequate housing, complaints mitigated by knowledge that the arctic sojourn was to be brief and by the good example of the officers. The cold was important from a psychological standpoint primarily because it intensified the isolation. Men who excelled, and those who proved inadequate under arctic conditions, were those who had performed similarly under normal conditions. Emotional problems among soldiers under arctic field conditions do not appear different from those encountered under other climatic extremes.

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31748. SACKSTEDER, MARY ELLEN.

Physical therapy in the early care of cold injuries. (Physical therapy review, Dec. 1951. v. 31, p. 518-22, 12 fig.)

Contains an account of physical therapy applied among the 4,216 patients of the Osaka Army Hospital in Japan from Dec. 1, 1950 to Apr. 1, 1951. The nature of the exercises and their individual application are described; types and degrees of frostbite, also immersion foot, trench foot, etc., are characterized and related to exercise procedures.

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31749. SAFFORD, FRANK K., Jr., and M. B. NATHANSON. Clinical observations on tissue temperatures; pathologic and therapeutic effects. (Archives of surgery, 1944. v. 49, p. 12-22, 10 tables) 42 refs.

Contains a report of a study to determine the optimum temperatures necessary for satisfactory refrigeration anesthesia, the duration of cooling required to obtain these temperatures and the minimum temperature not injurious to the tissues. Cutaneous temperatures of 40°-50° F. and deep muscle temperatures of 45°-65° F. gave satisfactory results, the best refrigeration anesthesia being obtained at slightly lower temperatures. It took three hours to obtain these levels and two hours when a tourniquet was applied, in addition. Tissue temperature of 50° F. for more than 12 hours may cause damage, when factors like certain circulatory obstructions, slight pressure, etc., are present.

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SAFFORD, FRANK K., Jr., *see also* Allen, F. M., *and others.* Reduced temperature burns & frostbite. 1943. No. 27754.

SAIJETS, S., *see* Poirot, J. Recherches expérimentales Inari. 1905. No. 31346.

31750. SAILER, REECE IVAN, 1915- . The blackfly problem in Alaska. (Mosquito news, Dec. 1953. v. 13, no. 4, p. 232-35) ref.

Contains a review of the problem based on recent investigations, especially that in 1948 which surveyed 200 localities. The succession of species during the season, annoyance and biting of man, activity in relation to air temperature, etc. are discussed.

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31751. SAINDON, J. EMILE. Two Cree songs from James Bay. (Primitive man, Jan. 1934. v. 7, no. 1, p. 6-7, musical notation)

Contains melodies of "the only two common aboriginal songs," a lullaby and a conjuration song, heard by the author, an Oblate father, among these Indians of northern central Canada. The songs have no text, the singer uttering a repetitive monosyllable usually.

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31752. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, J. Kleinere Mitteilungen über die *Dyschirius*-Arten Europas. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1924-1925, pub. 1924. Bd.

11, no. 1-2, p. 20-24) **Title tr.:** Short notes on the European species of *Dyschirius*.

Contains data on the geographic distribution of 16 European species of coleopterous genus *Dyschirius*, including *D. helléni*, native to Dudinka on the lower Yenisey River in western Siberia (69°25' N.). Notes are given on the ecology of some species, especially their occurrence with specific species of two genera of rove beetles (Staphylinidae); *Beldius* and *Heterocerus*. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

SAKHAROV, A. S., see Eliseev, N. A., and others. O paleozoe Kol'skogo p-ova. 1937. No. 28892.

SAKHAROV, A. S., see also Zolotar', M. L., and A. S. Sakharov. Murmanit Lovozerskikh tundr. 1936. No. 33103.

31753. SAKS, V. N. O skorosti nakopleniia sovremennykh morskikh osadkov. (Priroda, 1950, no. 6, p. 24-33, diagr., sketch map) **Title tr.:** On the rate of accumulation of contemporary marine sediments.

Contains results of study of the sedimentation of various seas and especially the rate of formation; based chiefly on the literature data of recent years; includes notes on northern seas (Greenland, Barents, Kara Seas and Arctic Ocean) p. 27-28. **Copy seen:** MH.

31754. SAKS, V. N. On the stratigraphy of the Quaternary deposits of the Taymyr depression. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1945. nov. seriia, v. 46, no. 6, p. 240-42) "Describes the character and distribution of the Quaternary deposits in the Taymyr depression, north Siberia, and the condition under which they were formed."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1945-46, v. 11, p. 284.

"The Taymyr depression is a hollow situated between the mouth of the Yenisey and the Khatanga and filled with a thick layer of Mesozoic and Quaternary sediments. . . . Investigations carried out by the author in 1939-1942 refer to the western part of the depression (the basin of the Yenisey and the Pyasina)"—p. 240 footnote.

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31755. SAKS, V. N. Razvitie rel'efa i gidrograficheskoi seti Sovetskoi Arkiki v chetvertichnyi period. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Lenin-

grad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 323-32) **Title tr.:** Development of the relief and the hydrographic system of the Soviet Arctic in the Quaternary.

A general discussion of the probable geological features of arctic parts of the U. S. S. R. at the end of the Tertiary, and of changes which occurred in the course of glacial and interglacial epochs of the Quaternary: though the relief and system of rivers were basically formed in the Tertiary period, the final elevation of mountains and formation of valleys is due to tectonic and erosive processes of the Quaternary. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SALATKIN. See Sichogir (Salatkin), V. I.

31756. SALAZKIN, A. K. D. Nosilov i severnye narodnosti. (Permskii kraevedcheskii sbornik, 1927. vyp. 3, p. 118-20) **Title tr.:** K. D. Nosilov and the northern nationalities.

Contains biographical sketch of Konstantin Dmitrievich Nosilov, 1858-1923, outstanding Russian ethnographer, who studied the natives of the Ob' and Pechora: Ostyaks, Voguls and Samoyeds. He explored the arctic coast of European Russia and northwestern Siberia, and participated in expeditions to Yamal Peninsula and Novaya Zemlya, etc. His published works are listed here and briefly reviewed. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31757. SALAZKIN, A. S. Estestvennye kormovye ugod'ia Murmanskogo okruga. (Sovetskoe olenovodstvo, 1934. vyp. 1, p. 9-66, map, tables) 51 refs. **Title tr.:** The natural grazing lands of Murmansk Province.

Contains (p. 9-15) general geographic and economic information on Kola Peninsula: its area, climate, population, industry, agriculture; sketch of the geology, surface structure, soils and a general characterization of the vegetation cover. Then follows phytogeographic characterization of 13 types of grazing ground, and (p. 32-50) description, with map, of 16 pasture regions on the peninsula. The forage potential is summarized in terms of the administrative districts. The fodder resources are stated to be considerable but not more than one quarter currently exploited. Podsol and peat bog soil types predominate. The northern section of the peninsula is tundra zone, the south and southwest, forest zone. A wide distribution of lichen and considerable swampi-

ness characterize the region, which is not rich in meadow lands. Index of plant species at end of volume. Summary in English.

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31758. SALISHCHEV, KONSTANTIN ALEKSEEVICH, and S. V. OBRUCHEV. Indigirskaya ekspeditsiya 1926 g. tom 1. Astronomicheskie i topograficheskie raboty. Moskva-Leningrad, Geol. izd-vo, 1931. 60 p., illus., 2 fold. maps. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe geologo-razvedochnoe upravlenie V.S.N.K.H. Trudy, vyp. 75) **Title tr.:** The Indigirka Expedition of 1926, vol. 1. Astronomical and topographic work.

Contains the results of the authors' exploration for the Geological Committee of U.S.S.R., of the eastern part of the Verkhovansk Range and the upper course of Indigirka River in northeastern Yakutia. The expedition discovered a lofty range more than 1,000 km. long and 200 km. wide, crossing the central part of the Indigirka-Kolyma region about 65°-66° N. 140°-144° E. These mountains, exceeding in height all those of northern Siberia, were named the Cherskiy Range in honor of I. D. Cherskiy, an explorer of Yakutia. These results of the expedition comprise a report on the geodetic survey carried out by K. Salishchev (p. 6-32); his account of the methods of calculating the cartographic projections (p. 33-44); explanatory notes to the map by both explorers (p. 45-49); Obruchev's report on the data collected by the expedition (p. 40-55); a list of 195 elevations established. Appended is a sketch map of the upper Kolyma River system and a detailed map of the Indigirka basin, scale 1:1,000,000 showing rivers, elevations, settlements, groups of nomadic Yakuts, trails, the expedition's track and that of Cherskiy in 1891-92 (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 3105-3106). Summary in English.

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31759. SALLEE, TEX. R for winter flying. (Skyways, Jan. 1950. v. 9, p. 30-31, 46-47, illus.)

Discusses operational techniques for winter flying.

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31760. SALLER, H. Die Naturschätze Russlands. (Aus der Natur, Aug. 1934. Jahrg. 11, Heft 5, p. 171-75, diagr., map) **Title tr.:** The natural resources of Russia.

Contains an account of the mineral, fuel and energy resources of the U. S. S. R. (and some forest, fisheries and

agricultural products), with data on estimated reserves, quality, accessibility, etc. Among them, are the following represented by deposits in the North; coal in the Pechora and Tunguska basins; iron in Kola Peninsula; oil in Kamchatka, Khatanga; nonferrous metals in Novaya Zemlya, Vaygach; aluminum and other ores in Kola Peninsula (Khibiny).

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31761. SALLER, H. S. Die Erwärmung der Arktis. (Umschau, Aug. 23, 1936. Bd. 40, p. 663-65, map) **Title tr.:** The warming of the Arctic.

"Recent climatic changes in the Arctic are discussed. Some of these manifestations are the decrease of the sea-ice pack, recession of glaciers, temperature increase of the Atlantic water currents, and an increase in air temperatures. The permafrost line has receded poleward as much as 40 km. in 100 years."—SIPRE.

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31762. SALMELAINEN, E. Etwas über religiöse Gebräuche der alten Finnen. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1856. Bd. 15, p. 362-72) Tr. from the Finnish journal *Suomi*. **Title tr.:** Some notes on the religious customs of the old Finns.

Contains notes on feasts of the year: New Year, All Souls, Ukko's basket feast, Kekri (feast for success with domestic animals), St. Katharine's day (feast of housewives), St. Stephan's day (feast of heads of the household and horses), tabu days on which certain tasks are forbidden, sacrifices at the end of harvest, veneration of certain trees, etc.

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31763. SALMINEN, VAINO. Lappalaisista joikauksista. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1906. v. 23, no. 30, p. 1-8) **Title tr.:** On the Lapp "joikus".

Contains notes on the peculiarities, subjects and art of performance of the Lapp joikus (songs), including a specimen with translation and musical notes.

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31764. SALMONY, ALFRED. Die Kunst des Aurignacien in Malta, Sibirien. (Ipek, Jahrbuch für prähistorische und ethnographische Kunst, 1931, p. 1-6, 2 plates) **Title tr.:** The art of the Aurignacian in Malta, Siberia.

Contains first complete description of ivory carvings in the Irkutsk Museum,

which were found in the paleolithic site of Malta (on the Byelaya River, about 60 (i. e. 80?) km. west of Irkutsk), excavated by M. Gerasimov in 1928-29. Twenty-three objects including 11 female figurines are described with measurements and photographs. Comparison is made with sculptures of European Magdalenian and Aurignacian cultures, and the importance of the find, especially the figurines, stressed.

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31765. SALOMONSEN, FINN, 1909- . Description of three new guillemots, *Uria aalge*. (Ibis, 1932. ser. 13, v. 2, no. 2, p. 128-32)

Contains description of three new subspecies of northern guillemots, including *Uria aalge inornata* from Kurile Island, St. Matthew Island in Bering Sea (type), and Nushagok in Alaska, and *U. a. hyperborea* n. sub-spp. native to Bjørnøya and breeding in northern Norway (Kirkenes, Sydvaranger).

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31766. SALOMONSEN, FINN, 1909- . On the geographical variation of the snow-bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*. (Ibis, 1931, ser. 13, v. 1, no. 1, p. 57-70, plates 1-2)

Contains a critical revision of geographic variation of the snow-bunting, including the Greenland snow-bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis subnivalis*; the Scandinavian snow-bunting, *P. n. nivalis*, a very widespread subsp., breeding both in the northern parts of N. America and of Eurasia (Scandinavia is "terra typica"); the Aleutian snow-bunting, *P. n. tonsendi*, breeding on the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, the Bering Sea coast of Siberia and Pribilof Islands (terra typica); and McKay's snow bunting, *P. n. hyperboreus*, native to the islands of central Bering Sea.

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31767. SALOMONSEN, FINN, 1909- . La variation géographique et la migration du traquet motteux, *Oenanthe oenanthe* L. (Oiseau et la revue française d'ornithologie, 1934. nouv. sér., v. 4, no. 2, p. 223-37, plate) **Title tr.:** Geographic variation and migration of the wheatear, *Oenanthe oenanthe* L.

Contains descriptions, measurements and data on biology, ecology and geographic distribution of three North European races of wheatear: *Oenanthe oenanthe leucorrhoa* native to Greenland and Iceland, *O. o. schioeleri* from West

Greenland and *O. o. oenanthe* inhabiting northern Scandinavia and nesting in northern Alaska. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31768. SALOTTI, ADELCHI. Trattamento associato roentgen onde corte nelle lesioni da congelamento. (Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena. Atti, Aug. 1941. ser. 11, v. 9, fasc. 4, p. 166-68) **Title tr.:** Combined X-ray short-wave therapy in freezing injuries.

Deals with the pathology and therapy of frostbite, especially as studied by Italian investigators, and the methods indicated above, their dosage and effect in first-second degree frostbite.

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31769. SALSANO, PIETRO. Aspetto radiografico di un arto congelato; interpretazione patogenica. (Giornale di medicina militare, Aug. 1939. anno 87, fasc. 8, p. 864-67, 2 illus.) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Roentgen aspect of a frozen limb; pathogenic interpretation.

Contains a description of rare X-ray pictures taken recently from an ex-soldier, aged 55, with cold injuries incurred during World War I. They showed bone atrophy from decalcification and dense shadows in the thick soft parts.

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31770. SALSANO, PIETRO. Esiti lontani di congelamento di un arto inferiore al lume dell'indagine radiologica e dei rilievi oscilometrici e termometrici. (Giornale di medicina militare, June 1942. anno 90, fasc. 6, p. 421-34, 5 illus.) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Late sequels of frostbite of the leg in the light of radiological, oscilometric and thermometric evidence.

Contains a further study of sequels following severe frostbite incurred by a soldier in 1917, and reported earlier (*Aspetto radiografico di un arto congelato*, q. v.). X-ray pictures are further explained from the pathogenic point of view, and the study supplemented by sphygmographic records and temperature measurements of the skin. The significance of the observations for the understanding of the pathogenesis and sequels of severe frostbite, is discussed.

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31771. SALTNER, L. Zur Therapie der Kälteschädigungen der Haut unter militärischen Verhältnissen. (Deutsche Militärarzt, Mar. 1940. Jahrg. 5, Heft 3, p. 123-27) **Title tr.:** On the therapy of

cold injuries of the skin under military circumstances.

Contains an account of the causes, symptoms, physiology and pathology of frostbite, and its therapy under military circumstances. Elimination of salt from the diet, ointments, massage, etc., are recommended.

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31772. SAMARAS, KONSTANTIN. Der Einfluss der Kälte auf den Kohlehydratstoffwechsel. (Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin, 1939. Bd. 106, Heft 4-5, p. 510-20, 2 tables) 36 refs. **Title tr.:** The influence of cold upon the carbohydrate metabolism.

Contains an account of experiments with adult male rats. Sudden, intensive cooling to 22° C. body temperature (by immersion in ice water) caused a moderate, passing rise of the blood sugar level, an almost complete disappearance of liver glycogen, and a decrease by ca. 50 percent in muscle glycogen. Creatinuria, lasting two-three days follows. The described changes are seen as expressions of chemical thermal regulation, aimed at counterbalancing the heat loss, by burning the carbohydrate reserves of the body.

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31773. SAMBUK, FEODOSII VIKTOROVICH, 1900- . Geobotanicheskaia kharakteristika zimnikh olen'ikh pastbishch u ust'ia Pechory. (In: Olen'i pastbishcha Sev. Kraia, 1931, p. 136-67, illus.) **Title tr.:** Geobotanical characteristics of the winter reindeer pastures at the mouth of Pechora River.

*Contains a geobotanical sketch of the winter reindeer pastures around the Pechora estuary (67°39' N.) based on the investigation of the author and O. F. Gase in Sept. of 1927; with data on climatic and edaphic factors, genesis of the vegetation and descriptions of various plant associations, typical plants are listed for each habitat, and a survey given (p. 162-64) of all plants mentioned in the paper, including 52 flowering plants, 24 mosses and an annotated list of 27 lichens. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** Microfilm in CaMAI and DLC, from Dr. Eric Hultén's copy.*

31774. SAMBUK, FEODOSII VIKTOROVICH, 1900- . Kormovye ugod'ia tundr Nenetskogo okruga Severnogo Kraia. (Sovetskoe olenevodstvo, 1934. Vyp. 1, p. 67-98, map, tables) 29 refs. **Title tr.:** Grazing lands in the tundras

of Nenetski district of the Northern Region.

Contains a description of the tundra zone of this district along the northern coast of Arkhangel'skaya Oblast' from Kanin Peninsula on the west to Pay Khoy on the east. It is divided into 24 natural regions (map p. 74), and each is characterized as to climate, land forms, soils and vegetation. The latter is classified into 14 principal types and each described, noting predominant plant species, and forage crop. The reindeer capacity of the winter pastures is estimated at 300,000 head, of the summer pastures, 1,010,000 head. Tabular data on type of grazing lands, feed resources and reindeer capacity are given for various tundra areas, such as Kanin, Timan, Bol'shezemel'skaya, and Malozemel'skaya Tundras. Index of plant species at end of volume. Summary in English.

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31775. SAMKO, K. P. O poezdke s éntomologicheskoi tsel'iu letom 1928 g. na reku Shchuch'iu Tobol'skogo Severa. (Tobol'sk. Muzel. Obschestvo izucheniia kraia pri Muzei Tobol'skogo severa. Bülleten' 1928, no. 3, (4), p. 7-12) **Title tr.:** On an entomological trip to the Shchuchya River in northern section of the Tobol'sk region.

Contains a general account of the trip sponsored by Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., from Tobol'sk to Obdorsk (now Salekhard) and Shchuch'ya River (southern limit of the Yamal Peninsula); with some meteorological data (temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind), entomological notes, and a list of 16 birds obtained during the journey.

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31776. SAMKO, K. P. Zametki o skakunakh i zhuzheli'sakh (Coleoptera, Cicindelidae et Carabidae) Tobol'skoi fauny. (Tobol'sk. Muzel. Obschestvo izucheniia kraia pri Muzei Tobol'skogo severa. Bülleten', 1930. no. 2, p. 23-25) **Title tr.:** Notes on tiger and ground beetles (Coleoptera, Cicindelidae et Carabidae) of the Tobol'sk fauna.

Contains a list of ten species of tiger and ground beetles, with localities and data on habitat; includes a few species from the Obdorsk region.

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31777. SAMOILOVICH, G. G. Noveye metody (aviometody) dlia izucheniia geograficheskogo rasprostraneniia lesov. (In:

Vsesofuznyi geograficheskii s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 436-42, 2 fold. maps) *Title tr.*: New methods (aviomethods) for investigation of geographical extension of forests.

The significance of visual aerial survey is discussed and illustrated by its results in locating the northern forest limits in the Ob' and Lena basins, also in investigations elsewhere in the U. S. S. R. Two schematic maps, scale ca. 1:1,000,000 (inserted between p. 456-57) show cedar and pine growth in the Ob' in the Yamal forest kolkhoz on the lower tributaries of the Ob' (64°30'-66°20' N).

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31778. SAMUEL, S. Erstarrung und Entzündung. (Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin, 1868. Bd. 43, Heft 4, p. 552-58) *Title tr.*: Freezing and inflammation.

Contains an account of experiments with rabbits' ears, apparently the first ones on artificial frostbite. Both macro- and microscopic findings are reported and the vascular and blood changes taking place during freezing and thawing, stressed. Inflammation, and gangrene, resulting from freezing are also described, and compared with those from other injuries. The main role of circulatory disturbances in cold injury, is pointed out.

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31779. SAMUELSON, ANNA. Cold weather effects on circulation. (Hygeia, Dec. 1946. v. 24, p. 896-97, 951, illus.)

Contains a popular article on the injurious effects of cold on peripheral circulation and blood vessels; on cold lesions, frostbite, Raynaud's disease, cold allergies, prevention of cold injuries, etc.

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31780. SANDBERG, BÖRJE, 1906- . Suomi ja suomalaiset; Finland and the Finns. [4. painos. Helsinki] Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava [1947]. 96 p. of illus.

Contains photographs with explanatory notes in Finnish, Swedish, English and French, on important cities, buildings, personages, scenery, people at work and leisure; etc. Includes the arctic region, its forests and timber industries, fishing, reindeer breeding, life of the Lapps, etc.

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SANDBERG, G., see Qvigstad, J. K., and G. Sandberg. Lappiske eventyr og folkesagn. 1887. No. 31517.

31781. SANDERSON, MARIE. The measurement of evaporation in Canada. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, pub. 1952? t. 3, p. 474-79, illus., diagr., table, graphs) 6 refs.

Contains the results of experiments, by the Ontario Research Foundation and the Meteorological Division, Canadian Dept. of Transport, with the Thornthwaite climatic formula for potential evapotranspiration (water need) at Toronto, Ont., and at Norman Wells, N.W.T. Two evapotranspirometer tanks were installed at Norman Wells in June 1949, and daily measurements taken during July-Aug. 1949 and June 12-Sept. 7, 1950. Results proved that measured evapotranspiration bore a close relationship to evapotranspiration computed by the Thornthwaite formula, and that the formula was therefore a successful means of determining water need at that latitude. The climate was classified as dry, sub-humid, with summer water deficiency.

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31782. SANDFORD, KENNETH STUART, 1899- . The geology of Isis Point, North-East Land, Spitsbergen. (Geological Society of London. Proceedings, Mar. 9, 1953. No. 1495, p. xxxvii-xxxviii)

Contains abstract and discussion of a paper presented at a meeting of the Society, Feb. 1953. Isis Point is a rock outcrop on the east coast of Nord-austlandet, consisting of a schist-gneiss complex intruded by granodiorite and diorite, one of the three most easterly outcrops of these rocks in Svalbard. The relation of these rocks to the successive layers of sediments which overlie them to the east is discussed.

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SANDFORD, KENNETH STUART, 1899- , see also Thompson, H. R. Geol. & geomorph. S. Nordaustlandet. 1953. No. 32445.

31783. SANGSTER, A. G. A new approach to sled design. (Arctic circular, Feb. 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 18-21). Also pub. (with 2 illus.) in *Canadian army journal* Apr. 1953, v. 7, no. 1, p. 132-35.

Disadvantages of the conventional commercial bobsled in regard to steering and distribution of load are noted; and an improved sled, designed by Canadian Army Development Engineers,

is described. Steering parts, runners, suspension units, platform, critical loadings on stressed components, and suspension factors are noted. The new sled (unladen weight 1364 lbs., and payload 4000 lbs.) will carry, with greater efficiency, a load three times as high as the conventional sled.

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SANTENOISE, D., see Desgrez, A., and others. Action climats l'organisme sain et pathologique. 1934. No. 28741.

31784. SANTUCCI, GASTONE, and others. Indagini sull'apparato cardiovascolare dei congelati. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, no. 50, p. 592-94, illus.) Other authors: D. Bussa and P. F. Antognetti. **Title tr.:** Investigations of the cardiovascular apparatus in frostbite cases.

Contains an account of observations on pulse rate, arterial and venous pressure, rate of circulation, electrocardiogram, etc. in 104 subjects with first- to third-degree frostbite. Four case histories are presented. No injury of the cardiovascular system was found in first- to second-degree frostbite. In third-degree cases oscillometric irregularities were noted, suggesting local, inflammatory hyperemia.

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31785. SANVÉLIAN, STÉPHANE. Véhicules à chenilles, traîneaux et matériel; comparaison avec Groenland; rapport technique. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagnes en Islande, 1950 et 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1951. Its Série scientifique no. 18, p. 53-55, incl. illus.) **Title tr.:** Tracked vehicles, sledges and material; comparison with Greenland; technical report.

"Terrain conditions on the east coast of Greenland and on Vatnajökull (Iceland) are similar with respect to the trafficability of weasels. The motors operated efficiently at altitudes from 500-1600 m., traveling at speeds of 10-12 m. p. h. Prestone antifreeze was satisfactorily used at temperatures near -20° C. Al sleds were used to haul the instruments and equipment, and a Nansen-type sled for carrying gasoline cans. Clothing recommendations are made, and camping equipment is described."—SIPRE.

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31786. SAPEGNO, ENNIO. Sugli effetti vasomotori di iniezioni parar-

teriose di anestetici. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 251-52) **Title tr.:** On the vasomotor effects of periarterial injections of anesthetics.

Contains a note dealing with the effects of this kind of intervention, as indicated by plethysmographic and sphymographic observations. They consist in vasodilatation accompanied by increased circulation and tonus of the vessel walls.

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SAPIR, EDWARD, 1884-1939, see Goddard, P. E. Similarities within Athapaskan. 1928. No. 29301.

SAPIR, EDWARD, 1884-1939, see also Michelson, T. Prelim. report on the linguistic classification of Algonquian tribes. 1912. No. 30784.

SAPIR, EDWARD, 1884-1939, see also Shafer, R. Athapaskan & Sino-Tibetan. 1952. No. 31903.

SAPIR, EDWARD, 1884-1939, see also U., G. Asiatische Abkunft d. Indianer. 1926. No. 32572.

31787. SAPOZHNIKOV, A. A. Nekotorye vyvody iz stacionarnykh nablûdeniî v prizemnom sloe vozdukhâ nad skorost'û vetra i temperaturâ vozdukhâ. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdeniî, Seria I, Meteorologîa. vyp. 25, Fizika prizemnogo sloa vozdukhâ, 1947, p. 68-86, 9 illus. incl. diagrs., 5 tables) 3 refs.

Title tr.: Some results of stationary observations on wind velocity and air temperature in the air layer near the ground.

Includes (p. 68-73, 82) some data from observations organized by Central Geophysical Observatory in 1943 and carried out at various meteorological stations one of which was Kyusur on the right bank of Lena River in the tundra zone (70°41' N. 127°24' E. altitude 30 m.). Changes in wind velocity at 1-5 m. from the ground, and air temperature gradients 5-150 cm. from ground level as presented for some stations are discussed. Instrumentation, error and observation techniques are described. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31788. SAPOZHNIKOVA, S. A. Teplovî balâns defat'noi poverkhnosti v osnovnykh geograficheskikh zonakh SSSR. (In: Vsesoûznyî geograficheskii

s"ezd. 2d, *Leningrad*, 1948. t. 2, p. 228-39, tables) 20 refs. *Title tr.*: Heat balance of the active soil surface in the principal geographical zones of the U.S.S.R.

"Data on solar and outgoing radiation and albedo are tabulated for 8 zones of the U.S.S.R. from 80°20' N. lat. (Tiksi Bay) to 41°20' N. lat. (Tashkent). The values of heat exchange in soil were calculated with reference to soil moisture, evaporation and turbulent exchange of heat between the soil and the air. The monthly mean albedo at Tiksi Bay and Calm Bay (Tikhaya Bukhta) was 86 percent during a winter with a stable snow cover. The albedo diminished to 80 percent in May with the beginning of snow melting."—SIPRE.

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31789. SAPPER, KARL THEODOR, 1866-1945. Die Anthropogeographische Bedeutung des Renttieres. (*Geographische Zeitschrift*, 1931. Bd. 37, Heft 9, p. 513-25; Heft 10, p. 599-608) *Title tr.*: The anthropo-geographic importance of the reindeer.

Contains an extensively documented account of the reindeer and its importance for northern peoples. The physical characteristics of the animal are outlined: its ability to survive in the arctic climate, its food, causes for seasonal wanderings, its geographic dissemination in the past and present. Hunting techniques are described: attacking as the herd crosses a river, corralling the animals between two converging fences, use of lassos and showshoes, and of the domesticated reindeer as decoy, etc. The problem of domestication is discussed (theories of E. Hahn and G. Hatt); economic importance of the domesticated reindeer: as beast of burden, for riding (among the Tungus, Yukaghirs, Soyots and Karagas, originally probably in imitation of the horse), as a sledge animal (among the Lapps, Samoyeds, Ostyaks and Voguls, Koryaks, and Chukchis, apparently derived from use of the sledge dog. In both wild and domesticated state, the reindeer yields meat and furs as its most important products. The domesticated animal yields milk, with butter and cheese as by-products. Several methods of slaughter are noted for a domesticated reindeer. The taming of the reindeer may be dated from the beginning of the Christian era, and probably originated in the Sayan Mts. region and near Lake Baykal (B. Laufer).

Reindeer herding among the various arctic peoples is described, dogs being used as herders among the Lapps, Samoyeds and the Tungus in the region of the Yeniseysk. Description is given of the modern reindeer industry in Alaska (since 1891) and Labrador (since 1908), and a suggestion made that this animal could be transplanted to some regions in the Antarctic.

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31790. SAPPER, KARL THEODOR, 1866-1945. Nachrichten über Zukunftsaussichten der Eskimobevölkerung von Grönland und Labrador. (Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen, 1918. Bd. 64, p. 210-18, tables, diagrs.) *Title tr.*: News on the future prospects for the Eskimo population in Greenland and Labrador.

Contains a discussion of two statements made to the author by A. Stolberg and Morten P. Porsild on population trends: that of West Greenland Eskimos upward in numbers (12,939 in 1915) and, the Labrador Eskimos apparently decreasing in numbers (1,272 in 1905). The high mortality among Eskimos is caused by their poor resistance to infectious diseases brought from outside among ships' crews (the half-breeds have higher immunity), by syphilis (in Labrador), high child mortality, infanticide particularly of females, and the custom of blood revenge (among the Polar Eskimos at Cape York). Finally, reckless extermination of marine animals by commercial fisheries has forced Eskimos to starve. Statistical data are tabulated and remarks of various missionary and scientific workers in the two regions correlated. Some details are given on the Danish Arctic Station at Disko where Stolberg wintered in 1912-13, and of which Dr. Porsild was long director; also on the activities of the Herrnhuters, Moravian missionaries, in both areas discussed here.

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SARAZEN, PAUL, Jr., see Arena, J. M., and others. Hypervitaminosis A. 1951. No. 27850.

31791. SARDO, M. Iperglicemia da freddo e acidosi. (Rassegna internazionale di clinica e terapia, 1933. anno 14, vol. 14, no. 18, p. 904-910) 17 refs. *Title tr.*: Cold hyperglycemia and acidosis.

Contains an account of experiments with guinea pigs chilled by application of ice to the abdomen and intraperitoneally

injected with decinormal HCl. Under these conditions no hyperglycemia due to cold was observed. This lack of hyperglycemia is attributed to an inhibition of glycogenolysis of the liver.

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SARDO, M., see also Di Grazia, A., and M. Sardo. Ricerche sperimentali azione adrenalina assideramento. 1933. No. 28759.

SARDO, M., see also Di Maccio, G., and M. Sardo. Sistema neurovegetativo e assideramento. 1933. No. 28761.

31792. SARFERT, ERNST GOTTHILF, 1882- . Haus und Dorf bei den Eingeborenen Nordamerikas. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1908. Neue Folge, Bd. 7, Heft 2-3, p. 119-215, 84 illus., 3 maps) 181 refs. Inaugural dissertation, Leipzig; also pub. separately (vi, 97 p. illus.) Braunschweig, Vieweg u. Sohn, 1908 *Title tr.*: House and village among the natives of North America.

Ethnological study based on literature, which includes (among others) detailed descriptions of Eskimo summer tents (p. 143-45), the round snowhouses of the Central Eskimos (p. 159-61), earth-covered pit houses of Eskimos in western Alaska and on the Mackenzie River, stone houses of the Polar Eskimos, log-supported stone and earth houses in Greenland, the cave dwellings of Eskimos on the islands of Bering Strait and in Asia (p. 172-80), and the solid wooden houses of Tsimshian, Haida and Tlingit Indians (p. 170-72). Method of construction, shape, materials used, division and utilization of the interior space, etc., of these dwellings, etc., are indicated, with numerous illus. and plans.

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31793. SARKISĪĀN, S. G., and others. K litologii devonskikh otlozheniĭ srednego Timana. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1949. nov. ser., t. 64, no. 1, p. 125-28) *Other authors:* S. V. Tikhomirov and Z. V. Varova. *Title tr.*: On the lithology of Devonian deposits of central Timan.

Contains a petrological study of Devonian deposits of the central Timan ridge, in Arkhangel'sk province, based on the geological collections made by S. V. Tikhomirov in 1945-46 during the Northern Complex Expedition of the Council of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. for the study of resources. Devonian de-

posits are divided in two stages and several strata, which are described and their mineralogical content noted.

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31794. SARKISĪĀN, S. G. Petrografo-mineralogicheskie metody izuchenĭia osadochnykh porod. (Priroda, Nov. 1953. t. 42, no. 11, p. 36-46, illus., inserted col. plate) *Title tr.*: Petrographic mineralogic methods in investigation of sedimentary rocks.

Contains popular outline of the method of investigations by reconstruction of the paleogeographic conditions of formation of sediments. It was worked out by I. M. Gubkin and V. P. Baturin, and successfully applied in search for oil bearing rocks. Three photos of geological landscapes of the arctic Ural are given among illustrations, and investigations in this area are mentioned in this paper.

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31795. SARKISOV, M. A. K metodike amputatsii i ěkzartikulatsii distal'nykh chastel stopy pri otmorozhenii. (Sovetskaja meditsina, Jan. 1952, no. 1, p. 34-35) *Title tr.*: On the method of amputation and exarticulation of the distal parts of the frostbitten foot.

Contains a detailed description of a two-stage method of amputation, applied in third- and fourth-degree frostbite. The method is claimed to produce quicker healing, less infection and better stumps.

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31796. SARKIZOV-SERAZINI, IVAN MIKHAILOVICH. Profilaktika otmorozheniĭ. Moskva, Fizkul'tura i Sport, 1941. 28 p. *Title tr.*: Frostbite prophylaxis.

Contains sections on the knowledge and large-scale occurrence of frostbite in historical times; symptoms of freezing and frostbite; degrees of frostbite; contributing causes (humidity, wind, tight clothing, etc.); prevention; first aid.

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31797. SARTORY, AUGUSTE, and J. MEYER. De l'influence de la vitamine C sur les phenomenes pathologiques humains dus aux grands froids. (Académie de Sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus, fév. 26, 1940. t. 210, p. 349-51) *Title tr.*: Influence of vitamin C on human pathologic phenomena due to intense cold.

Contains an account of two cases of paroxysmal (cold) hemoglobinuria; large

doses of vitamin C administered orally brought quick and definitive cure; an ointment containing the vitamin proved beneficial in cases of trench foot.

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31798. SAUER, JONATHAN D., and M. RIGBY. Weather and climate in Finland as related to military operations. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., July 1944. x, 174 p. 53 maps & synoptic charts, 96 tables. (U. S. Air Weather Service, Report no. 645)

"The climate and weather of [the area included in pre-World War II] Finland are discussed and represented on numerous charts in terms of average pressure distribution and of pressure patterns showing characteristic synoptic situations connected with eight principal free-air flow types. Data for cloudiness, ceiling, visibility, humidity, precipitation, snow cover, icing, sea ice, temperature, turbulence, surface and upper air wind, length of day, optical phenomena, soil conditions, etc., are presented and discussed as to their effect on air operations, amphibious and ground operations and chemical warfare. Chapters on meteorological facilities and on forecasting techniques are added."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Jan. 1953. v. 4, no. 1, p. 48-49. A map shows the locations of meteorological stations of which three are within the arctic regions.

Copy seen: DLC; DWB.

SAUR, J. F. T., Jr., see LaFond, E. C., and others. Physical oceanography of the Bering and Chukchi Seas. Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings*, 1951. No. 20117.

SAURAMO, MATTI, 1889-, see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

31799. SAUVAGEOT, AURÉLIEN. Eskimo et ouralien. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1924. nouv. sér., t. 16, p. 279-316) **Title tr.:** Eskimo and Uralian.

Contains a study in comparative linguistics: the formation of dual and plural, and a considerable number of words appear to be similar in Eskimo and the Uralic languages, chiefly in Samoyedic. The author is inclined to believe that the Eskimo language is somewhat related to the Uralic or Finno-Ugric languages,

although he plainly sees that the problem is rather complicated.

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SAUVAGEOT, AURÉLIEN, see also Shirokogorov, S. M. Ethnol. & linguist. aspects Ural-Altaic theory. 1931. No. 31956.

31800. SAVENKO. Geologicheskaya chast' tekhnicheskogo proekta izvestnâkovogo rudnika "Daldykan". (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie geologicheskikh fondov. Izvestiia, 1947, vyp. 3, p. 42-43) **Title tr.:** Geology of the technical project of the "Daldykan" mine.

Contains a short description of the "Daldykan" limestone deposit 18 km. northwest of Noril'sk near the Noril'sk-Dudinka railroad. This deposit occurs in the Silurian formation with limestones, dolomites and variegated marls. Chemical analyses of rocks are given. Dolomites and limestones are suitable for cement production.

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31801. SAVICH, VSEVOLOD PAVLOVICH, 1885- . Existiert *Parmelia camtschadalis*? Eine Erwiderung an K. C. Merezchkowsky. (Hedwigia, 1923, Bd. 64, Heft 3-4, p. 231-32) **Title tr.:** Does *Parmelia camtschadalis* exist? An answer to K. S. Merezchkowskil.

Contains reply to criticism by Merezchkowskil (in his paper Le Parmelia camtschadalis existe-t-il? 1919 q. v.) of Savich's treatment of this lichen from the flora of Kamchatka in his Novye vidy i formy lishai'nikov Kamchatki, 1914 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 15406).

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31802. SAVICH, VSEVOLOD PAVLOVICH, 1885- , ed., and others. Flora sporovykh rastenii SSSR. t. 2. Kon'fugaty, ili stsephânki (I). Flora plantarum cryptogamarum URSS. v. 2. Conjugatae (I). Moskva-Leningrad, Izvo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 162 p., illus., map. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Botanicheskii institut) **Title tr.:** Flora of cryptogams of the U.S.S.R. v. 2, Conjugatae (I).

Contents tr.: v. 2, pt. 1. vyp. 1 (pub. 1952). **KOSINSKAIA, E. K.** Mezotae-nales and Conatizygales. This paper is analyzed under its author's name, q. v. For v. 1, see No. 25890.

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31803. SAVICH, VSEVOLOD PAVLOVICH, 1885- . Lishai'niki kak vitamino-

nositeli. (Priroda, 1939, no. 4, p. 48-49) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Lichens as vitamin bearers.

Contains a summary of the work of Granat, Shefner and others, on the vitamin C content of two lichens common in the Soviet Arctic, *Cetraria cucullata* and *Cladonia alpestris*. The latter, though containing the vitamin, was ineffective in animal experiments. The former is claimed to have been efficient when consumed in unaltered, powdered form by laboratory animals and men.

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31804. SAVIN, VIK. Probuzhdenie Arka-fa; sovetizatsiia kochevnikov-samodov Bol'shezemel'skoi tundry, avtonomnoi oblasti Komi. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 1-2, p. 42-46) **Title tr.:** The awakening of Arka-fa ["The large country"]; sovietization of the nomadic Samoyeds in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra of the autonomous Komi territory.

Contains an account of how the Soviet administration organized, in 1925, three Samoyedic councils ("soviets") comprised of one representative (man or woman) for each hundred inhabitants; there was a total of 2,524 Samoyeds, all illiterate; schools were opened at all three places where these "soviets" were located.

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31805. SAWYER, CHARLES HENRY, 1915- , and G. R. PARKERSON. Mechanism of partial blockade of the stress response in rats by dibenamine analogues. (Endocrinology. Mar. 1953. v. 52, no. 3, p. 346-56, illus.) 38 refs.

Contains an investigation on the effects of two Dibenamine analogues on eosinophil responses to epinephrine, formalin and cold stress. Both preparations partially blocked the effect of exposure to cold on ACTH release as reflected in the eosinophil response. The presumptive action of the drugs is discussed.

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31806. SAZONOVA, Z. A. Petrografiia bazaltov Cheshskoi guby. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy 1938. v. 12, p. 107-54, illus., sketch map) **Title tr.:** Petrography of the Cheshskaya Bay basalts.

Contains a description of eight samples of basalts collected by M. M. Ermolaev, a collaborator of the Arctic Institute, U. S. S. R., in the northeastern section of the Cheshskaya Bay region, and 12 samples of the same rocks from the col-

lection of G. P. Shebeko gathered (approx. 67°30' N. 45°30' E.) in the Indiga River valley; with petrographic description of the rocks, data on mineralogical composition (tables 1-2, 4-5), chemical analyses (table 3) and a discussion of the results of the investigation. Summary in English.

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31807. SBRODOV, A. A. Sovetskii kitobolnyi promysel. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, Apr. 1953. t. 26, no. 4, p. 12-15)

Title tr.: The Soviet whaling industry.

Contains a brief survey of the development of Russian whaling from Peter the Great to recent times, and of successful activities of the Soviet whalers in the arctic and antarctic seas and in the Pacific.

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SCAGLIETTI, see Corsi, G. Indikation Amputation Lisfranc. 1942. No. 28623.

31808. SCHAEFER, VINCENT JOSEPH, 1906- , and others. Entwurf einer internationalen Schneeklassifikation ausgearbeitet durch das Komitee für Schneeklassifikation. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951. t. 1, p. 129-41, illus., tables, diags.) *Other authors:* G. J. Kelin and M. de Quervain. **Title tr.:** Outline of an international snow classification prepared by the Committee for Snow Classification.

"The scheme is based on the definition of solid precipitation and deposited snow according to qualities directly measurable and observable. Genetic qualities are considered in classifying the snow surfaces. Observations are recorded by means of numbers, code symbols, concepts and graphs. Existing international meteorological symbols have been adopted whenever suitable. A sample classification of a snow surface, a glossary of snow terms and a list of code symbols are included."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DWB.

SCHAEFER, NATHAN, see Burch, G. E., and others. Objective studies physiologic responses trench foot. 1947. No. 28374.

SCHAEFER, NATHAN, see also Burch, G. E., and others. Rate water loss trench foot subjects. 1946. No. 28375.

31809. SCHARFETTER, HELMUT. Erfahrungen über Neuritis infolge Kälteeinwirkung. (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde, 1924. Bd. 83, Heft 1-3, p. 134-48) 22 refs. **Title tr.:** Experi-

ences with neuritis due to the effect of cold.

Contains a study of three groups of nervous diseases caused by local or general exposure to low temperature with presentation and discussion of eight cases. Earlier literature on nervous injuries caused by cold, including that dealing with military cases, is reviewed.

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31810. SCHAUB, HANS PETER, 1912- . On the Pre-Cambrian to Cambrian sedimentation in NE-Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1950. 50 p. illus. plate, 2 sketch maps, table. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 114, nr. 10) 23 refs.

Contains results of stratigraphical investigations on the north coast of Ella Ø (73° N. 25° W.) at Kap Oswald and vicinity, made by the author Nov. 1936-Feb. 1937, during the Danish Expedition to East Greenland. The sequence exposed at Kap Oswald includes limestones of the upper Eleonore Bay formation (Precambrian), the Tømmer Bay group of elastic sediments (including two tillite members indicating glaciation), and an upper limestone group (Lower Cambrian). Detailed description of the rocks and conditions of sedimentation is given, with comments on the age and significance of the sequence.

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SCHAUMANN, W., *see* Janisch, A., and W. Schaumann. Adrenalingehalt der Nebennieren nach Abkühlung. 1952. No. 29856.

31811. SCHECTER, ADOLPH E., and C. A. RAGAN. Trench foot: the diagnostic value of "ischemic pain". (Army medical bulletin, June 1945. No. 89, p. 98-100, 3 illus.) Also pub. in *Medical bulletin of the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations*, June 1945, v. 3, no. 6, p. 264-66.

Contains a description of a type of pain elicited by vascular occlusion and seen almost exclusively in trench foot. It is suggested that this pain is related to ischemia and to the severity of the local tissue damage. The diagnostic value of this type of pain is also discussed.

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SCHECTER, ADOLPH E., *see also* Ragan, C. A., and A. E. Schecter. Clinical observ. early trench foot. 1945. No. 31534.

31812. SCHEERPELTZ, OTTO. Eine neue *Atheta* aus den subgenus *Dimetrota*

Muls. Rey, mit einer Übersicht der mir bekannten palaarktischen Arten dieser Untergattung. 6 Beitrag zur Kenntnis der palaarktischen Staphylinidenfauna. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1926. Bd. 12, no. 3-4, p. 145-55, illus.) *Title tr.:* A new species of *Atheta* of the subgenus *Dimetrota* Muls. Rey, with a revision of all species of this subgenus known to me. 6th contribution to the knowledge of palaearctic Staphylinidae.

Contains a table for the determination of 19 species of coleopterous genus *Atheta* and a list of species not covered by that table with data on their distribution. *A. dwiniensis* from Mezen' in Arkhangelsk province, *A. granulifera* from Shigansk on the Lena River in eastern Siberia, and *A. spaire schneideri*, native to northern Norway, are included.

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31813. SCHEFFER, VICTOR BLANCHARD, 1906- . A list of the marine mammals of the west coast of North America. (Murrelet, 1942. v. 23, no. 2, p. 42-47)

An annotated list of 44 marine mammals, including whales, seals, sea otters, dolphin and porpoises. The geographic scope of the list embraces the coastal waters from the Panama Canal to Attu Island and Bering Strait.

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31814. SCHEFFER, VICTOR BLANCHARD, 1906- . Outline for ecological life history studies of marine mammals. (Ecology, Apr. 1952. v. 33, no. 2, p. 287-96) 158 refs.

Contains a discussion of physiological adaptations of marine mammals to a fluid and saline medium; temperature control; reasons for studying marine mammals (conservation, rational use, purely scientific); program of study, methods and equipment. Arctic forms are included in the account, except the polar bear.

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SCHEFFER, VICTOR BLANCHARD, 1906- , *see also* Kenyon, K. W., and V. B. Scheffer. Seals, sea-lions & sea otter of the Pacific Coast. 1953. No. 30022.

31815. SCHEIDERBAUER, MANFRED. Beobachtungen an frostgeschädigten Gliedmassen. (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, July 18, 1947. Jahrg. 59, Heft 28, p. 464-69) 6 refs. *Title tr.:* Observations on frost injured extremities.

Contains 25 case reports of third-degree frostbite in military personnel, including data on circumstances and locality of injury, clinical course and therapy. This is followed by a summary discussing the general toxic phenomena observed; spontaneous shedding and early amputation of gangrenous parts; sequelae, including Sudeck's bone atrophy. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31816. SCHEIDL, LEOPOLD. Kana-das Luftverkehr. (Petermanns geogra-phische Mitteilungen, 1953. Jahrg. 97, Heft 1, p. 13-20) 36 refs. **Title tr.:** Canada's air transport.

Contains an account on population distribution, exploration and mapping, transportation, weather, etc. Beginnings and development of air transport and mapping, types of air transport, advances into the Arctic during World War II, arctic airfields, transpolar flights, weather stations, etc., are considered, as well as Canadian airlines, their routes and connections; number of planes and turnover; kind of cargo, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31817. SCHELL, IRVING ISRAEL, 1906- . On the role of the ice off Iceland in the decadal air temperatures of Iceland, and some other areas. (Inter-national Council for the Study of the Sea. Journal, 1952. v. 18, no. 1, p. 11-36, text map, 6 tables) 34 refs. **Also pub. as:** Woods Hole, Mass. Oceanographic In-stitution. Collected reprints, 1952. Contribution no. 603.

Contains a discussion of the general circulation of the atmosphere, its bearing upon climatic fluctuations, and the role of polar ice in long-period variations in the circulation of the North Atlantic and adjacent areas. As the longest arctic ice records are from Iceland, these are used and compared with long records of air temperatures from Stykkisholm (Iceland), Arkhangel'sk (Arkhangel'skaya Oblast', U.S.S.R., 64°34' N. 40°32' E.), and Vardø (N. Norway, 70°22' N. 31°07' E.). Ice and tempera-ture data are averaged by decades, 1831-1940, shown in tables, and discussed in some detail for each locality. A definite relationship was found between mean decadal ice extremes and the mean tem-peratures for the same decades at the three stations, severe ice off Iceland being accompanied by below average tempera-tures at the three stations, and light ice conditions by above average tempera-tures. In addition, temperatures at the

stations seem to be related to ice condi-tions of the previous decade, showing local persistence of the effects of ice and cold water. The period 1941-1950 is discussed in relation to 1919-1940. The author suggests that while "solar changes may be the basic cause of the variations in the general circulation, they cannot be readily discerned in the temperature fluctuations examined here." **Appendix** gives data showing the possible influence of city development on temperatures at the stations. **Copy seen:** DGS.

SCHELLING, H. von. See Von Schel-ling, Hermann.

31818. SCHENK, ALEXANDRE, 1874-1910. Note sur deux crânes d'Esquimaux du Labrador. (Société neuchâtelaise de Géographie. Bulletin, 1899. t. 11, p. 166-75, 2 illus., table) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** A note on two Eskimo skulls from Labrador.

Contains description and principal measurements of two Eskimo skulls in the Museum of Lausanne. Comparison is made with other investigated Eskimo skulls and attention is called to their affinities with the Chancelade race of Quaternary Europe. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31819. SCHERF, DAVID, and others. Ventricular fibrillation elicited by focal cooling. (American heart journal, Nov. 1953. v. 46, no. 5, p. 741-53, illus., table) 25 refs. **Other authors:** S. Blumenfeld, and R. Terranova.

Cooling of about one cm.² of the dog's ventricle during the presence of rapid ventricular activity led to ventricular fibrillation, preceded by extrasystoles originating in the cooled and in the opo-site ventricle. Cooling during the presence of sinus rhythm and the effects of focal ventricular cooling on auricular activity were also studied. The pertinent literature is reviewed and an explanation of the phenomena on a neural basis, suggested. **Copy seen:** DSG.

31820. SCHIASSI, BENEDETTO. Contro un caso "Buridano" nella cura delle congelazioni. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 192) **Title tr.** Against "Buridanism" in the treatment of frostbite.

Decrying the lack of decision in current frostbite therapy, the author stresses his repeated recommendations of hot baths as unique treatment of various

degrees of frostbite. The heat supplied by such baths, stimulates, according to the author, respiration, nutrition and elimination of the affected regions.

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SCHIEFNER, FRANZ ANTON, 1817-1879, see Castrén, M. A. Grundzüge tungusischen Sprachlehre. 1856. No. 28466.

SCHILD, WILLI, see Bruns, F., and others. Untersuch. Pharmakologie Wärmeregulation. 1950. No. 28350.

31821. SCHILLER, EVERETT L. Facts about fish tapeworms. (Alaska's health, Feb. 1952. v. 9, p. 4-5, illus.)

Contains information on the way the fish tapeworm *Diphyllobothrium* is acquired; incidence of diphyllobothriasis in Europe, United States, Canada and Alaska; diagnosis and symptoms; life cycle of the worm; hosts; therapy; prevention (sufficient cooking of fish); local fish and areas with high infection; infection in dogs. **Copy seen:** DSG.

SCHILLER, EVERETT L. Observations on arctic parasitology with special reference to the status of echinococcosis and diphyllobothriasis in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

31822. SCHILLER, EVERETT L. "Some notes on helminthic diseases in Alaska." (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 37-40) 5 refs.

Contains a general account of the three important helminthic diseases of the area: trichinosis, echinococcosis and diphyllobothriasis; with information on animal hosts, biological cycles, avenues of infection, experimental work, prevention, treatment, etc.

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31823. SCHILLER, EVERETT L. Studies on the helminth fauna of Alaska, III. *Hymenolepis kenaiensis*, n. sp. a cestode from the greater scaup, *Aythya marila nearctica*, with the remarks on endemicity. (American Microscopical Society. Transactions, Apr. 1952. v. 71, no. 2, p. 146-49, illus.) 4 refs.

Contains a description of this new tapeworm, including its anatomy. The problem of infection at various ages and sojourns of the host(s) is discussed. See

under *Studies* . . . for references to other papers in the series.

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31824. SCHINDL, KARL. Hauttemperaturen bei Kälteeinwirkung. (Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin, 1944. Bd. 113, Heft 5-6, p. 613-26, illus., table) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Skin temperatures under the influence of cold.

Contains an account of 600 temperature measurements of exposed parts of the body, made during the winter among the inhabitants of Norway, with the aim to ascertain the effect of external factors (temperature, humidity, etc.) as well as the effects of acclimatization. The effects of old cold injuries of the contiguous clothes, of alcohol, etc., were also investigated.

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31825. SCHISANO, AGOSTINO. Sulla cura chirurgica dei congelati gravi. (Giornale di medicina militare, Mar. 1942. anno 90, fasc. 3, p. 187-96, illus.) **Title tr.:** On surgical therapy in severe frostbite.

Contains an account based on observations of 300 military cases and an outline of a method applied in severe cold injuries (with several case presentations). Having noted that vasospasm extends over the whole injured limb, the author insists that prior to orthopedic intervention or amputation, local circulation be modified by anesthetic block of the crural canal or by periarterial sympathectomy. Benefits of this kind of treatment for frostbite in general are also stressed.

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SCHIVE, CLAUS, 1877-, see Hoel, A., and others. Bjørnøya. 1918. No. 29666.

31826. SCHLACHTER, W. Ein lap-pisches Kulturdokument. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1941. Bd. 21, Heft 1-3, p. 251-58) **Title tr.:** A Lapp cultural document.

Contains discussion of the process of civilization among the Lapps, and an extensive evaluation of the paintings of the native Lapp artist, Nils Nilsson Skum, published in his book *Same silt* (see Arctic Bibliography, No. 16202).

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31827. SCHMID, F. Le group de Chilostigma (Trichopt., Linnoph.). (Archiv für Hydrobiologie, 1952. Bd. 47, Heft 1, p. 75-163, illus.) **Title tr.:** The Chilostigma group (Trichopt., Linnoph.)

Contains a critical revision of caddis flies of the group Chilotigma of the fam. Limnophilidae, with characteristics of this group and its subgroups and descriptions of 27 species, including diagnoses of two new species, synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution. At least five species are recorded as native to Alaska, Mackenzie District, Baffin Island, Greenland and northern Siberia (up to 70°21' N. lat.). **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

31828. SCHMIDT, HENRI. Recherches histopathologiques de l'action du froid sur les tissus de la cavité buccale. (Schweizerische Monatsschrift für Zahnheilkunde, Aug. 1925. Bd. 35, no. 8, p. 349-77, 2 illus.) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** Histo-pathological investigations on the action of cold upon the tissues of the buccal cavity.

Contains a report of an investigation on the macro- and microscopic changes in the lips, tongue and teeth of rats, following exposure(s) to temperatures of -60° to -70° C. The changes in the mucosae were similar to those observed in the skin: circulatory disorders, hyperemia, hemorrhages, swelling with leucocytic and lymphocytic infiltration, necrosis. In and around the tooth, hyperemia, hemorrhages, formation of vacuoles in the pulp, and of secondary dentine, were observed. Regeneration after these injuries is also discussed.

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31829. SCHMIDT, OTTO CHR. Index Algarum marinarum 1920-1923. (Hedwigia, 1924-25, pub. 1924, Bd. 65, Heft 1, p. 11-27) **Title tr.:** Index of marine Algae, 1920-1923.

Green, brown and red marine algae from various regions including more than 300 species, varieties and forms, are indexed with literature citations, synonyms and data on general distribution. At least 15 species from Alaska waters are included.

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SCHMIDT, W. J. H., see Boerema, I., and others. Exper. hypothermia surgery heart. 1951. No. 28212.

31830. SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954. The Central-Algonkin floodmyth. (International Congress of Americanists. 28th, Paris, 1947. Actes. Paris, 1948. p. 317-19)

Contains a discussion on the myth of the Great Hare, the trickster; and of the great flood, an animal diving for earth.

In the northern group of Algonkians, comprising the Cree, the Great Hare is a trickster and the benevolent protector of animals, especially of those hunted by man. The author stresses that the whole question of the flood-myth and its Culture Hero is a highly complicated one.

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31831. SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954. Das Nationalepos der Jakuten. (Saeculum, 1951. Bd. 2, Heft 4, p. 473-516) **Title tr.:** The national epos of the Yakuts.

Contains analysis of Yakut heroic songs, based on texts published by A. T. Middendorff, V. L. Priklonskii, and N. Gorokhov (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 11369, 13946). The songs are investigated from a literary and religio-historical approach. The author finds three types (western, eastern, and mixed) of epic songs on the same theme: the divine origin of the first man, or first Yakut; his fight with a demonic adversary; and winning a bride. The western type (Middendorff's version) is considered the most ancient and pure. The hero is son of the highest god Ar Toyon and the first man on the earth. In the eastern type of songs the hero is also of heavenly origin and is the first Yakut. In both types the hero must fight with a demonic adversary for a bride. The mixed type shows the influence of shamanistic ideology, and the hero has a sister. The epos was created at a time when the Yakuts lived further to the south, probably in the region of Altay and Abakan. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31832. SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954. Zu den Anfängen der Herdentierzucht. (Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1951. Bd. 76, Heft 1, p. 1-41) 50 refs. **Title tr.:** The beginning of animal husbandry.

Contains an ethnological study as to the original domestication of various animals: reindeer, horse, sheep, goat, camel and cattle. The creation myths of Samoyedic reindeer breeders, the origin of domesticated reindeer, the Samoyedic Soyots as the oldest reindeer breeders, the transition from reindeer-hunting to -breeding, the question of the chronological priority of the domestication of reindeer to that of the horse (p. 7-16), are discussed in turn. The relatively late development of horse-breeding among the Yakuts (p. 19-20), the lack of proof of yak- and cattle-breeding among the Yeniseians (p. 31-32), and other problems are noted. Considerable

attention is paid to the relationship between mythology and economic forms of life. References are made to the Paleo-Siberian, Finno-Ugric, Ural-Altaic and other Asiatic peoples.

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SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954, *see also* Cooper, J. M. N. Algonkian serying & scapulimancy. 1928. No. 28612.

SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954, *see also* Gabus, J. Vie & coutumes Esquimaux caribou. 1944. No. 29166.

SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954, *see also* Gahs, A. Kopf-, Schädel- etc. Opfer bei Rentiervölkern. 1928. No. 29168.

SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954, *see also* Imbellioni, J. Première chaine oceano-amér. 1928. No. 29780.

SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954, *see also* Krohn, K. Bärenlieder d. Finnen. 1928. No. 30227.

SCHMIDT, WILHELM, 1868-1954, *see also* Sirelius, U. T. Zur Geschichte prähist. Schlittens. 1928. No. 32076.

31833. SCHMITT, ALFRED, 1888-. Die Alaska-Schrift und ihre Schriftgeschichtliche Bedeutung. Marburg, Simons, 1951. 200 p. [16] p. (illus.) (Münstersche Forschungen. Heft 4) *Title tr.*: The Alaskan writing and its importance for history of writing.

Contains history and analysis of a kind of writing invented by the Eskimos at the Kuskokwim Moravian mission station around 1900. The chief inventor was the Eskimo, Neek (native name Uyakoo), born around 1860, a shaman before his conversion. He and the other natives at the mission station took to writing in imitation of the white missionaries, invented symbols for whole words and "wrote" from memory, stories from the Bible. Later they developed another system based on notation of sounds. An appendix (p. 172-77) investigates the pictographs of the Kotzebue Eskimos, based on material published in H. D. Anderson and W. C. Eells *Alaska natives*, 1935 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 434).

This book is an abridgement (with emphasis on Alaskan material) of a two-volume *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Schrift*, Leipzig, 1940. (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 15497). It had been written by the author and Rev. John Hinz who

had lived among the Eskimos and knew their language. But the edition was largely destroyed in the publisher's warehouse during an air raid in World War II.

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31834. SCHMITZ, HERMANN, S. J., 1878-. J. W. Zetterstedts Phoriden nach den in Lund vorhandenen Sammlungen. (Opuscula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, Häft. 2-3, p. 124-40) *Title tr.*: Phoridae of J. W. Zetterstedt in the Lund collection.

Contains a critical revision of Phoridae described by J. W. Zetterstedt in his *Insecta Lapponica*, 1838-1840, and *Diptera Scandinaviae*, 1842-60, and deposited at the University of Lund. Thirty-seven species are listed, with specimens, critical notes, localities and equivalents in modern classification. Many of the species are native to Lapland. *Copy seen:* MH-Z.

31835. SCHMITZ, RICHARD. Kältespättschäden der Haut in ihren Beziehungen zum Kreislauf. (Dermatologische Wochenschrift, 1950. Bd. 122, Heft 49, p. 1167-74, 5 illus.) *Title tr.*: Sequelae of cold injuries of the skin in their relation to circulation.

Contains a presentation of five cases of skin lesions, and a discussion of whether these developed due to a circulatory disturbance existing prior to the cold injury, or as result of the injury. It is pointed out that X-irradiation of early frostbite may lead to increased, combined injury. *Copy seen:* DSG.

31836. SCHMITZ, W., and I. KÜHN. Über ein gegensinniges Verhalten der Kaltblüternerven bei Temperaturschwankungen. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1950. v. 252, no. 4-5, p. 468-71, illus.) 3 refs. *Title tr.*: On a paradoxical behavior of nerves of poikilotherms during temperature variation.

Nerves warmed in Ringer solution up to the upper limit of tolerance and subsequently quickly cooled to 15° C. behaved as if they were cooled to 7° C. The phenomenon did not appear following freezing or if no extreme heating preceded. *Copy seen:* DSG.

31837. SCHNEE, ALICE B. Public welfare programs in Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953. p. 208-215)

Contains a summary of the organization of the Alaska Dept. of Public Welfare, the problems met by social

workers, and services rendered by the Dept. The latter include old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and the blind, general relief, child welfare services, licensing of foster homes and institutions for children, and a juvenile code program, among others.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

31838. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Zur Behandlung schwerer Erfrierungen und ihrer Restzustände. (Medizinische Klinik, Apr. 24, 1942. Jahrg. 38, Nr. 17, p. 389-91) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** The treatment of severe frostbite and its sequelae.

Contains a general account (with comparisons to heat injuries) dealing with the physiology, pathology, degrees and therapy of frostbite. Therapy includes slow-rewarming, rubbing with snow, elevation of injured limb, local chemotherapy, irradiation, etc.

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31839. SCHNEIDER, KARL MAX. Über die Tragzeit des Eisbären, *Thalassarcus maritimus* Erxl. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1953. Bd. 151, Heft 7-8, p. 210-25, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the gestation period of the polar bear, *Thalassarcus maritimus* Erxl.

Contains a study of sexual life of this bear to ascertain if it has two rut periods or only one. From observations of circus and zoological garden animals, data are tabulated on dates of mating, delivery and length of gestation. It is concluded that the polar bear has only one, but a rather long, period of rut, and that individual fluctuations in the length of gestation are from 151 to 250 days.

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SCHOCH, M. A., see Frey, J. R., and M. A. Schoch. Therapeutische Versuche Psoriasis Vitamin A. 1952. No. 29109.

SCHOEDEL, W., see Grosse-Brockhoff, F., and W. Schoedel. Bild d. akuten Unterkühlung im Tierexperiment. 1943. No. 29432.

SCHOEDEL, W., see also Grosse-Brockhoff, F., and W. Schoedel. Tierexperimentelle Untersuch. Therapie Unterkühlung. 1943. No. 29433.

SCHOEDEL, W., see also Grosse-Brockhoff, F., and W. Schoedel. Z. Wirkung Analeptica auf unterkühlte Tiere. 1943. No. 29434.

31840. SCHOENMANN, G. M. On the Silurian deposits in the North of the Siberian platform. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1946. nov. seria, t. 54, no. 9, p. 809-811)

"Correlation of several Silurian sections indicates the persistence of the Siberian platform, with only local variation".— Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1947. v. 12, p. 215. This study is based chiefly on the investigations of N. N. Urvantsev, G. G. Moor and other Soviet geologists in the northwestern corner of the platform, in the region of Noril'sk in Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

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SCHÖTTLER, HERBERT W. A., see Lang, K., and others. Gewebsstoffwechsel Erfrierung. 1943. No. 30318.

SCHÖTTLER, HERBERT W. A., see also Lang, K., and others. Gewebsstoffwechsel Erfrierung 2. 1943. No. 30319.

SCHOLANDER, PER FREDRIK, 1905- . Metabolic studies above and below freezing in arctic and tropical cold-blooded animals and plants. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

31841. SCHOLANDER, PER FREDRIK, 1905- , and others. Studies on the physiology of frozen plants and animals in the Arctic. Experimental work conducted at the Arctic Research Laboratory, Point Barrow, Alaska. Philadelphia, 1953. 56 p. 12 illus., 10 tables. (Journal of cellular and comparative physiology, Sept. 1953. v. 42, suppl. 1) 92 refs.

Contains a quantitative study of some physiological processes in frozen arctic plants and animals (chiefly respiratory gas exchange), and an account of cold survival experiments. Most of the plants, and the chironomid larvae examined were found dehydrated when frozen; the larvae could be repeatedly thawed and refrozen without injury; parts of cold-hardy lichens and twigs of shrubs and trees respired after being subjected to -183° C., but the vascular plants could not produce or develop leaves. Total or extensive freezing of the Alaska blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) was fatal. The physical or physiological factors underlying some of the phenomena are discussed.

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SCHOLANDER, PER FREDRIK, 1905- , see also Hock, R. J., and others

Composition ground-level atmosphere, Pt. Barrow, Alaska. 1952. No. 29661.

SCHOLANDER, PER FREDRICK, 1905-, see also Irving, L., and others. Experiments CO poisoning in tents & snow houses. 1942. No. 29799.

31842. SCHOTT, WILHELM, 1807-1889. Land und Volk der Lappen. (Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Verhandlungen, Feb. 20, 1875, p. 4-7) *Title tr.*: The Lapp land and people.

The origin of Lapp ethnic names, and former dissemination of the Lapps is discussed, also toponymics of Lappish origin, linguistic and other relations with Finns, etc. Four genuine Lapps in their native garments were presented to the meeting in Böhle. cf. R. Virchow, *Die physischen Eigenschaften der Lappen*, 1875.

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31843. SCHOTT, WILHELM, 1807-1889. Tungusische Sprachlehre von Castrén. (Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1863. Bd. 22, p. 410-19) *Title tr.*: Handbook of the Tungus language by Castrén.

Contains linguistic discussion on Tungus grammar, quoting Anton Schiefner's introduction to Castrén's work *Grundzüge einer tungusischen Sprachlehre*, q. v.

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31844. SCHRICKER, JOHN ADAMS, and others. B vitamin content of rat adrenals with respect to exposure to cold. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, 1951. v. 78, p. 522-24, table) 9 refs. *Other authors:* R. Hertz, and W. W. Tullner.

Contains a report of an investigation on vitamin content of the adrenals of female rats exposed to cold. Vitamin C became highly depleted, but biotin, folic acid, niacin and riboflavin (B-vitamins) were not materially altered.

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31845. SCHÜMMELFEDER, NORBERT. Untersuchungen über Cholinesterase im Blut nach experimentellen Schädigungen. II. Mitteilung. Das Verhalten der Cholinesterase in Vollblut und Serum bei experimenteller Erfrierung. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1947. Bd. 204, Heft 4-5, p. 466-72, 3 illus.) 14 refs. *Title tr.*: Investigations on blood-cholinesterase fol-

lowing experimental lesions. II. Cholinesterase of whole blood and serum in experimental frostbite.

Contains report of an investigation on cholinesterase activity during and after severe cold injury in dogs. Results were not uniform; in the majority of cases there was an increased activity in the blood and a reduced one in the serum of the frozen region. The possible underlying mechanism is discussed.

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31846. SCHÜRER, F. von. Periarterielle Sympathektomie bei schwerer Erfrierung. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Mar. 21, 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 12, p. 486-90, 2 fig.) *Title tr.*: Periarterial sympathectomy in severe frostbite.

Contains an account on sympathectomies performed in 22 cases of severe frostbite, two to six days after injury, with three brief case histories. In cases of bilateral injuries, one side was often left unoperated, as control. The results suggest early intervention. Climatic and medical conditions on the Eastern front during the winter of 1941 are also dealt with.

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31847. SCHÜRER, F. von. Periarterielle Sympathektomie bei schwerer Erfrierung. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Nov. 7, 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 45, p. 1797-1801) *Title tr.*: Periarterial sympathectomy in severe frostbite.

Contains presentation of a case of severe frostbite of both hands and feet with sympathectomy performed on the right side, the other serving as control. Considerable improvement was noted on operated side and minimal amputation required; untreated extremities developed extensive wet gangrene and had to be amputated. This report is a supplement to the item above.

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SCHÜTTE, E., see Lang, K., and others. Gewebstoffwechsel Erfrierung. 1943. No. 30318.

SCHÜTTE, E., see also Lang, K., and others. Gewebstoffwechsel Erfrierung 2. 1943. No. 30319.

31848. SCHULTZ, ARVED. Europäisches Russland, 1929-36. (Geographisches Jahrbuch, 1937. Bd. 52, p. 75-248) *Title tr.*: European Russia 1929-36.

Contains a bibliography of 2,838 items in a subject-regional arrangement, with a

summary review introducing the various sections. The European North, Barents Sea, Novaya Zemlya, and Kola Peninsula, are among the regions covered. Subjects cover the physical, natural and social sciences. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SCHULTZ, FRED HENRY, Jr., 1909-, see Ware, A. G., and others. Effect interference respiration on body-temp. 1947. No. 32840.

SCHULTZ, HERBERT, see Irwin, J. B., and H. Schultz. Treatment of frostbite of toes. 1951. No. 29803.

31849. SCHULTZ, LEONARD PETER, 1901-. A new ceratid fish from the Gulf of Alaska. (Copeia 1934, no. 2, p. 66-68, illus.)

Contains a description of *Dolopichthys thompsoni* n. sp. collected in 1931 in the Gulf of Alaska and comparison with other species of the genus.

* **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

SCHULTZ, LEONARD PETER, 1901-, see also Hubbs, C. L., and L. P. Schultz. *Elephantichthys copeianus*, new cyclopterid fish, Alaska. 1934. No. 29718.

31850. SCHULTZE, WALTHER. Nachbehandlung von Erfrierungsschäden und Beiträge zu deren Verhütung. (Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis, Jan. 15, 1943. Bd. 184, p. 65-67) **Title tr.:** Late treatment of cold injuries and contributions to their prevention.

Contains notes on frostbite sequels involving the skin, especially its blood vessels; similarities of these injuries with those produced by X-rays, radium, etc.; their therapy; prevention of sweating, etc.

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31851. SCHULZ, BRUNO, 1888-. Bericht über die Fortschritte der Ozeanographie, 1929-32. (Geographisches Jahrbuch, 1933. Bd. 48, p. 244-301) **Title tr.:** Report on the progress in oceanography, 1929-32.

Includes (p. 297-300) brief survey of investigations and list of publications on the Barents Sea, the north polar basin and seas along the north Siberian coast.

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31852. SCHULZE, WERNER. Experimentelle Beiträge zum Erfrierungsproblem. (Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis, Jan. 15, 1943. Bd. 184, p. 61-65, illus.) **Title tr.:** Experimental contributions to the problem of frostbite.

Contains an account of a series of perfusion experiments made on frost-bitten ears of rabbits before the onset of stasis. Adrenaline, vasodilators, and papaverine were tested as to their effects; also some problems of metabolism and pathology were investigated.

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31853. SCHULZE, WERNER. Über den Einfluss des Rauchens auf die periphere Durchblutung bei lokaler Kälteeinwirkung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Sept. 15, 1947. Jahrg. 24-25, Heft 47-48, p. 738-42, 4 fig.) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** On the influence of smoking on peripheral circulation during local cooling.

Contains an account of experiments with 12 subjects which normally exhibited a varying degree of reaction to tobacco. Local application of cold (-4° C.) abolished vasoconstriction whenever it was present due to nicotine effect. Previous administration of alcohol also abolished the effect of smoking both in normal and cooled hands. Generally, the effect of smoking was much weaker than anticipated.

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31854. SCHULZE, WERNER. Untersuchungen über den Einfluss der Alkohols auf die periphere Durchblutung bei lokaler Kälteeinwirkung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Aug. 1, 1947. Jahrg. 24-25, Heft 41-42, p. 646-54, 10 fig.) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Investigations on the influence of alcohol on peripheral circulation during local cooling.

Contains a study on 25 subjects exposed to temperatures of -2° C. and -16° C. Alcohol in relatively high doses (60-70 cem.) causes a prolonged vasodilation in the exposed skin and thus offers protection against local cold injury. The vessels of the hands react much better than those of the feet. The effect of the alcohol is to a large degree dependent on the activity of the thermal center. The prophylactic and therapeutic value of alcohol in local frostbite is discussed.

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SCHULZE, WERNER, see also Kramer, K., and W. Schulze. Kältdilatation Hautgefäße. 1948. No. 30189.

SCHULZE, WERNER, see also Kramer, K., and W. Schulze. Lokale Auskühlung. 1944. No. 30190.

31855. SCHUMACHER, HERMANN ALBERT, 1839-1890. Olaus Magnus und die ältesten Karten der Nordlande. (Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Zeitschrift, 1893, B. 28, p. 167-200) Abridged Swedish translation was pub. in *Geografiska föreningens tidskrift*, 1894, v. 6, p. 282-320.

Title tr.: Olaus Magnus and the oldest maps of the Northland.

Biographical sketch published posthumously and not quite completed by the author, of the brothers, Olaus Magnus, 1490-1558, and Johannes Magnus. It includes the story and description of the oldest map of the North, *Tabula terrarum septentrionalium*, 1539, drawn by Olaus Magnus in Venice, and of its later editions and imitations.

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SCHUMAN, HOWARD, see Gollan, F., and others. Studies on hypothermia by means of a pump-oxygenator. 1952. No. 29319.

31856. SCHUMANN, THEODOR E. W., and M. P. van ROOY. Ontleding van du standaardafwyking van Lugdruk oor du Noordelike Halfrond. South Africa, 1951. 21+ p. tables, charts (South Africa. Weather Bureau, W. B. no. 16) refs. Text in English and Afrikaans.

Title tr.: Analysis of the standard deviation of atmospheric pressure over the Northern Hemisphere.

"In this study the standard deviation of daily pressure (u) rather than the mean pressure is analyzed and shown in tables and charts. Values were computed for coordinates throughout the hemisphere based on data for 1929-1938 furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau. Isolines of u are drawn for each season, showing the effect of the Aleutian and Icelandic Lows in the fall, winter and spring, and the weak polar Low in summer. The standard deviation (v) of mean monthly pressure is similarly computed, but for 1900-1938. Relation between u and v is also analyzed and found to be very close. It is stated that the deviations are greater on the oceans than the continents, and on the west coasts than the east coasts of the continents, due to the damping effect of friction over the continents on the large scale turbulence which is responsible for fluctuations in pressure from day to day or month to month. However, a close examination of the charts shows that this is true only over the con-

tinent of Eurasia, and to some extent in 'the arctic regions of America... The deviations in the three major centers of high values (Aleutians, Iceland and the Barents-Kara Sea) are not appreciably different in magnitude, except in the last named area which shows consistently lower standard deviations."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Feb. 1953. v. 4, no. 2, p. 125.

Copy seen: DWB.

31857. SCHUSTER, CARL. A survival of the Eurasiatic animal style in modern Alaskan Eskimo art. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*, Chicago, 1952. p. 35-45, 19 figs.)

Contains discussion of parallels between prehistoric and modern Eskimo carvings and paintings of animals, and the sculptural motives cast in bronze and iron in Scytho-Siberian style, found in the Eurasiatic steppes. Special attention is given to the coiled beast with joint-marks, a motif familiar to the Eskimos, and also found at Minusinsk, upper Yenisey, Siberia, and other places in the old World.

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SCHWARZENBACH, F. H., see Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

31858. SCHWIEGK, HERBERT. Kreislauf und Gewebstoffwechsel bei der örtlichen Erfrierung. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, Heft 21-26, p. 198-200) 24 refs. **Title tr.:** Circulation and tissue metabolism in local frostbite.

Contains an account of observations on cooled extremities of dogs, specifically on arterial and venous circulation, O_2 and CO_2 and other contents of the blood, etc. No pathological changes were found in the metabolism during the cooling period. The chief injuries were seen in the blood vessels during the re-warming period and are due to discrepancies in oxygen supply and demand. Practical conclusions with regard to therapy are drawn.

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SCHWIEGK, HERBERT, see also Lang, K., and others. Gewebstoffwechsel Erfrierung. 1943. No. 30318.

SCHWIEGK, HERBERT, see also Lang, K., and others. Gewebstoffwechsel Erfrierung 2. 1943. No. 30319.

31859. SCHYTT, VALTER. Glaciologiska arbeten i Kebnekajse. (Ymer, 1947. Årg. 67, häft. 1, p. 19-42, 14 illus. incl. 4 diagr.) *Title tr.:* Glaciological work at Kebnekaise.

Contains a description of work before and during that of the author at Kebnekaise Glacier (68° N.) May 11-June 2 and July 7-Aug. 31, 1945. The discussion on accumulation and ablation includes description of snow crystals, depth of snow and retreat of the local glaciers. The preliminary data are discussed and graphically presented. It is shown that the retreat is general and on a large scale. The Kebnekaise region is also interesting for other geographic research than glaciology.

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SCHYTT, VALTER, *see also* Hoppe, G., and V. Schytt. Some observations on fluted moraine surfaces. 1953. No. 29705.

SCHYTT, VALTER, *see also* Kirwan, L. P. and others. Glaciers & climatology . . . Ahlmann. 1949. No. 30074.

31860. SCOLARI, E. Osservazioni sul meccanismo della emolisi nella emoglobiuria parossistica da freddo. (Minerva medica, Dec. 1, 1950. anno 41, v. 2, n. 62, p. 1165-67, 3 tables) 16 refs. *Title tr.:* Observations on the mechanism of hemolysis in paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria.

Contains a report on a study of a case, with experiments and tests made during, and in the absence of cold. The results obtained correspond in the main with those of American scientists.

Copy seen: DSG.

SCOTT, DAVID BYTOVETZSKI, 1919- , *see* Pedersen, P. O., and D. B. Scott. Replica studies teeth. 1951. No. 31223.

31861. SCOTT, EDWARD MARION, 1917- , and E. S. WEISS. Anchorage food study. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports. May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 541-42)

Contains account of a paper delivered at the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952, with information on a survey made in 1950 and 1951 at Anchorage and vicinity aiming to ascertain actual food consumption and food habits. Local food prices and per capita consumption are compared with those in the continental U. S. A., and differences explained. The

problems of storage, and inventories were also studied.

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SCOTT, EDWARD MARION, 1917- , *see also* Passmore, N. V., and others. Some effects freezing metabolic processes. 1953. No. 31191.

31862. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. Arctic explorations and international law. (American journal of international law, Oct. 1909. v. 3, no. 4, p. 928-41)

Summary of the main arctic expeditions, occasioned by reports of the discovery of the North Pole by F. A. Cook and Robert A. Peary; with emphasis on the aims and achievements of these arctic explorations in relation to the problems of international law. Conclusion is reached that mere discovery of arctic territory confers no title to its possession upon the explorer's country. Unless the territory is effectively occupied, it is to be regarded as a *terra nullius*, as was Svalbard at that time.

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31863. SCOTT, JAMES MAURICE. Portrait of an ice cap, with human figures. London, Chatto and Windus, 1953. 173 p. plates.

Contains a narrative of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, 1930-31, by a member of the party. Fourteen men led by Gino Watkins carried out mapping by boat and aerial photography and set up a weather station on the Greenland icecap which was manned from December throughout the winter by Augustine Courtauld. Attempts to relieve Courtauld began in March from the base station, but were unsuccessful until May 5. The narrative is based upon diaries kept by members of the expedition; passages from them make up the major portion of the book. Brief mention is made of the German expedition of the same year (Deutsche Grönland-Expedition, Alfred Wegener, 1930-31). Following the relief of the Ice Cap Station, three members of the party made a 600-mile open-boat journey down the east coast and around the southern point of Greenland. Operations in Greenland during World War II are very briefly described. Photographs were taken mainly by members of the expedition. *See also* Arctic Bibliography, No. 2982.

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SCOTT, JOHN CULBERTSON, 1900- . No. 25995, erroneously accredited to James C. W. Scott.

31864. SCOTT, RICHARD. Trouble in northern waters. (Geographical magazine, Feb. 1953. v. 25, no. 10, p. 483-88, illus., text map)

Contains discussion of the fishing dispute between Britain and Norway, and Britain and Iceland. British trawlers began fishing off Finnmark (northernmost Norway) about 1909. Disputes arose over Norway's claim to a four-mile rather than three-mile coastal limit and over manner in which the limit was drawn. Discussions were held in 1924, 1925 and 1933. A Norwegian Royal Decree of 1935 defining the fishing area was upheld by the International Court in 1951. Similar disputes with Iceland are noted. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31865. SCOTT, ROBERT F. Distribution and abundance of Dall sheep in Alaska. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951, Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 340-43*) 3 refs.

Contains report based on aerial census made in 1950, under auspices of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Arctic Institute of North America. Past distribution, present range and abundance, factors determining distribution (winter food, protection by terrain), diffusion, mobility, taxonomic differences, population trends are discussed. This animal is considered to be distributed now to the full extent of its potential range in Alaska, and is increasing in abundance.

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SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, *Cambridge, Eng., see Roberts, B. B.* Third supp. Universal Decimal Classif. 1953. No. 31643.

31866. SCOTTI, GUISEPPE. Considerazioni sul trattamento immediato dei congelati gravi di guerra. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, Aug. 1943. v. 50, num. 33, p. 1085-1088) 14 refs. **Title tr.:** Considerations on the immediate treatment of severe frostbite of war.

Contains an account of immediate therapy based on 5,000 military cases of first- to third-degree frostbite from the Italo-Greek campaign of 1940-41. Includes classification of cases; therapeutic methods, particularly vitamin B and C administration, with local application of sulfamid powder in second and third-degree cases. Favorable results are claimed for the latter method.

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SCOVILLE, WILLIAM B., *see* White, J. C., and W. B. Scoville. Trench foot & immersion foot. 1945. No. 32900.

31867. SDOBNIKOV, V. M. Rezul'taty kolichestvennogo ucheta ptits na Yamale. (Priroda, 1938, no. 11-12, p. 107-109) **Title tr.:** Results of the bird counts on Yamal Peninsula.

Contains itineraries of five long trips made by the author in the summer of 1935 as a member of an Expedition of the Reindeer Section of the Arctic Institute U.S.S.R. in the central and southern sections of the Yamal Peninsula; notes on physico-geographic features of the region; and data on methods of the census of the bird population (list of the birds of the explored region, p. 107). Statistical tables, which will be published separately, are discussed.

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31868. SEABORG, H. J. Astronomic azimuths in Alaska and Canada. (Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1948. v. 8, no. 2, p. 50-58, illus., text map, table)

Contains a report on methods and procedures used in a survey which made "precise astronomic determinations of the azimuth of a number of lines along the chain of triangulation figures" in Alaska and Yukon Territory, Canada. The Bamberg broken-telescope transit used for observations is described in detail, and the procedures in making observations and preliminary computations are discussed. "Over a period of several years on this project an average of seven stations were observed during the six months' stay in the field." Map shows triangulation areas and location of Laplace stations in Alaska and the Yukon, and table gives "Deflections of the vertical and astronomic azimuths" for 22 stations.

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31869. SEALANDER, JOHN A. Body temperatures of white-footed mice in relation to environmental temperature and heat and cold stress. (Biological bulletin, Feb. 1953. v. 104, no. 1, p. 87-99, illus. tables) 59 refs.

Contains a study of behavior responses, of core and skin temperatures in *Peromyscus leucopus* subjected to ambient temperatures of -35°C . to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$. At low temperature the animals responded with gnawing, grooming, running, rapid breathing and shivering; motor activity ceased almost entirely at -20° to

-35° C. Lowest recoverable body temperature was 10° C.; the mean lower lethal body temperature was 4.6°+0.5° C. Body temperatures of mice supplied with food and water remained rather constant when subjected to cold, except at temperatures around -30° C. Without food and water, all animals became hypothermic within 12 hours at all temperatures below -1° C.

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SEATON, STUART LUMAN, 1896-, see Alaska. University, Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

SEBRELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Jr., 1901-, see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

31870. SEDEL'NIKOVA, M. V. Izverzhenie Ključevskogo vulkana v 1944-1945 gg. (Geografiā v shkole, Sept.-Oct. 1950, no. 5, p. 23-25) *Title tr.:* Eruption of Klyuchevskiy volcano in 1944-1945.

Contains notes, partly day-by-day, on the eruptions of Dec. 5, 1944-Jan. 1, 1945 and June-July 1945, also comparison with the simultaneous eruption of Shiveluch volcano; evidently based on the author's observations from the village of Klyuchi.

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31871. SEDEL'NIKOVA, M. V. Kireunskie gorjāchie ključī na Kamchatke. (Geografiā v shkole, May-June 1950, no. 3, p. 32-37) *Title tr.:* Kireun hot springs in Kamchatka.

A dog-sledge journey from Klyuchi to the sources of the Kireun River is sketched. The latter is by an extinct volcano Alugey (approx. 56°45' N. 150°40' E.), and at its base is a valley of 150 hot springs described as remarkable for their medicinal properties.

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31872. SEDEL'NIKOVA, M. V. Vulkan Uzon. (Geografiā v shkole, Oct. 1953, no. 5, p. 17-20) *Title tr.:* Uzon volcano.

Contains a sketch of the geological history and geomorphology of this extinct volcano on the eastern coast of Kamchatka, 160 km. from Petropavlovsk, in the Kronotskiy preserve. Lakes Dal'neye and Tsentral'noye in the former crater of the volcano, and the Shumnaya River are described, with notes on hot

springs, fishes, birds and vegetation of the area.

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SEDOV, GEORGIĬ ĬAKOVLEVICH, 1877-1914, see Pinegin, N. V. Zapiski polārnika. 1952. No. 31316.

31873. SEELEY, WILLIAM L. Factors in the design and construction of Alaskan airfields. (Association of Asphalt Paving Technologists. Proceedings, Apr. 1948. v. 17, p. 161-73, illus.)

"The climate and geology of Alaska and the characteristics of permafrost in that area are briefly described. General considerations are presented for the design of airport grades, subgrades and drainage. Drain ditches in permafrost areas should be excavated below the center line grades to at least the depth of the active layer (6-8 ft.). Ordinary corrugated drain pipes are almost useless at freezing temperatures unless small steam pipes are used inside them. Any major paving operation in Alaska where asphalt emulsion is to be used requires an emulsion plant at the site as freezing breaks emulsion and renders it useless where no dehydration and reprocessing plant is available."—SIPRE.

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SEEVERS, MAURICE HARRISON, 1901-, see Barbour, J. H., and M. H. SeEVERS. Narcosis carbon dioxide low temp. 1943. No. 27983.

31874. SEIDLITZ, N. von. Der Selbstmord bei den Tschuktschen. (Globus, 1891. Bd. 59, nr. 7, p. 111) *Title tr.:* Suicide among the Chukchis.

Contains description of a ritual suicide among the Chukchis: the preparation for a self-sacrifice, kind of death (stabbing with a knife or spear, or strangulation), cremation of the body, and reindeer sacrifice. The fatal stroke is dealt by his next-of-kin at the victim's request. The custom is also referred to by V. Priklonskif on p. 82 of the same journal.

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31875. SELANDER, NILS STEN EDWARD, 1891-. Lapland; några sommarströvtåg. Tredje upplagen. Stockholm, Wahlström & Wildstrand, 1948. 158 p. plates. *Title tr.:* Lapland; some summer excursions. Third edition.

A botanist's account of trips to Lake Virihaure, the massifs and tablelands around Sulitjelma and Råvejaure, the Jeknaffo massif between Sulitjelma and Virihaure, the Tjuolto Valley, Mt. Far-

forita on the north shore of Lake Karatsj, and Karesuando. Airplane flights were made over the regions around Sarek. The first two chapters present various aspects of Lapland, its landscape, climate, flora and fauna, people, etc. A general discussion of rare mountain plants in subarctic regions is included.

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SELDEN, GEORGE L., *see* Westphal, U., and others. Influence cold rat serum. 1953. No. 32888.

31876. SELJANINOV, G. T., and others. Mirovoj agro-klimaticheskij spravocnik. Leningrad, Gidromet. Izdat., 1937. 418 p. illus. tables (Agro-Hydrometeorological Institute) 251+56 refs. **Title tr.:** Agroclimatic handbook of the world. **Other authors:** I. A. Gol'fberg, and K. I. Chepega.

"This important handbook has been prepared by the Agro-Hydrometeorological Institute (AGMI) under supervision of Prof. G. T. Seljaninov. The methods for selecting the agricultural characteristics of climate and for the classification of the world's agroclimatic zones are discussed by G. T. Seljaninov (p. 5-49). I. A. Gol'fberg explains the composition of the book in general. The authors pay special attention to the problem of frost and its distribution. Frost is classified into five groups . . . (4) the polar zone, with night frosts occurring throughout the year even in summer; (5) the arctic zone with air temperatures below freezing point during the whole year. Collection of the world's material on frosts and its preparation for print has been made under the supervision of K. I. Chepega. Complete agroclimatic data from more than two thousand stations, covering the whole globe, and based on long period observations (usually more than 25 years) are given in the first part of tables. These tables contain mean air temperatures of the warmest and coldest months, absolute and mean minimum of air temperature, annual amount of precipitation and duration of the frost-free and dry periods (mean and extreme data), characteristics of frost frequency and duration with air temperature above 5°, 10° and 15° C. Monthly and annual data of air temperature, precipitation, mean relative humidity, mean cloudiness and mean sunshine duration are presented in the next part of tables."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 371.

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31877. SELIGER, V., and **J. FILSAK**. Působení chladu na člověka při zimním táboření. (Vojenské zdravotnické listy, Sept.-Oct. 1951. v. 20, no. 5, p. 228-30, illus., table, diagrs.) Text in Czech. **Title tr.:** Effect of cold on men during winter camping.

Contains a description of quarters, tents and dugouts (igloos) used in winter camping; an account of heat production in man; and observations on the temperature of the living-quarters (barracks, tents, dugouts) used for camping, and body temperatures of military personnel living in them

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31878. SELIVANOV, P. A. Stakhanovskij plotovoditeli. (Lesnaja promyshlennost', Mar. 1950. t.10, no. 3, p. 17-18, illus.) **Title tr.:** Stakhanovite raft-towers.

Many tug captains towing timber rafts use advanced methods of work and increase the speed and load. The large rafts, of 50-60 thousand cu. m. timber towed regularly at high speed on the Yenisey and Severnaya Dvina are mentioned with the names of the tugs and their captains. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SELIVERSTOV, S. I., *see* Ponomarev, S. A., and R. G. Germasheva. Opyt raboty mal. tral'shehika. 1953. No. 31417.

31879. SELLERS, EDWARD ALEXANDER 1916-, and others. Acclimatization to cold; natural and artificial. (American journal of physiology, Dec. 1951. v. 167, no. 3, p. 644-50, 2 fig.) 5 refs. **Other authors:** S. Reichman, and N. Thomas.

Contains an account of two series of experiments with rats, aimed to elucidate the adaptive processes taking place during acclimatization to cold. The first series showed that the optimal period of exposure to cold required to produce acclimatization, as measured by the survival of clipped animals, was four to six weeks. It also demonstrated that this acclimatization is labile and much decreased when acclimatized rats were kept four days at room temperature. The second series showed that "artificial acclimatization" (produced by administration of drugs or hormones) is not as effective as naturally acquired acclimatization. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31880. SELLERS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, 1916-, and others. Acclimatization to cold in rats: metabolic rates.

(American journal of physiology, Dec. 1951. v. 167, no. 3, p. 651-55, 2 fig.) 11 refs. Other authors: S. Reichman, N. Thomas, and S. S. You.

Contains a report on experiments which demonstrated that clipped rats exposed to a cold environment (1.5° C.) increased their oxygen consumption by 30 percent in three hours as compared with unclipped controls. This rate is not maintained and the animals die within 24 hours from hypothermia. However, in animals previously acclimatized, the elevated metabolic rate is maintained over long periods. The elevated metabolic rate in clipped animals is due, in large part, to greater muscular activity.

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SELLERS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, 1916-, see also Baker, D. G., and E. A. Sellers. Carbohydrate metabolism rat, low temp. 1953. No. 27937.

SELLERS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, 1916-, see also You, R. W., and E. A. Sellers. Increased oxygen consumption . . . after exposure of rats cold. 1951. No. 33011.

SELLERS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, 1916-, see also You, S. S., and others. Effect thyroidectomy urinary nitrogen. 1950. No. 33012.

31881. SELLNICK, MAX, and K.-H. FORSSLUND. Die Gattung *Carabodes* C. L. Koch 1836 in der schwedischen Bodenfauna (Acar. Oribat.). (Arkiv för zoologi, 1953. ser. 2, Bd. 4, no. 22, p. 367-90, illus.) Title tr.: Genus *Carabodes* C. L. Koch 1836 in Swedish soil fauna (Acar. Oribat.)

Contains notes on the history of the study of soil mites of the genus *Carabodes*, a table for the determination of Swedish species of this genus and descriptions of ten species, including *C. forsslundi* n. sp. and five other oribatids native to Swedish Lapland, with data on habitat and Swedish distribution.

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31882. SELMER-OLSEN, REIDAR. An odontometrical study on the Norwegian Lapps. Oslo, Jacob Dybwad, 1949. 167 p. illus. incl. 2 plates, port., graphs, diagrs. 33 tables. (Norske videnskaps-akademi, Oslo. Skrifter, I. Matematisk-naturvidenskapelig klasse, 1949. no. 3) 89 refs.

Contains a detailed investigation of the size and correlation of different teeth

in Lapps. Methods and instruments of measurement are described in detail and the results, presented in tables, are discussed in the text. Data indicate that the Lapps, from an odontometric point of view as well as in other respects, stand out as a group distinct in many ways from the mongoloid, negroid, and white races.

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31883. SELYE, HANS, 1902- . Das allgemeine Adaptations-Syndrom und die Adaptations-Krankheiten. (Medizinische Welt, Jan. 6, 1951. Jahrg. 20, Nr. 1, p. 1-5; Nr. 2, p. 46-48; Nr. 3, p. 81-84) Title tr.: The general adaptation syndrome (G. A. S.) and adaptation diseases.

Contains a brief exposition of the author's studies and theories on the adaptation physiology of the mammalian organism in response to stress, including that of cold environment. The nervous and hormonal defense mechanisms are discussed, as well as diseases caused by stress, predisposition to such diseases, therapy, theoretical aspects, etc. The considerable importance of these studies for the understanding of cold injuries and therapy, cold adaptation, etc., is implicit.

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31884. SELYE, HANS, 1902- . Stress and the general adaptation syndrome. (British medical journal, June 17, 1950. no. 4667, p. 1383-92, illus.)

Contains an outline of the author's work and ideas on the mammalian organism's reactions and defense against stress, which also comprises stress due to low environmental temperature. Includes sections on the nervous and hormonal defense mechanisms, diseases of adaptation, clinical applications of the author's concepts, problems of future research, etc. These studies and theories are of importance for the understanding of cold adaptation, and other reactions and diseases due to cold.

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SELYE, HANS, 1902-, see also Fortier, C., and others. Comp. study changes adrenals. 1950. No. 29075.

31885. SELYS-LONGCHAMPS, MICHEL EDMOND, Baron de, 1813-1900, and R. MacLACHLAN. Matériaux pour une faune neuropterologique de l'Asie septentrionale. (Société entomologique Belgique. Annales, 1871-72, pub. 1871. t. 15, p. 25-77, plates 1-2)

Title tr.: Materials for a Neuroptera fauna of northern Asia.

Contains in pt. 1 (p. 25-45) prepared by the senior author, a systematic list of 44 dragonflies (Odonata), descriptions of five new species, critical notes and data on distribution. Pt. 2 (p. 47-71) by MacLachlan is a systematic enumeration of 67 neuropterid insects (non-Odonata), with descriptions of 16 new species, critical notes and distributional data. Index of the species is appended. Many of species are native to arctic regions of Siberia and Kamchatka. The study is based mostly on Siberian collection of R. Maak (1855-56) and on H. A. Hagen, *Die Odonaten-Fauna des russischen Reichs*, 1856 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22352).

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31886. SEMAYER, WILLIBALD. Die Tracht der Ostjaken und ihre Stickereien. (Budapest. Ungarische National-Museum. Ethnographische Abteilung. Anzeiger, 1914. Jahrg. 6, p. 167-72, col. plate) **Title tr.:** Garments of the Ost-yaks and their embroideries.

Based on descriptions in their heroic songs, the literature, and a diary of J. Jankó who visited Ost-yaks at Demyanka, Irtysh, and Yugon in 1898. The traditional garments were still used by the womenfolk, but the men's clothing was of Russian style. The women's blouses, their robe *kala*, and head-coverings are described. The blouses are richly embroidered in Finnish or Russian patterns (see col. plate), their use of underclothing however, is attributed to Russian influence. The technique of making the blouse fabric from nettles, the use of pearls, beads, and finger rings is described. The older Ostyak clothing for men and women made of reindeer fur and hide, consisted of coats (three worn in winter), a hood, mittens, long boots and ornamented leathern stockings, and a girdle. A *worüp* (G string) was still worn by the women instead of pants.

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31887. SENĀNINOVA-KORCHAGINA, M. V. "Vetvistyĭ" gorets zhivorodīshchīĭ, *Polygonum viviparum* L. (Botanicheskiĭ zhurnal, 1953. t. 38, no. 2, p. 253-60, illus.) **Title tr.:** Ramiferous *Polygonum viviparum* L.

Contains description of several specimens of this herb with unusual ramiform inflorescences, collected on the bank of Mezen' River in Arkhangel'sk province;

and detailed morphological study of this peculiar inflorescence.

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31888. SERGEEV, MIKHAIL ALEKSEEVICH. Akademik V. L. Komarov kak issledovatel' naseleniia Kamchatki. (Sovetskaiā étnografiā. Sbornik stateĭ, 1938. t. 1, p. 5-11) **Title tr.:** Academician V. L. Komarov as explorer of the inhabitants of Kamchatka.

Contains evaluation of Komarov's work in the period 1908-1938. He participated as botanist in the (Riā-bushinskiĭ) Kamchatka expedition of the Russian Geographical Society; published several works, of which the best known is his *Puteshestvie po Kamchatke v 1908-1909* (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9068). He described the Kamchadals, their economic life, especially fishing and hunting, fishing equipment and conservation, trade, etc.

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31889. SERGEEV, MIKHAIL ALEKSEEVICH. Die kleinen Völker des Nordens in der Epoche des Sozialismus. (Sowjetwissenschaft, 1948. Heft 4, p. 29-74) **Title tr.:** The small national groups of the North in the epoch of socialism.

German translation of author's paper (in Russian) *Malye narody severa*, 1947 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 15751).

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SERGEEV, MIKHAIL ALEKSEEVICH, see also Gellert, J. F. Gesellschaftliche Entwicklung der kleinen Völker des Sowjet Nordens . . . Landschaftsbild, 1953. No. 29219.

31890. SERGEEVSKIĬ, BORIS ALEKSEEVICH, 1889- Severnyi morskoi put' i gidrograficheskaiā sluzhba v Sibiri. (Sovetskaiā Aziā, 1928. god 4, no. 5-6, p. 167-73) **Title tr.:** The Northern Sea Route and the hydrographic service in Siberia.

Contains an outline of the history of investigations of the arctic coast of Russia including post-revolutionary times and data on recent maps, (up to 1928), lighthouses, radio service, recent hydrographic work, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31891. SERGI, GUISEPPE, 1841-1916. Crani Esquimesi. (Società Romana di Antropologia. Atti, 1901. v. 7, fasc. 3, p. 93-102, illus.) **Title tr.:** Eskimo crania.

Contains measurements and their evaluation, of 24 Eskimo skulls, mostly originated from Greenland and Labrador, and

preserved at the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, anthropological section, in Paris. **Copy seen:** DSI.

31892. SERGIEVSKIĬ. Usloviâ plavaniâ v Karskom more v svâzi s ledovym sostoiâniem ego. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1928. god 4, no. 3, p. 79-91) **Title tr.:** Navigation conditions on the Kara Sea in connection with its ice conditions.

Contains report based on observations made in 1926 by the hydro-meteorological stations at Matochkin Shar, Yugorskiy Shar, Vaygach at Karskiye Vorota, radio station Dikson, also patrol ships in the Kara Sea (*Irei* and ice-breaker *G. Sedov*), and the ships of Kara commercial expedition (*Taïmyr* and *Polârnyĭ*). It is concluded that the route from the Barents Sea to the mouths of the Rivers Ob' and Yenisey through the Yugorskiy Shar and Karskiye Vorota is not the best route, and is at times not navigable at all. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31893. SERNANDER, JOHAN RUTGER, 1866-1944. Naturskyddet i Sverige. (Terra, 1913. v. 25, p. 117-33, illus.) **Title tr.:** The preservation of natural scenery in Sweden.

The author suggests ways and means to protect the original landscape of Sweden, with its forests, marshes and bogs, from destruction. He treats the subject from an aesthetic-cultural and from a scientific standpoint. Much can be done by the community to beautify the surroundings and to spare old trees and sites with historic associations, while the state should establish nature parks and preserves, the latter to be visited only by scientists for research purposes. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31894. SETÄLÄ, EMIL NESTOR, 1864-1935. Dem Andenken Ferdinand Johann Wiedemann's. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1905. Bd. 5, p. 1-10) **Title tr.:** To the memory of Ferdinand Johann Wiedemann.

Contains biography of a Baltic German linguist, author (among other works on Finno-Ugric linguistics) of a Zyryan grammar *Grammatik der Syrjänischen Sprache*, 1st edition Reval 1947, 2nd Petersburg 1884 (copies in New York Public Library), and a Zyryan dictionary *Syrjänisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*, 1880, q. v. **Copy seen:** DLC; InU.

31895. SETÄLÄ, EMIL NESTOR, 1864-1935. Kurze Notiz über das "Opferholz"

bei den Sompio-Lappen aus dem Jahre 1670. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1901. Bd. 1, p. 187-89) **Title tr.:** A short note on the "sacrificial wood" among the Sompio Lapps in 1670.

Contains analysis of a Lappish sacrificial ceremony, described by Gabriel Tuderus, who was a missionary in 1669-73 among the Sompio Lapps, a group now Finnish in culture. The Lapps used certain objects: a stone (*sieidde*) and a crooked stick called *luottemurit* i. e. "sacrificial wood" and both were smeared with blood of the sacrificial animal. **Copy seen:** InU.

31896. SETÄLÄ, EMIL NESTOR, 1864-1935. Otto Donner, 1835-1909. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1909. Anzeiger, Bd. 9, no. 2-3, p. 214-220)

Contains account of Donner's life and work as scholar and administrator, especially his contribution to Finno-Ugric research. **Copy seen:** DLC; InU.

31897. SETÄLÄ, EMIL NESTOR, 1864-1935, and K. F. KARJALAINEN. Statistische Angaben über die Finnen und Lappen in Norwegen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1904. Anzeiger, Bd. 4, no. 1-3, p. 65-71) **Title tr.:** Statistical data on the Finns and Lapps in Norway.

Contains excerpts from the Norwegian census of 1900, which show 7,777 Finns and 19,677 Lapps in Norway. Among those who had lost their native language were 2,548 Finns, and 4,053 Lapps. The nomadic Lapps number only 1,202, and they live mostly in the provinces of Finnmarken and Nordland. **Copy seen:** InU.

31898. SETÄLÄ, EMIL NESTOR, 1864-1935. Zur lappischen Bibliographie. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1904. Anzeiger, Bd. 4, no. 1-3, p. 58-60). **Title tr.:** Contribution to the Lapp bibliography.

Contains analysis of a document written in 1667 which mentions three Lappish books, a reader, a catechism and explanations to the latter, published in 1632, 1633, and 1637, respectively, all of which have been lost, not a single copy is known today. **Copy seen:** InU.

SEVERNAĬA KOLONIZATSIIONNAĬA ĖKSPEDITSIĬA, see Russkoe geografičeskoe obščestvo [etc.]. Očerki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri. 1922. No. 31735.

31899. SGIBNEV, ALEKSANDR. O tungusakh Primorskoi oblasti Vostochnoi Sibiri. (Morskoi sbornik, 1859. t. 41, no. 5, smes' p. 34-49) German abstract in: Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, 1862. Bd. 21, p. 18-27. **Title tr.:** On the Tungus of the Primorye province in eastern Siberia.

Contains notes on Tungus living on the shores of the Okhotsk Sea: their physical and mental characteristics, occupation (the settled Tungus live from sea-fishing, the reindeer breeders and hunters nomadize inland. Russian and American cultural influences, reindeer-riding and crossing rivers by boat, the use of dogs for hunting, food and use of tea, marriage customs and family life are described.

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31900. SHABASHEV, A. M. Vyvozka lesa v khlystakh po traktornoi ledianoi doroge. (Lesnaya promyshlennost', Sept. 1951. t. 11, no. 9, p. 18-22, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Transportation of logs on the tractor ice road.

When timber is cut, the logs are usually hauled out to a collecting place, cut into lengths, and transported down to a lower collecting place or logging pool, to await processing in the saw mill. A new organization of this work, transporting uncut logs by a tractor ice road from the wood lot directly to the lower collecting place was worked out under the author's direction and tested successfully in winter of 1950-51 by the Yametsk forest industry organization (Iespromkhoz) operating in the Pukshen'ga River basin. The organization of log loading and unloading and transportation by tractor sledge on an ice road is described in detail. The effectiveness of the new method, resulting in 19.5 percent economy in man power, is stressed.

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31901. SHADE, CHARLES I., and H. THOMAS CAIN. An anthropology survey of the Pt. Barrow, Alaska, region. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 248-51, table)

Contains account of an anthropological survey undertaken in summer 1951, by a four-man team from the Peabody Museum, sponsored by the Arctic Research Laboratory of the U. S. Office of Naval Research. Four sites were mapped: Nuwuk, Pirnik, Utkiavik, and Nunavak. Archeological excavations were made at Nuwuk and Pirnik (Birnik), and the finds are summarized.

Standard anthropometric measurements were taken on more than a hundred of the present-day population of Barrow village, and diet lists gathered: native foods evidently are still preferred to western, though flour and milk are used to a great extent.

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31902. SHADRIN, M. G. Morskaya kapusta kak tsennoe lechebno-profilakticheskoe sredstvo. (Rybnoe khozaystvo, May 1949, t. 25, no. 5, p. 44-45) **Title tr.:** Sea kale as a valuable medical-prophylactic material.

Contains data on the chemical composition and vitamin content of sea kale, and on its use for feeding hogs, horses and fur-bearing animals, also for medical purposes; based on work (in the Shantar Islands) of the technological section of the Pacific Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography. The use of this seaweed for burns and scalds by Aleuts of Commander Island is mentioned.

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31903. SHAFER, ROBERT. Athapaskan and Sino-Tibetan. (International journal of American linguistics, Jan. 1952. v. 18, no. 1, p. 12-19) 30 refs.

Contains a comparative linguistic investigation of affinities between the Athapaskan and Sino-Tibetan (especially Tibeto-Burmic) languages. The work was carried out according to teaching of Edward Sapir. Some 70 parallel cases are presented with finals (endings) and other features common to both linguistic families. The paper was reviewed by Morris Swadesh in the same journal, July 1952, v. 18, no. 3, p. 178-81, 6 refs. On the whole, Swadesh agrees with Shafer, he makes, however, a few additions and corrections, and gives some concluding statements on the Tlingit and Haida languages, e. g.: Athapaskan languages have had a genetic connection on an earlier level with Tlingit; Eyak may be intermediate between Athapaskan and Tlingit; Tlingit-Athapaskan is more distantly related to Haida, and with it constitutes Sapir's Na-dene stock; still further back in time, the Na-dene stock is linked with Sino-Tibetan; present-day Tlingit and Athapaskan have been diverging from the earlier common Tlingit-Athapaskan for about twenty centuries.

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31904. SHAFRANOVSKIĬ, K. I. "Atlas rossiskii" izdannyi Akademiei nauk v

1745 g. (Priroda, 1946, no. 5, p. 81-85, port., 2 text maps) **Title tr.:** "The Russian atlas" published by the Academy of Sciences in 1745.

Contains historical notes on the beginning of cartography in Russia, and especially on the preparation of the so-called "Russian Atlas" published in 1745 after 20 years' work by various scientists, including N. and L. Delisle, L. Euler, I. K. Kirillov, etc. Its maps of the Kola and Chukotsk Peninsulas are reproduced here.

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31905. SHALAEV, M. I. K voprosu o tak nazyvaemom "vlazhnoi konechnosti" i nekotorykh prichinakh nervnykh distrofi. (Khirurgiia, Mar. 1951, no. 3, p. 41-46, table) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** On the problem of the so-called "humid extremity" [trench foot] and some causes of nervous dystrophy.

Contains information on the first medical description of trench foot, and more recent accounts of it and of "cold immersion" frostbite of shipwrecks; pathology of cold injury; nervous involvement due to it; trench foot among the Dvina fishermen (with case histories); nerve injuries among the fishermen (2 cases).

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31906. SHANAHAN, LAWRENCE W., and F. L. ROBERTSON. Army engineer climatic tests. (Army engineer, July-Aug. 1953. v. 45, no. 306, p. 264-68, 18 illus.)

Contains a brief summary and illus. of arctic and desert tests carried out, respectively, at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, during the winter of 1952 and at Yuma in summer 1952.

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SHANDS, ALFRED RIVES, Jr., 1899-, see Clark, R. L., and A. R. Shands. Remarks surgical problems aviation medicine. 1945. No. 28567.

31907. SHAPIRO, A., and L. S. SIMPSON. The effect of a broken icefield on water waves. (American Geophysical Union. Transactions, Feb. 1953. v. 34, no. 1, p. 36-42, diagrs., graphs, formulae) 4 refs.

"Methods of forecasting sea and swell in the open ocean have been given by Sverdrup and Munk and others. In this paper are presented principles from which techniques for forecasting sea and swell in a broken icefield may be developed. It is shown that water waves entering an icefield are damped exponentially with

increasing ice thicknesses. It is further shown that selective damping occurs in the icefield, the shorter-period waves being more easily damped. Graphs are included which help to give a clearer picture of the results."—Author's abstract.

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SHAPIRO, MORRIS A., see Edwards, J. C., and others. Trench foot, report 351 cases. 1944. No. 28867.

31908. SHAPLEY, ALAN HORACE, 1919- . On forecasting propagation disturbances to radio communication in Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 281-82)

Contains a short explanation of the work of the North Pacific Warning Service (U. S. National Bureau of Standards) in Anchorage, which issues forecasts on the expected quality of radio communications conditions. The ionosphere, and the effect of its D, E, and F layers on radio waves, is briefly discussed, and problems in forecasting and analysis of disturbances are noted.

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31909. SHAPPEL', I. I. O sooruzhenii rezervuarov dlia vody na vechnoi merzloste. (Vodosnabzhenie i sanitarnai tekhnika, 1936. t. 11, vyp. 2, p. 13-16, illus.) **Title tr.:** Construction of water reservoirs in permafrost regions.

"The destructive action of permafrost on engineering structures is briefly discussed. The selection of site of the reservoir, the thermal action of the water in the tank on the surrounding permafrost, and the adhesive forces between the ground and the outer tank are discussed. Local ground conditions such as ground type, moisture saturation, the thickness of the active layer, ground water, and topography are reviewed. Data are presented on the construction of a reservoir. Concrete for the bottom and walls is recommended because of its relatively low heat conductivity. Instruction is given on foundation pit digging and methods used for filling the space between the tank walls and the ground with pebbles, gravel, or coarse sand are described."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31910. SHARAĬ, V., and M. PAVLOV. Serebristo-chernye lisiŭy. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie po delam okhotnich'ego khozaiŭstva. Pushnye bogatstva

SSSR, 1949. vyp. 1, p. 111-20) **Title tr.:** The silver-black fox.

Includes data on fox husbandry in the far North: large-scale fox farming was organized in 1929 in (among others) the Turukhansk district; kolkhozes of the Khanty-Mansiyskiy and Yamalo-Nenetskiy National Districts have now large fox farms. A general ten-fold increase in fox population was planned in Yakut A.S.S.R. in April 1948. Housing, food, reproduction and introduction of new species are described.

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31911. SHARAPOV, N. Dikorastushchie zhiro-maslichnye rasteniya flory SSSR. (Priroda, 1939, no. 2, p. 69-76) **Title tr.:** Wild-growing oil-bearing plants of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a review of most important oil-bearing plants, their subdivision and uses. An alphabetical list of 75 plants is given, with vernacular names, brief characteristics, and data on distribution, oil content and utilization. A few species native to the northern regions of the U.S.S.R. (*Abies sibirica*, *Pinus sibirica*, *Lithospermum officinale*, etc.) are included.

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SHARF, ANDREW G., see Canty, T. J. and A. G. Sharf. Frostbite, amputations. 1953. No. 28447.

31912. SHARIKOV, A. E., and others. Otechet o rabote Monchegorskoy geofizicheskoy partii 1944 goda. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie geologicheskikh fondov. Izvestiya, 1947, vyp. 3, p. 124) **Other authors:** A. I. Slufskiy, and O. K. Vladimirov. **Title Tr.:** Report on activities of the Monchegorsk geophysical party in 1944.

Contains short description of magnetic and electric geophysical exploration for sulfide nickel ore prospecting in the Monche Tundra region of Kola Peninsula in 1944. Problems were (1) location of the sulfide nickel veins on the southeastern slope of Nittis Mt.; (2) prospecting of sulfide-pyrrhotite ores on its northwestern slope. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31913. SHARLEMAN, ÉDUARD VIL'-GEL'MOVICH. Ptiŭy, sobrannyye ekskursiei Kievskogo real'nogo uchilisheha v okrestnostyakh ozera Imandry i Kandalakskoy guby. (Messenger ornithologique, 1917. t. 8, no. 2, p. 129-30) **Title tr.:** Birds collected by the excursion of Kiev high school in the vicinity of Lake Imandra and Kandalaksha Bay.

Contains a list of 31 species and subspecies of birds, collected by the students of Kiev high school in the region around Lake Imandra and on the shores of Kandalaksha Bay during an excursion to the Kola Peninsula in June-July of 1914.

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31914. SHARP, ROBERT PHILLIP, 1911- Deformation of bore hole in Malaspina Glacier, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Jan. 1953. v. 64, p. 97-100 incl. graphs)

"A test site was selected near the center of Malaspina Glacier where theoretically conditions favor extrusion flow. An Al pipe was sunk vertically 1000 ft. by an electrically heated hot point, reaching to 950 ft. above the glacier floor. The pipe orientation was surveyed periodically at 50 ft. intervals by an inclinometer giving reproducible readings accurate to 0°05' and azimuth determinations accurate to 2° or 3°. Deformation of the pipe in one year is shown graphically. Differential flowage occurred only at depths greater than 300 ft. Results are not consistent with Demorest's theory of extrusion flow, but the deformation recorded is as yet too small to permit conclusions as to the method of flowage. Observations in this bore hole will be repeated annually."—SIPRE. A shorter account of this operation, summarizing results and presenting the same graphs is published as "Deformation of a vertical bore hole in a piedmont glacier," Journal of glaciology, Apr. 1953. v. 2, no. 13, p. 182-84.

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31915. SHARP, ROBERT PHILLIP, 1911- Glaciological studies of Malaspina Glacier, Alaska. Status report. Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 27, 1951. 7 p. Mimeographed. 4 refs.

Contains report on summer field activities prepared for the U. S. Office of Naval Research which supported the work carried out as part of Project Snow Cornice of the Arctic Institute of North America. The six-man party carried out the following work: (1) tests for glacier flow; (2) seismic survey; (3) gravimetric survey; (4) structural studies; (5) ablation studies; (6) studies of material balance of Seward-Malaspina system; (7) studies of interstadial forests; (8) studies on upper Seward Glacier.

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31916. SHARP, ROBERT PHILLIP. 1911-. Progress report on a test for extrusion flow in the Malaspina Glacier, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1514)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the March 1953 meeting of the Society, Stanford Univ., Calif. In 1951, a hole was bored in the glacier to 1,000 ft.; a resurvey in 1952 recorded deformation. Results (which are given) suggest that the surface ice is carried along by the flowing ice beneath, and throw doubt on the validity of the extrusion flow concept.

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31917. SHATILOV, M. B. Ostiâko-samoedy i tungusy Primarynskogo raiona; putevye zametki. (Tomsk. Tomskil kraevoi muzei. Trudy, 1927. t. 1, p. 138-167) 7 refs. **Title tr.:** Ostyak Samoyeds and Tungus in the region around Narym; a traveler's notes.

Contains account of the author's trip of about four weeks in Aug. 1924, collecting ethnographical objects for the Tomsk Museum. He visited the Ostyak Samoyeds at Pyzhiny on the Ob' (between Narym and the Vasyugan River), decimated by the typhus epidemic of 1920, and describes their material culture: the technique of fishing (their principal occupation), hunting, trapping, gathering (Siberian cedar nuts) and fowling; also their weapons, traps, household utensils, dwellings, clothing and foods. Notes are given on their sacrificial practices (*kogo-kokh*). A camp of reindeer Tungus, about 40 versts northeast of Narym, was also visited. There a prominent Tungus shaman, Sholeul, made a performance for the author's ailing Tungus guide; he also gave information on customs at childbirth and burial, and related a legend on the creation of man. The Tungus' dwellings, clothing, food, and occupation are described; they keep reindeer, also do hunting but little fishing.

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31918. SHATILOV, M. B. Vakhovskie ostiâki; étnograficheskie ocherki. Tomsk, 1931. iii, 175 p. tables, 9 plates. (Tomsk. Tomskil kraevoi muzei Trudy, t. 4) 88 refs. **Title tr.:** The Ostyaks of Vakh River; an ethnographic sketch.

Monograph on the Ostyaks living along the Vakh River from its confluence with the Ob' (61°03' N. 78°30' E.) upstream about 700 km. to that of another right tributary, the Korel'ki-égan. In separate

chapters, a detailed description is given of the natural conditions, the population (530 Ostyaks and 13 Russians), their dwellings, household implements and utensils, food, clothing, means of transportation, family and kin relations, administration (including justice and customary laws), general conception of the world, and beliefs. The most extensive is the chapter on their means of livelihood (trade) and economy (p. 131-64). The principal occupations are fishing and hunting, fowling and gathering of nuts; reindeer breeding is little developed. The material was collected in four months of 1926, and does not, therefore, reflect the great changes in economic and social life which occurred after that date, nor the present situation. The three-man economic-statistical expedition of 1926, headed by the author, was sponsored by Tomsk District Museum and the Chief Northern Committee. The party traveled by boat about 1,400 km. up and down the Vakh. Forty settlements containing 108 families (among them four Russians) were surveyed, and 162 museum objects secured. Not all the material obtained is dealt with in this monograph, e. g. sanitary conditions, folk medicine and folklore are excluded. Appended is a list of populated places on the Vakh River and its tributaries, a list of Ostyak words and phrases used in the text, a list of geographical names in the region, and a bibliography including 14 atlases and maps. Two chapters of this monograph were published previously, viz., "*Rodovye i semeinye otnosheniia, upravlenie . . .*" (Family and kinship relations, administration . . .), and "*Pishcha Vakhovskikh ostiâkov*" (Foods of the Vakh Ostyaks), which appeared in the same journal: Tomskil kraevoi muzei, Trudy, 1929, t. 2, p. 1-21, 41-50.

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SHAW, CHARLES R., see Rodahl, K., and C. R. Shaw. Nitrogen output Eskimos on high protein diet. 1953. No. 31666.

31919. SHCHADRONOV, B. Rechniki v vodakh Arktiki; iz bloknota uchastnika ékspeditsii. (Vokrug sveta, July 1950, no. 7, p. 39-42, illus.) **Title tr.:** River boat sailors in the arctic waters; from the note book of a member of the expedition.

In summer 1949, a number of river boats and other vessels built in various parts of the U.S.S.R., traveled via the White Sea-Baltic Canal and the White

Sea to Arkhangel'sk. Thence in August, all the vessels, under command of F. B. Naïanov and F. P. Demidov, made a passage along the Northern Sea Route to the Ob' and Yenisey Rivers, where they were to remain permanently for transportation service. Preparations, navigation conditions in the White, Barents and Kara Seas are described in general terms, without detail, though damages, or even losses, suffered by the fleet enroute, are suggested.

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31920. SHCHEDRINA, Z. G. K izucheniū foraminifer glubokovodnykh donnykh otlozheniū Okhotskogo moriā. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1953. nov. seriā, t. 90, no. 2, p. 287-89, table) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the knowledge of the deep-sea bottom Foraminifera of the Okhotsk Sea.

Contains a list of 57 foraminifers (tables 1-2) with their vertical distribution. The material was obtained in 1949 by the Expedition of the Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. in the southern part of the Okhotsk Sea from the bottom sediments at the depth of 3400 m. Analysis of the samples shows that the foram bottom fauna is almost identical with benthic fauna of corresponding regions of the Okhotsk Sea, and that the typical fossil forms are lacking.

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31921. SHCHEDRINA, Z. G. K raspredeleñiū morskikh kornenozhek v svīzi s usloviāmi ikh obitaniā. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriā, t. 70, no. 4, p. 711-13) **Title tr.:** On the distribution of marine foraminifers in connection with their life conditions.

On the basis of the study of several collections of foraminifers from the arctic seas, the author divides this fauna into the following ecological groups: (1) deep-sea group (1000-3800 m.); (2) sublittoral cold-water group (80-200 m.); (3) sublittoral warm-water group; (4) upper sublittoral group (0-80 m.). Oceanographic conditions and typical species for each group are discussed and compared with similar groups of the North Pacific Ocean.

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31922. SHCHEDRINA, Z. G. Novye vidy foraminifer roda *Rhabdammina* M. Sars. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 25-33, illus.) **Title tr.:** New species of foraminifers of the genus *Rhabdammina* M. Sars.

Descriptions of *Rhabdammina abyssorum* n. sp. (southern Okhotsk and Bering Seas), *R. pulverulenta* n. sp. (southern part of Barents Sea) and *R. heteractina* n. sp. (Okhotsk Sea).

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31923. SHCHEDRINA, Z. G. O razlichnykh formakh foraminifer, *Rhabdammina abyssorum* Carpenter. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 7-24, diagrs., plates 1-5) **Title tr.:** On various forms of foraminifers, *Rhabdammina abyssorum* Carpenter.

Contains a study of the geographic variation of a foraminifer, *Rhabdammina abyssorum*, together with descriptions of *R. a. abyssorum* (Greenland Sea and arctic seas), *R. a. arctica* n. subsp. (arctic seas and Svalbard waters), and *R. a. pacifica* n. subsp. (northern Okhotsk Sea and Bering Sea).

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31924. SHCHEGOLEVA-BAROVSKAĬA, TAT'IANA INNOKENT'EVNA. De Mordellidis (Coleoptera) novis in collectione Musei Zoologici Academiae Scientiarum. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1930. ser. A, no. 27, p. 750-52, illus.) **Title tr.:** On new species of the fam. Mordellidae (Coleoptera) in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R.

Contains diagnoses of four new species of beetles of the fam. Mordellidae from various regions of the U.S.S.R.; includes *Silaria antennalis* native to the Yakutsk region.

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31925. SHCHEKOLDIN, KONSTANTIN. Loparskiā skazki, legendy i skazaniā, zapisannyā v Pazrētskom pogostē, pograničnom s Norvegiē. (Zhivāia starina, 1890. v. 1, pt. 2, p. 17-25; v. 2, pt. 2, p. 158-68) **Title tr.:** Lapp tales, legends and narratives, written down in the Pazrētskiy Parish on the Norwegian border.

Contains 12 tales and legends in Russian, noted down in 1887 from Lapp narrators with help of an interpreter. Several Lapp phrases and words are explained (p. 24-25). Lappish storytelling, influence of Russian tales, the role of shamans, etc., are discussed briefly in introduction.

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31926. SHCHERBAKOV, DMITRIĬ IVANOVICH. Itogi soveshchaniā po

syr evol baze molibdena. (Redkie metal-ly, 1937. god 6, no. 4, p. 15-21) **Title tr.:** Results of a conference on molybdenum ore deposits.

Includes (p. 20) some data on signs of molybdenite found by Chukotsk expedition (1935-36) of Glavsevmorput' in the central part of the Anadyr' Range, where it occurs in connection with biotite granite. In the Yakut A.S.S.R. and Kolyma River basin occur such rare elements as tin, tungsten, molybdenum and bismuth among the Jurassic and Cretaceous intrusions of the Pacific folded belt.

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31927. SHCHERBAKOV, DMITRIĬ IVANOVICH. Syr'evaa baza redkikh metallov SSSR. (Redkie metally, 1938. god 7, no. 1, p. 14-24) **Title tr.:** Raw ores base of rare metals in U.S.S.R.

Includes (p. 18-19, 22-24) some data on loparite mineral deposits containing niobium, tantalum, titanium and rare earths; they lay in a semi-circle extending dozens of kilometers in the Lovozerskiye Tundras. This type of ore occurs only in U.S.S.R. Knopite titanium- and niobium-containing mineral occurs near the Afrikanda railroad station in Kola Peninsula (see index p. 2981). Various minerals of Khibiny Tundra: apatite, lovorhorite, loparite, knopite and others contain rare earths. Cobalt is extracted as a by-product in treatment of the nickel sulfide ore of Monche Tundra and Noril'sk.

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SHCHERBAKOV, DMITRIĬ IVANOVICH, Editor, see also Morozov, S. Russkie puteshestvenniki-fotografy. 1953. No. 30876.

31928. SHCHERBAKOV, F. S. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Thysanopteren Mitteleuropas. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1907. Bd. 31, no. 26, p. 911-14) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the knowledge of Thysanoptera of central Russia.

Contains a list of 26 thrips inhabiting European and Asiatic Russia, including three species native to Arkhangelsk province and one to northwestern Siberia.

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31929. SHCHERBAKOVA, A. M. Fol'klornaa ekspeditsiia v nenetskiĭ natsional'nyi okrug Arkhangel'skoi oblasti. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2nd, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy. 1949, t. 3, p. 216-21) **Title tr.:** A

folkloristic expedition to the Nenets National District, Province of Arkhangelsk.

Contains report on the author's expedition to the Bol'shezemel'skaya and Malozemel'skaya Tundras Aug. 9-Nov. 20, 1946, in which G. I. Taliev, native editor of the regional Samoyed newspaper, and A. I. Rozhin, Russian inspector for Samoyed schools, participated. Fifty-five epic and other songs, 43 tales, and 163 riddles were collected, the epics telling of Samoyed warriors and their deeds. Specimens of folk poetry are given in Russian. Present-day life in kolkhozes and the process of Russification is outlined.

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SHCHETKIN, N. O., see Kavratskiĭ, V. V. Sovmestnoe opred. vremeni i shiroty. 1936. No. 29995.

31930. SHEELEY, WILLIAM F. Frostbite, Eight Air Force. (Air Surgeon's bulletin, Jan. 1945. v. 2, p. 23-25, illus.)

Contains a general account dealing with the inexperience and lack of preparedness among American personnel in dealing with frostbite in the air at the beginning of the European campaign; the consequent losses; administrative and technical measures taken to improve the situation.

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31931. SHEĬNIS, V. N. Ob otmorozheniiaakh. (Fel'dsher i akusherka, 1944, no. 1-2, p. 14-20) **Title tr.:** On frostbite.

Contains an account dealing with subjective and objective factors favoring frostbite; prophylactic measures, including drinking of alcohol; clothing and shelter; degrees of frostbite and their symptoms; first aid (in detail); therapy.

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SHELEKHOV, GRIGORIĬ IVANOVICH, 1747-1795, see Fedorchenko, T. P. K voprosu o kartakh 1783-86. 1950. No. 28981.

SHEN, S. C., see Ham, T. H., and others. Studies hemolytic anemia & hemoglobinuria. 1948. No. 29534.

SHENMAN, G. M. See Schoenmann, G. M.

31932. SHEPARD, BEATRICE. Ascorbic acid in frozen foods. (Alaska's

health, 1949. v. 7, no. 11-12, p. 3-4, 2 tables)

Contains a report on vitamin C determinations in frozen strawberries and commonly used vegetables, purchased from stores in Juneau, Alaska. Of 131 samples tested, ten contained no vitamin C, 113 were below the values found in the continental United States. The causes for loss of vitamin C are discussed and attributed to improper handling during shipment or, more commonly, in the stores.

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31933. SHEPARD, BEATRICE. Current study of six Alaskan edible plants shows all to be high in vitamin C and carotene. (Alaska's health, June 1952. v. 9, p. 4-5, illus.)

Contains a description of six common edible plants (out of 130 known to be edible) rich in vitamin C and provitamin A. Habitat, parts eaten, ways of preparation, place in Eskimo diet, etc., are discussed.

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31934. SHEPARD, BEATRICE. Preliminary report on analyses made on vitamin C content of Alaska wild food. (Alaska's health, July-Aug. 1950. v. 8, no. 7-8, p. 3, table)

Contains a table summarizing 54 analyses of berries, rose hips, dandelions, nettles, several kinds of "teas" and other consumable plants. Dates of collection and examination are included.

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31935. SHEPARD, BEATRICE. Wild roses are lovely to look upon and their seed pods valuable food, high in vitamin C., and tasty in rose hip preserves and syrups. (Alaska's health, Aug. 1953. v. 10, p. 1-2, illus., table)

Contains a description of three species of roses found in Alaska, their fruit ("hips") and the high vitamin-C content of the latter; the use of the hips by the Indians, the early white settlers and in Europe; vitamin-C content of rose hips and of preserves made from them; recipes for the latter, etc.

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SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see* Duff, F., and others. Response to vasodilator substances. 1953. No. 28831.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Average internal temperature of fingers in cold water. 1950. No. 29391.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and J. T. Shepherd. Controlled temp. plethysmograph for finger. 1950. No. 29392.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Effect of local infiltration of anesthetics on response to cold fingertips. 1951. No. 29393.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Heat loss from toes immersion cold water. 1951. No. 29394.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Loss heat hands & fingers. 1951. No. 29395.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Part played by nervous system in response to cold. Aug. 1951. No. 29396.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Part played by nervous system in response to cold. Sept. 1951. No. 29397.

SHEPHERD, JOHN THOMPSON, *see also* Greenfield, A. D. M., and J. T. Shepherd. Quantitative study response to cold of circulation through fingers. 1950. No. 29398.

31936. SHEPHERD, STANLEY J., Jr., and others. The effect of alloxan diabetes on the response of the adrenal gland to cold stress. (Endocrinology, Feb. 1952. v. 50, no. 2, p. 143-49, table) 33 refs. Other authors: M. J. Smith and B. B. Longwell.

Contains a study on the effects of cold (3° to 7° C.) and starvation on the adrenal gland of normal and diabetic rats. Cold exposure caused a decrease in adrenal ascorbic acid of both normal and diabetic animals; adrenal cholesterol decreased on cold exposure in diabetic rats, but in normal rats only when cold exposure was preceded by fasting. These findings suggest that the response of the adrenal gland to cold as measured by its cholesterol content, is related to curtailment of metabolically available carbohydrate.

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31937. SHEPPARD, H. L. R. A. F. Central Navigation and Control School, arctic flights, 1951. (Polar record, July 1952. v. 6, no. 44, p. 529-31, text map)

Contains note of two flights, Mar. 13

and 15, 1951, made by four Lancaster aircraft each with crew of six. The route was from Keflavik, Iceland, to Jan Mayen, the northeast coast of Greenland at Kap Koefoed, and south along the East Greenland coast and over Denmark Strait to Keflavik. Weather conditions were noted and techniques of polar air navigation practised. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31938. SHEPPARD, J. V. Frostbite, facts and fictions. (Hygeia, Jan. 1947, v. 25, p. 38-39, 77)

Popular article dealing with the similarities between "trench foot," "immersion foot" and frostbite; damage to blood vessels due to cold injury, stasis, tissue anoxia; experiments with heparin and heparin therapy; cold allergy; prophylaxis. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31939. SHEREDEKA, I. A. Ispol'zovat' rezervy uvelicheniia ulovov v Severnom basseine (Rybnoe khoz'fstvo, July 1948, t. 24, no. 7, p. 3-5) **Title tr.:** To make use of reserves for increasing the Northern Basin catch.

Unusual storms in northern (Barents and White?) seas in Feb. and Mar. 1948 interrupted fishing, and damaged several Soviet trawlers; the catch dropped more than a thousand tons. To offset this loss, the author recommends shortening the time to repair vessels and organizing better both the pelagic and coastal fishing. The names or numbers of the damaged trawlers and the principal Soviet organizations directing the fishing industry are noted. **Copy seen:** DLC.

31940. SHEREDEKA, I. A. Osvoit' rybnye bogatstva Pechorskogo raiona. (Rybnoe khoz'fstvo, Dec. 1948, t. 24, no. 12, p. 15-16) **Title tr.:** The fish resources of the Pechora district must be utilized.

Contains notes on the abundance of valuable commercial fishes in Pechora district fisheries: navaga, white fish (*Coregonus autumnalis* and *Coregonus sardinella*), pike, and other species suitable for production of the best type of canned fish. The poor utilization of these resources is emphasized as due to defects in the fisheries organization. Measures for improvement are recommended, among them increase in the number of fishermen and some improvement in their living conditions. **Copy see:** DLC.

31941. SHERGIN, B. O kormshehike Markele Ushakove. (Vokrug sveta, Feb. 1953, no. 2, p. 50-54, illus.) **Title tr.:** Markel Ushakov, the helmsman.

A popular story, based on unpublished sources, of a Russian (Pomor) sailor and ship-builder, Markel Ivanovich Ushakov, 1621-1703. His voyage to Kara Sea in 1667 is mentioned. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SHERMAN, C. G. Agricultural research requested by farmers for development of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

31942. SHERMAN, JAMES MORGAN, 1890-, and **H. B. NAYLOR.** Ageing without reproduction and the viability of young bacterial cells at low temperatures. (Journal of bacteriology, June 1942, v. 43, no. 6, p. 749-56, tables) 9 refs.

Contains a study on cells of *Escherichia coli* and *Streptococcus lactis* kept at 1° C. The former remained physiologically young throughout a 36-day experimental period; the latter aged progressively until they became mature, after about one week. The death rate (at 1° C.) of young cells of the first species was faster than of mature cells, in contrast to conditions in the second form which had more viable young cells. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SHERROD, JOHN, Jr., 1924-, see U. S. Library of Congress. Tech. Info. Div. Annotated bibliog. snow, ice & permafrost. 1953. No. 32623.

31943. SHESTAKOV, G. S. K sistematike i geneticheskim vzaimootnosheniim ovsnanok. (In: Pamfati M. A. Menzbira, 1937, p. 597-636, illus., plates 1-2) **Title tr.:** On the systematics and genetic relations of buntings.

Contains a study of morphological characteristics of 27 Old World species of buntings (*Emberiza*, *Calcarius*, *Passerina*): their subdivision into several groups and data on their geographic distribution. Includes *Calcarius lapponicus* and *Passerina nivalis* native to mountain regions of Europe and Asia and *Emberiza aureola* occurring in northern European Russia and in all Siberia. Summary in English, p. 629-36. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

31944. SHESTAKOVSKAIA, G. Opyt sostavleniia karty Murmanskoi oblasti v masshtabe 1:750,000. (Geodezist, 1940.

god 16, no. 5, p. 71-74) *Title tr.*: Attempt at compilation of a map of Murmansk Province in scale 1:750,000.

Contains a description of earlier cartographic material utilized in the compilation of this new map; it included a map 1:500,000, compiled in 1932-33 by the Academy of Sciences' Council for the Study of the Productive Resources of the North. The new map (1:750,000) was prepared in one sheet 84 x 94 cm. by the Leningrad Cartographic Section of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography in 1939. All settlements (about 1000, including isolated huts, etc.) relief, vegetation, means of communication etc., are shown. The map is not reproduced in this paper.

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31945. SHETELIG, HAAKON, 1877-. Norges forhistorie; problemer og resultater i norsk arkeologi. Oslo, Aschehoug; Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1925. 277 p. illus. (Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning. Ser. A.: Forelesninger, 5a) *Title tr.*: Prehistoric Norway; problems and results in Norwegian archeology.

Contains ten chapters of which the second (p. 25-46) is: Den arktiske kultur i Norges yngre stenaldre (The Arctic Culture in Norway's more recent stone age). This characterizes Norway's stone age, or (on the basis of a find of paleolithic implements at Nøstvet near Oslo) "Nøstvet culture," and notes finds of slate implements and weapons which established an Arctic group within the stone age—one having an independent culture representing northernmost Europe. It became apparent that this culture embraced a large territory, including the Scandinavian peninsula, Finland, and the Baltic region. Amber ornaments found along Norway's western coast have been traced to Russian (Baltic) origin. The Arctic stone age, then, does not refer to slate forms exclusively, it also includes special forms of bone and many other elements. Two "Arctic Culture" finds are described, one from Viste near Stavanger and the other from Ruskeneset. An important feature of the "arctic stone age" in northern Scandinavia is its naturalistic art. The drawings of this period are remarkably like those of the ice age in Western Europe and show little eastern influence. A close relation between the art of the ice age in Western Europe and

that of Norway in the stone age is apparent.

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31946. SHETELIG, HAAKON, 1877-, and H. S. FALK. Scandinavian archeology. Translated by E. V. Gordon. Oxford, University Press, 1937. vii, 456 p. 33 text illus., 63 plates.

A comprehensive work on Scandinavian prehistory by two outstanding Norwegian scholars, an archeologist and a linguist. Deductions on material culture (dwellings, clothing, occupation, etc.) and religion are made from archeological and linguistic data. The prehistoric cultures in the Scandinavian Arctic are included; the Fosna "flint-places" and the paleolithic Komsa culture of Norway are briefly sketched (p. 18-21); the "arctic stone age" and its art, consisting of rock carvings, engravings and paintings, are extensively described (p. 73-121). The typical arctic culture (implements of reindeer horn, etc.) reached in the early post-glacial period farther south, in Jutland, the northern part of Holstein (near Hamburg), etc., and the art of the neolithic period, show closest connections with the Baltic and the east-European stone age culture.

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31947. SHIBAEV, V. P. Ètnicheskii sostav naseleniia evropelskoi chasti sofiiza SSR. Leningrad, 1930. viii, 298 p. incl. 123 tables. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissii po izucheniiu plemenogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'nykh stran. Trudy, t. 20) *Title tr.*: Ethnic composition of the inhabitants of the European part of the U.S.S.R.

Contains tabular summaries of the censuses of 1897 (p. 11-117), 1920 (p. 119-237), and 1926 (p. 239-90) which show the prevailing status of national groups in European Russia, including among others, Lapps, Zyryans, Ostyaks, Samoyeds, Voguls and Finns. For use of tables, see index at the end of the book under: *lopari, komi (zyriane), ostiaki, ostiako-samoedy, samoedy, voguly, finno-ugry, and finny (sobstvenno)*.

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SHIBALOV, A., see Drukker, G. F., and others. Povarennaia sol'. 1927. No. 28815.

SHIMADA, F. T., see Wood, W., and others. Polio. Can. Eskimos 4, Antigenic typing virus strains. 1953. No. 32963.

SHIMAKOVSKAĬA, E. E., see Zaslavskii, L. D., and E. E. Shimakovskaĭa. Arterio-otmorozhenii cheloveka. 1945. No. 33033.

31948. SHIMANOVSKIĬ, S. V. Organizatsiia gidrometeorologicheskoi seti v Ākutii i aërotransport. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1930. v. 6, no. 3-4, p. 305-310, map) *Title tr.*: Organization of hydro-meteorological stations in Yakutia and air transportation.

Discussion of tasks of Hydrometeorological Service in Yakut A.S.S.R. and of the peculiar conditions of its work due to the extent of the territory and scarcity of population. Four aerological and 14 meteorological stations, partly above the arctic circle are listed (p. 20), and plans of development of their network outlined.

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31949. SHIMKEVICH, VLADIMIR MIKHAILOVICH, 1858-1923. Mnogokolenchatye (Patopoda). Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1929-30. 2 v. paged continuously: iv, exiv, 555 p. illus. (166 fig.), 10 plates. (In: Fauna SSSR. Pantopoda, v. 1-2) 317 and 84 refs. *Title tr.*: Pantopodes (Pantopoda).

Contains in v. 1, an introduction (exiv p.) giving terminology; doubtful genera, with descriptions of 14 new species; characteristics of Pantopoda; bibliography (317 items). Then follows (p. 1-224) a monographic treatment of eight families (Pycnogonidae-Phoxichilidiidae), with keys, Latin diagnoses, Russian descriptions, synonyms, critical notes, lists of specimens, and data on geographic distribution. In v. 2 (p. 225-554) the families Pallenidae and Nymphonidae are treated similarly; a supplementary bibliography compiled by D. Fedotov (84 items) and an index of Latin names are appended. Many species native to Russian arctic waters are included, also some from other northern seas because they are important for the study of Russian species.

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SHIMKIEVICH, PĖTR, see Findeisen, H. Viehzüchter- u. Jägervölker. 1930. No. 29024.

SHIMKIEVICH, PĖTR, see also Globus. Schimkjewitschs Reisen. 1898. No. 29296.

31950. SHIMKIN, DEMITRI BORIS, 1916- Minerals, a key to Soviet power. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard

Univ. Press, 1953. viii, 452 p. 101 tables, maps, diagr. (Its: Russian Research Center studies [9]) 450 refs.

A systematic economic survey of the mineral resources of the U.S.S.R. is presented: their occurrence and reserves, and their production, consumption, and foreign trade; with a discussion of their trends. The salient geologic features of the main deposits are sketched, and the best deposits cited as a basis for more comprehensive study. The concluding chapter summarizes the past development of Russia's mineral industry and indicates the potentials of its mineral position. Each deposit is located by the official Economic Regions, and by coordinates in the index of place names.

The mineral resources of arctic Russia are widely scattered from the Baltic Shield in northwestern Russia to the Chukotsk Peninsula in northeastern Siberia, but are localized in certain geologic regions. In European Russia mineral deposits occur in the Precambrian Baltic Shield and in the folded Urals. In the former area occur deposits of copper and nickel at Pechenga or Petsamo (69°25' N. 30°15' E.) and Monchegorsk (67°55' N. 32°58' E.); and on Kola Peninsula deposits of andalusite, apatite, cerium and rare earths, ilmenite, nephelite, niobium, and tantalum. In the Northern Ural at Amderma (69°46' N. 61°38' E.) in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast' are fluorite deposits. In Asiatic U.S.S.R., mineral deposits are described in the Northern Ural, the Central Siberian Platform, and in the area of the Khatanga-Verkhoyansk system farther east. In the extremely inaccessible Northern Ural, a large deposit of piezo-electric quartz is found at Neroika (64°35' N. 59°45' E.) in Omskaya Oblast'. On the Central Siberian Platform graphite occurs at several localities east of Igarka (67°26' N. 86°36' E.) on the Yenisey River, and copper, nickel, cobalt, and platinum at Noril'sk (69°20' N. 88°08' E.). In the Khatanga-Verkhoyansk system in northeastern Siberia, various mineral deposits occur: arsenic (Chechimbai, 65°20' N. 129°30' E.), fluorspar (Zaliv Kresta, 65°50' N. 179°15' W.), gold (Kolyma 63° N. 148° E.), lead (Chechimbai, Manganzei, 65°20' N. 129°30' E.), tin (Kolyma, Pyrkakai, 69°18' N. 176°00' E.) and tungsten (Iul'tin 68°00' N. 177°45' W.). Extensive bibliography, place name and subject indexes are appended.

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31951. SHIPCHINSKIĬ, NIKOLAI VALERĬANOVICH, 1886- . Ob ozele-nenii gorodov kraĭnego severa. (Priroda, 1947. no. 1, p. 4-44) **Title tr.:** On landscaping of the cities in the far North.

Contains discussion of the difficulties and peculiar character of decorative planting and aesthetic improvement of the landscape of cities and towns in the far North. Forty-five trees and shrubs already tested under arctic conditions are listed, also 43 species considered promising for use in the North, and 18 decorative perennial plants growing well on cliffs and in gravel soils.

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31952. SHIPEROVICH, V. ĬA. Neob-khodimo vosstanavliivat' lesa Severa. (Lesnoe khozĭfstvo, May 1953. t. 6, no. 5, p. 48-50) **Title tr.:** The forests of the North must be restored.

The large timber requirements of industry during 1951-55 involves extensive cutting in the northern European part of the U.S.S.R. Natural regeneration covers not more than 72 percent of area under felling and reproduces mostly deciduous forest. The recovery of the valuable coniferous forests necessitates planned reforestation. Among other methods, dispersal of seeds by aircraft is mentioned as a possibility.

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31953. SHIPILOV, F. D. Kak stroilas' stantsiĭa Pereval'naĭa. Moskva-Leĭn-ingrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1940. 41 p. illus., map. **Title tr.:** How the station Pereval'naya was built.

Contains an account by the meteorologist, of the organization and construction of the first non-coastal hydrometeorological station on the plateau of Chukotskiy Poluostrov (on the left bank of the River Tadlean, a tributary of the Amguyma, approx. 66°50' N. 179°30' W.). The station's activities in 1936-38, and the initial hardships experienced by its four-man crew due to lack of, or defects in equipment are described. The importance of hydrometeorological stations on Chukotka for navigation on the Northern Sea Route is stressed. Fourteen stations in the northeastern area of the Route are briefly noted (p. 3-4), and indicated on map.

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31954. § SHIRKINA, N. A. Sinopticheskie usloviĭa zamerzaniĭa rek evro-

pelskol chasti SSSR. (Leningrad. Glavnaiĭa geofizicheskaĭa observatoriĭa. Geofizicheskiĭ sbornik, 1930. t. 7, vyp. 2, p. 73-94, table, maps) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Synoptic conditions of river freezing in the European part of U.S.S.R.

"Data of autumn freezing of rivers, including those of the White Sea basin for the period 1881-1910 and synoptic situations accompanying them are tabulated and mapped. The data are classified into four groups according to approximate date of early drift formation between Oct. 10-Nov. 11. The dependency of dates of river freezing on the intensity of the Azores high and the Iceland low pressures is established."—SIPRE. Summary in English.

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31955. SHIRLEY, CHARLES C. Photographic accomplishments and photographic technique at West Base, Antarctica. (American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, Apr. 30, 1945. v. 89, no. 1, p. 383-85)

Contains useful information on techniques, including exposure time, filters, photographing surface detail on ice, use of film packs rather than cut film, exposure for color film, motion pictures of auroras, and recommendations for aerial reconnaissance photography. The photographic laboratory and water supply are described.

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31956. SHIROKOGOROV, SERGEI MIKHAILOVICH. Ethnological and linguistical aspects of the Ural-Altaic hypothesis. Peiping, The Commercial Press Ltd., 1931. 198 p. 97 refs. Reprinted from *Tsing Hua Journal*, v. 6.

Contains a study on the relationship between language and ethnographic phenomena, the theory of evolution applied to languages in general and particularly in solving the problem of Tungus ethnic origins and their linguistic affiliations. The author is opposed to the Altaic hypothesis which assumes the former existence of an Altaic pre-language, and considers all attempts to find such an Altaic or Ural-Altaic pre-language a failure. He sharply rejects the theory of A. Sauvageot, and says that much more useful than production of theories which cannot be proved, would be to discover the Mongol and Turcic elements in Manchu and some Tungus dialects, to find Chinese elements in Manchu or to find out whether there are Tungus ele-

ments in Yakut, and to do similar work with the languages spoken in adjacent territories of the Palearctic.

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31957. SHIROKOGOROV, SERGEĬ MIKHAILOVICH. Opyt izsledovaniia osnov shamanstva u tungusov. (Vladivostok. Gosudarstvennyi dal'nevostochnyi universitet. Istoriko-filologicheskii fakul'tet. Uchenyiã zapiski, 1919. t. 1, otdiel 1, p. 47-108) **Title tr.:** An attempt at investigation of the principles of shamanism among the Tungus.

Contains a study which later was translated into German, supplemented with some footnotes and drawings, and pub. as *Versuch einr Erforschung der Grundlagen des Schamanentums bei den Tungusen*, 1935, q. v.

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31958. SHIROKOGOROV, SERGEĬ MIKHAILOVICH. A Tungus dictionary; Tungus-Russian and Russian-Tungus. Photographed from the manuscripts. Tokyo, Minzokugaku Kyokai, 1944. 258 p.

Contains a photolithographic reproduction of the author's handwritten mss. in two parts: Tungus-Russian (p. 1-155) and Russian-Tungus (p. 156-258). The Tungus words are transcribed into Russian characters. Borrowings from the Russian, Manchu, Mongolian, Buryat and Yakut languages are often indicated and in many cases the corresponding words in these languages are given also. The work begun in 1926, was completed in 1943.

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31959. SHIROKOGOROV, SERGEĬ MIKHAILOVICH. Versuch einer Erforschung der Grundlagen des Schamanentums bei den Tungusen. (Baessler-Archiv, 1935. Bd. 18, Heft 2, p. 41-96, 11 illus., 2 music notes) **Title tr.:** An attempt at investigation of the principles of shamanism among the Tungus.

Contains a study of Tungusian shamanism based on author's observations in 1912-17 among the Tungus and Manchu in Transbaykalia, the Amur District, and northern Manchuria. He has selected from his extensive material chiefly those parts which deal with social relations between the shaman and his kinsmen. The most important spirits of the Tungus, the shamanistic paraphernalia and costume, the personality of shaman and

his relations with his own clan are thoroughly investigated. Shamanism among the Tungus, concludes the author, is of relatively recent origin (only about 200-300 years old); it is based on the animistic conception of the world; the shaman must be able to command the spirits, forcing them to take possession of his body as he deprives himself of consciousness, thus attaining a state of ecstasy. By getting power over the spirits, the shaman supposedly is able to protect his clan from the psychical disturbances caused by restless spirits. Thus shamanism is not a religion, it is rather a prophylactic measure to protect kinsmen from mental diseases which are common in those regions. The shaman possesses great influence over his people, although his office requires from him personally many sacrifices.

Translated by W. A. Unkrig from the Russian original *Opyt izsledovaniã osnov shamanstva u tungusov*, q. v. Shirokogorov supplied for the German translation drawings, music notes and some footnotes which were not included in the Russian original.

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31960. SHIROKSHIN, Kapitan. Geognosticheski obzor beregov Kandalakshskoi guby i Bêlago moriã do g. Kemi v Arkhangel'skoi gubernii. (Gornyi zhurnal, 1835. kn. 3, chast' 1, p. 397-427, fold. col. map) **Title tr.:** A geological survey of the coasts of Kandalaksha Bay and the White Sea as far as the town of Kem' in Arkhangel'sk government.

Contains report of a trip in July-Sept. 1834 to Kola Peninsula and the Kandalaksha Bay coastal region. The author evidently traveled along the coast from the town of Varzuga on Kola Peninsula to the southern part of Khibiny tundras and thence, along the opposite coast of the Bay to Kem', the last part of the journey hurriedly because of oncoming winter. The land forms and geology of visited area are described, including notes on Khibiny tundras and mountains (p. 417-23), and the Karelians and Lapps living in these regions (p. 400-403). The visited (?) lakes and rivers are listed on p. 399-400. Fold. col. "geognostic" map (at end of vol.), shows general geological features of the region (15 verst: 1 in.). The author is signalized as the first explorer of Khibiny by I. K. Tikhomirov, in *Kto byl pervym issledovatelem Khibin?* 1949, q. v.

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31961. SHIRSHOV, PETR PETROVICH, 1905-1953, and E. K. FEDOROV.

Scientific work of the drifting north polar station. (Nature, Apr. 9, 1938. v. 141, p. 629-31)

"A station built on an icefloe moved 2,500 km. in a zig-zag line from 89°26' N. 78° W. to 70°48' N., 19°48' W. during 274 days. Positions were made during this period. The station was moved by local winds and by a general southward drift of uncertain origin."—SIPRE. The depth, temperature, gravity and magnetic observations taken are summarized. Meteorological measurements included temperature, humidity, pressure, and direction and velocity of wind.

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31962. SHISHKIN, N. A. Organizatsiia lesoustroitel'nykh rabot na Severe. (Lesnoe khoz'iaistvo, Apr. 1953. t. 6, no. 4, p. 77-78) *Title tr.:* Organization of planned forestry in the North.

Contains notes on difficulties met by forestry experts in organization of planned utilization of forests in the northern European part of the U. S. S. R. including Arkhangel'sk province. The short work season (May 20-Oct. 20), scarcity of population, lack of roads and shortage of manpower are some of these difficulties. Means for their alleviation are suggested.

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31963. SHISHOV, B. P. Sostoianie i zadachi razvitiia murmanskogo pribrezhnogo promysla. (Rybnoe khoz'iaistvo, Aug. 1947. t. 23, no. 8, p. 19-22, table) *Title tr.:* The situation in the Murmansk coastal fisheries and tasks for their development.

Contains a brief historical survey of Russian fisheries and summary annual data for the Soviet period (1920-1945), showing that the take of 131,700 centners in 1912 rose to 1,126,500 in 1934, then fell gradually to 141,500 centners in 1945 (20 centners: one ton). The causes of the decline are analyzed as chiefly defective equipment, and decrease in number of fishermen after collectivization of the fisheries. Measures of improvement are recommended. The relationship of coastal and pelagic (trawler) fisheries, and the problem of fish stock, especially herring, are briefly mentioned.

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SHISHKIN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH, 1886-, see also Komarov, V. L., and others. Flora SSSR. 1949-53. No. 30132.

31964. SHKURATENKO, Z. V. O povedenii ust'its u rastenii Arktiki. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seria, t. 75, no. 4, p. 579-82) *Title tr.:* On the behavior of plant stomata in the Arctic.

Contains a summary of observations on stomata of various plants, carried out in the vicinity of Kirovsk in Khibiny Tundra on Kola Peninsula, summer 1948. Data on the temperature and humidity during the twelve-hour daily observations are presented in table 1; and in table 2, a list of 21 species of flowering plants with data on habitat and the degree of the stomata's opening (wide open, half-closed, almost closed and closed), followed by discussion on peculiar behavior of stomata in arctic regions.

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31965. SHLUGER, S. A. Antropologicheskoe issledovanie nentsy. (Moskva. Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut i muzei. Kratkie soobshcheniia o nauchnykh rabotakh, 1938-39, pub. 1941. p. 23-26, table 6, map) *Title tr.:* Anthropological investigation of the Nentsy.

Contains a short report on two anthropological expeditions to the Samoyeds of the Bol'shezemel'skaya and Malozemel'skaya Tundras, the Yamal Peninsula and Taz region, organized by the Museum in 1938 and 1939, under leadership of N. N. Cheboksarov and with participation of the writer. In all, 847 persons of both sexes were investigated, with conclusion that the Samoyeds were a variation of the Mongoloid race. Summary of anthropometrical data on table 6. Blood group tests on 606 persons showed the following results: 23.1 percent were group O; 28.71 percent group A; 36.63 percent group B; and 11.55 percent group AB. 68.5 percent of the women and 56.3 percent of the men tested reacted to a phenil-tiocarbonid solution (1:8000), 4.74 percent had Daltonism. Fingerprints were also taken and their patterns evaluated in percent.

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31966. SHMAKOV, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1869- . Brachnost', rozhdannost' i smertnost' sredi loparei Ponoiskogo prikhoda Kol'skago uiezda po metrichekim dannym za 30-letniĭ period vremeni. (Obshechestvo Arkhangel'skikh vrachei. Protokoly i trudy, 1901. vyp. 1, p. 62-85) *Title tr.:* Marriage, birth and death rates among the Lapps of Ponoĭ

parish, Kola district, according to register data for a 30-year period.

Contains vital statistics of Russian Lapps in Ponoy for 1866-1896, based on church registers. Copy seen: DLG.

31967. SHMAKOV, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1869- . Materialy dlia antropologii russkikh lopareĭ; opyt ètnograficheskogo i mediko-antropologicheskogo izshchëdovaniia. S.-Peterburg, 1909. 2 p. 1., 72 p., fold. table. (Leningrad. Voenno-meditsinskaii akademiia. Seria doktorskikh dissertatsii, no. 8) 52 refs. *Title tr.:* Materials for the anthropology of Russian Lapps; attempt at an ethnographic and medical-anthropological investigation.

In the first part of this thesis for the M. D. degree, the geography and history of Kola Peninsula are sketched briefly, and a description given of Lapp daily life: the dwellings, clothing, food, economy, family and communal life, folk character, education, language. The health situation and most common diseases, and the medical aid rendered by the Russians are outlined. In pt. 2 (p. 28-64), the physical anthropology of Kola Lapps (1784 persons in 1907) is investigated. The author worked as a physician in his native town of Kola from 1894 to 1898, made anthropological observations and measurements of Lapps in 1898, 1902, and 1906. The principal measurements of some 65 Kola Lapps are given in a table. Weight, pigmentation of skin, hair and eyes, form of face, forehead, nose, lips, etc., trunk and extremities are described. In all, 37 points of the body were measured and evaluated. Comparison is made with Norwegian Lapps, and general characterization of the Lapp race given.

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31968. SHMAKOV, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1869- . Obzor rabot i bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury o russkikh loparakh. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1930. t. 62, vyp. 4, p. 397-412) *Title tr.:* Review of work and bibliographical index of literature on Russian Lapps.

Contains survey of relations between Lapps and Russians from the earliest times, and review of the principal literature on Russian Lapland and of its authors (p. 397-403); list of 211 books and papers in Russian and other languages arranged chronologically 1673-1930, with author index.

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31969. SHMAKOV, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1869- . Rozhdaemost' i smertnost' sredi lopareĭ Lovozerskogo prikhoda, Kol'skago uëzda za 32-lëtniĭ period vremeni. (Obshchestvo Arkhangel'skikh vracheĭ. Protokoly i trudy, 1902, pub. 1904. vyp. 2, p. 65-90, fold. table) *Title tr.:* Birth-rate and mortality among the Lapps of Lovozero parish, Kola district, for a period of 32 years.

Contains vital statistics for 1864-1895, drawn from church registers. In the latter year, 348 Lapps were living at Lovozero; nine were born, and eight died.

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31970. SHMIDT, A. V. Arkheologicheskoe izuchenie drevnostei severa SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissia po izucheniiu plemennogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'nykh stran. Trudy, 1928. t. 15, Finnougorskii sbornik, p. 135-242) 147 refs. *Title tr.:* Archeological investigations of antiquities in northern U.S.S.R.

Contains review of archeological research since the beginning of the 18th century in the northern part of Eurasia, including the province of Tobolsk and other regions inhabited by the Finno-Ugric peoples.

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31971. SHMIDT, OTTO ÎL'EVICH, 1891- . Zachem my stremimsia na polius. (Priroda, 1937, no. 6, p. 9-16, parts.) *Title tr.:* Why are we striving to reach the North Pole.

Contains a brief review of earlier expeditions to the North Pole (F. Nansen, R. Peary, R. Amundsen, etc.); a discussion of the importance of polar stations in north polar region for the weather forecasting and for observations on ocean currents and ice conditions. Brief characterization of the Soviet explorers of the drifting ice-floe station "North Pole" is included.

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31972. SHMIDT, PETR ÎL'EVICH, 1872-1949. Description of a new Myctophid fish from off Bering Island. (Copeia, 1933, no. 3, p. 131-32, illus.)

*Contains a description of *Lampanyctus beringensis* n. sp., a small deep-sea fish which was dredged at a depth of only 93 fathoms, Sept. 7, 1929, off Cape North on Bering Island during the Expedition of the Pacific Committee of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R.*

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31973. SHMIDT, PETR ÎL'EVICH, 1872-1949. On the genera *Davido-*

jordania Popov and *Bilabria* N. (Pisces, Zoarcidae). (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1936. nov. seriā v. 1 (10), no. 2, (79), p. 97-100, illus.)

Contains a key to the genera and species, descriptions of the genera *Bilabria* n. gen. and *Davidjordania*, and of four species, including *D. brachyrhyncha*, a fish native to western Okhotsk Sea.

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31974. SHMIDT, PETR IL'EVICH, 1872-1949. On the Pacific genera *Eurymen* Gilbert and Burke, and *Gilbertidia* C. Berg (Pisces, Cottidae). (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1937. nov. seriā, v. 15, no. 5, p. 279-81)

Contains a critical revision of two closely related genera of cottid fishes, *Eurymen* and *Gilbertidia*, and description of *E. gyrinus*, native to the Okhotsk Sea and *G. pustulosa* n. sp. found in the central part of the Okhotsk Sea (55°31' N. 149°10' E.) at a depth of 335 m.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

31975. SHMIDT, PETR IL'EVICH, 1872-1949. Ryby vostochnykh morei Rossijskoj Imperii. S. Peterburg, Izd. Russk. geog. ob-va, 1904. xi, 466 p., illus., plates 1-6 (Nauchnye rezultaty Korejsko-Sakhalinskoj ekspeditsii Imp. Russkogo geograficheskogo obshchestva 1900-1901 gg.) about 800 refs. **Title tr.:** Fishes of the eastern seas of the Russian Empire. Scientific results of the Korea-Sakhalin Expedition of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, 1900-1901.

In three parts, of which the first, introductory one (p. 3-58) sketches the history of exploration in eastern seas, surveys the literature, and outlines the work of the expedition of 1900-1901. Part 2 (p. 59-289) deals with the ichthyofauna of the Japanese and Okhotsk Seas; and the third part with that of eastern seas under the following heads: physical and geographic conditions (p. 293-322); the fish fauna and their characteristics (p. 323-71); zoogeographic regions of the North Pacific; and finally (p. 394-419) the fish fauna of that area and of the North Atlantic. Bibliography and index of scientific names are appended.

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31976. SHMITS, PETERIS. The language of the Negidals. (Riga. Universitate. Raksti (Acta universitatis latvianensis), 1923. v. 5, p. 3-38)

Contains a Negidal-English vocabulary

with an introduction on this small Tungusian people (Negidals) of 400-500 persons, living in the valley of the Amgun River, a left tributary of the Amur. The material was noted down, at author's request by B. Barátosi-Balogh (a Hungarian), P. Krastin (a Latvian), and K. Loginovskij (a Russian). All the Goldi and Oleha words and many Orochi and Tungusian examples are taken from the author's manuscripts written in 1908 during his journey to the Amur. The Negidals and Orochi have the most shortened words of all Tungus-Manchu languages, showing that these peoples are strangers who have absorbed the Paleoasiatic aborigines.

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31977. SHNEIDER, E. Izobrazitel'noe iskusstvo tuzemnykh plemen Sibiri. (Sibirskaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1931. t. 2, col. 364-74, illus., 3 plates) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Pictorial art of the Siberian native tribes.

Six art groups are established on the basis of stylistic trends, material used, and technical presentation. Each group is characterized: (1) the Tungusian (including Orochis and Lamuts), (2) Manchurian, (3) Turcic (including Yakuts), (4) Mongolian, (5) Ugro-Samoyedic (Ostyaks, Voguls, and Samoyeds), and (6) Paleo-Siberians (Chukchis, Koryaks, Asiatic Eskimos, Yeniseians, and Gil-yaks). The art of the Yukaghirs has many traits in common with that of both Tungusian and Paleo-Siberian groups. The fame of the miniature bone sculptures of the Chukchis and Koryaks is noted. Illustrations show (among others) specimens of Ostyak, Tungus, Yakut, Chukchi, and Koryak art. Author's classification of art is discussed by H. Findeisen in *Die nordasiatische Kunst-reise*, 1933, q. v.

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31978. SHOJI, R. On the adaptation of human body to an extremely cold atmosphere. (Japanese journal of medical sciences. pt. 3, Biophysics, 1940. v. 6, p. 1*) *Other authors:* K. Ogata, T. Fujimoto, S. Yasaki, and K. Aida.

Contains summary of an account presented before the 18th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Physiological Society (Apr. 1939), dealing with physiological observations of a subject, dressed in underwear, and exposed to an atmosphere of -25° to -35° C. Rectal temperature, blood pressure, pulse rate, cardiac output, respiration, hemoglobin and blood

sugar content were recorded, as well as the acuity of some senses. The response of the human organism to severe heat loss is discussed.

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31979. SHOJI, R., and K. OGATA. On the change in the rectal temperature of man when his body is exposed to extremely cold atmosphere. (Japanese journal of medical sciences. pt. 3, Biophysics, 1940. v. 6, p. 85*-86*)

Contains summary of an account presented before the 18th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Physiological Society (Apr. 1939), dealing with the rectal temperature of a subject fully, partly or practically undressed, and exposed for one-half to two-and-one-half hours to temperatures of -25° to -35° C.

Copy seen: DLC; DSG.

3198. SHOKAL'SKIĬ, ĬULĬ MIKHAILOVICH, 1856-1940. Nauchnye issledovaniia Svalbarda (Shpitsbergen). (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1929. t. 61, vyp. 1, p. 190-92) **Title tr.:** Scientific investigations of Svalbard (Spitsbergen).

Contains an account (based on an unidentified German text) of a note sent by the Norwegian government to other governments regarding exploration and travel in Svalbard: all exploration (except meteorology and fisheries) and its coordination in Svalbard, is vested in "Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser" (now Norsk Polarinstitut) Oslo. Prospective explorers should submit to this institution, their plans, itineraries, list of equipment and provisions, etc., in order to avoid repetition of studies, or mishaps through lack of knowledge, equipment or provisions. This institution will also supply applicants with information about conditions, routes, exploration done, etc., in Spitsbergen.

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31981. SHOKAL'SKIĬ, ĬULĬ MIKHAILOVICH, 1856-1940. Roal'd Amundsen, 1872-1928. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1929. t. 61, vyp. 2, p. 395-402) **Title tr.:** Roald Amundsen, 1872-1928.

*Contains a necrolog dealing with Amundsen's first contacts with the sea; his first, exploratory trip on the *Gjøa*, 1901; his expedition on the same vessel to the north magnetic pole, his studies there, and traverse of the Northwest Passage, 1903-1906; his expedition and discovery of the South Pole, 1911; the*

*Maud expedition, 1918-21; his flight over the North Pole, 1926; death during rescue operations for the *Italia*. The significance of each expedition is explained in relation to polar exploration generally, earlier attempts by others, etc.*

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31982. SHOKAL'SKIĬ, ĬULĬ MIKHAILOVICH, 1856-1940. Uchebie Gosudarstvennogo russkogo geograficheskogo obshchestva v izuchenii Kamchatki. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1929. t. 61, vyp. 2, p. 403-407) **Title tr.:** The part played by the Russian State Geographical Society in the study of Kamchatka.

Contains a review of major expeditionary work, from that of F. P. Litke in 1826-29, first chairman of the Society, continuing with J. D. Bulichev's traverse of 1845; the traverse of A. P. Sil'mitskii in 1896, the expedition of Bogdanovich, 1895-98; and the F. P. Riabushinskii expedition to Kamchatka and the Aleutians (1908-1911).

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SHOKAL'SKIĬ, ĬULĬ MIKHAILOVICH, 1856-1940, see also Akademiia nauk SSSR, and Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Pamiatī Shokal'skogo. 1946-50. No. 27675.

31983. SHOMYSOV, N. M. Stratigrafia i usloviia obrazovaniia verkhnepermiskikh otlozhenii territorii Pechorsko-Ylychskogo gosudarstvennogo zapovednika. (Moskovskoe Obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Trudy, otdel geol., 1951. t. 1, p. 85-104, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** Stratigraphy and conditions of formation of upper Permian deposits of the territory of the Pechora-Ilych preserve.

"Distinguishes four series in the upper Permian deposits of the Pechora-Ilych game refuge, northern Ural region, U.S.S.R., and discusses their depositional history, which was essentially continental in character."—Geological Society of America. Bibliography and index of geology.

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31984. SHORYGIN, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH, 1896-1948. Iglokozhiye Belogo moria. (In: Vserossiiskii s"ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 2, Moskva, 1925. Trudy, 1927, p. 304-305) **Title tr.:** Echinodermata of the White Sea.

Contains a list of 22 echinoderms known from the White Sea (six arctic

species, 15 boreal-arctic and one boreal), with notes on their origin, age and horizontal and vertical distribution.

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31985. SHOSTAKOVICH, VLADIMIR BOLES LAVOVICH, 1870- . Die historisch-ethnographische Bedeutung der Benennungen sibirischer Flüsse. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1926. Bd. 6, Heft 1-2, p. 81-89, map) *Title tr.:* The historico-ethnographical significance of the names of Siberian rivers.

Contains discussion of Siberian toponymics with some ethnic conclusions. Place and river names survive longer than peoples who originate them. Names of rivers indicate the former dissemination of certain peoples, e. g. Tungusian river names are found over a vast area, and the Yukaghirs once inhabited a much larger territory than today. Rivers in the northern part of European Russia have Samoyedic names. The fact that many rivers bear the same name may indicate settlements and wanderings of a certain people. Recognition of the ethnic origin of a river name is often possible from an ending which literally means "water" or "river", as Tungusian *-kan* and *-ula*, Yukaghir *-don*, Yeniseian *-shet*, Zyryan *-wa* and Samoyedic *-ma*. The names of the largest Siberian rivers Ob', Yenisey, Lena and Angara cannot however be explained from any of the recent languages, they must have been named by peoples long extinct.

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31986. SHOTRIDGE, FLORENCE, d. 1917. The life of a Chilkat Indian girl. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1913. v. 4, no. 3, p. 100-103, illus.)

Contains a sketch by a native Tlingit of the traditional education and training of the child to women's duties. The girl's seclusion and teaching just before puberty is described.

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SHOTRIDGE, FLORENCE, d. 1917, see also Shotridge, L., and F. Shotridge. Indians NW. 1913. No. 31990.

31987. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . The emblems of the Tlingit culture. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1928. v. 19, no. 4, p. 350-77, 7 plates)

Contains description of ceremonial hats, helmets, crests and staffs, secured

by the author for the Museum, and exhibited in its Tlingit Hall. Besides ceremonial headdresses, the collection includes examples of fine carvings in wood, weaving in wool, porcupine-quill embroidery, feast dishes, war implements and trophies, shaman's paraphernalia, and masks. The colorful crests carved of wood represent emblems of different Tlingit clans. Author remarks on the place of these objects in his people's culture, and relates the legend on the origin of the Eagle hat.

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31988. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . Ghost of courageous adventurer. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1920. v. 11, no. 1, p. 10-26, 11 illus., plate)

Contains description of an iron war knife with ornamented handle, known by this name and treasured for many generations by the Tlingits, then acquired for the Museum. It was a relic of the part "the clan took in establishing a trade connection between the northern Tlingit and the alien tribes of the interior." The legend of this episode is recounted.

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31989. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . How Ats-ha followed the hide of his comrade to yek land. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1930. v. 21, no. 3-4, p. 215-26)

Contains a sketch of Tlingit beliefs and shamanism. The shaman's headdress "Raven head-cover" is described and a legend recounted, of how a young *chet* (shaman) visited the land of yek (spirits of nature).

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31990. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- , and F. SHOTRIDGE, Indians of the Northwest. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1913. v. 4, no. 3, p. 71-100, 29 illus., incl. diagrs.)

Includes (p. 79-100) account of buildings, customs, social organization of Tlingits of Chilkat River, Southeast Alaska, the authors being members by birth of two chief families. Structure and use of the various types of permanent timber houses are described with plans and drawings: the dwelling house, smoke or food preparing house, and chieftain's "family house", a kind of "community hall" where feasts, councils, and gatherings were held. Division of tribe into

two exogamous moieties (Raven and Eagle) and several totemistic clans, the maternal and other classes, e. g., rich people, artisans, etc. are outlined. Special attention is given to the carved house posts and screens inside the house and their heraldry. The legend of the "grizzly bear" crest is related. Biographical notes on the authors are given, p. 79-80 and 114. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31991. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . Keyt-gooshe "Killer whale's dorsal fin". (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1919. v. 10, p. 213-16, col. plate)

Contains description of a painted baton used in conducting ceremonial dance songs among the Tlingit people of Sitka. The fringe on the baton represents the breath of the killer whale whose head only is shown. The idea of fashioning batons of this type came from the Tsimshians. Description of festival dances is included. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31992. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . Land otter-man. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1922. v. 13, no. 1, p. 55-59, illus.)

Contains description of a wooden figurehead representing an otter-man, from a former war canoe, and the story of its origin after a long war between Chilkat and Sitka Tlingits. The figurehead was obtained for the Museum in 1918 at Sitka on Baranof Island.

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31993. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . My northland revisited. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1917. v. 8, p. 105-115, 6 illus.)

Contains account of a trip to Southeast Alaska in 1915, sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, to study Tlingit customs and impress on the modern children the former life of their people. The author, a full blood Chilkat, visited his birthplace Klukwan (about 23 miles up the Chilkat River) and stayed there for two weeks collecting folk narratives. A description of the "call together" or "drum-bearing" ceremony formerly performed at funerals is given in detail. He traveled to Wrangell and Prince of Wales Island, made a brief study of Tlingit foodstuffs, then visited Indian communities at Ketchikan

and Juneau. Returning to his Chilkat tribe which was less affected than others by acculturation, the author joined in eulachon fishing season; he describes the primitive methods still in use, of catching fish and extracting oil.

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31994. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . Tlingit woman's root basket. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1921. v. 12, no. 3, p. 162-78, 6 illus., col. plate)

Contains description of a collection of Tlingit baskets in the Museum. Diversity of forms, basket designs, coloring, makers and material, uses and names of baskets are discussed. Berry-picking, cooking and drinking baskets, also rain hats are described. Basketry has always been of economic importance and an art among the Tlingits. The geographic dissemination of this people is reviewed.

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31995. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . A visit to the Tsimshian Indians. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1919. v. 10, p. 49-67, 117-48, 17 illus.)

Contains an account of the author's trip to the Tsimshians of the Nass and Skeena Rivers, northern British Columbia, in Aug.-Oct. 1918, for the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Legends were noted down, photographs made and some objects acquired. The people on the coast were found to be modernized and, chiefly from the influence of early missionaries, ashamed of their Indian origin and culture, and eager to adopt the White civilization. Only among the inland tribes (e. g. at Aiyansh on the upper Nass) was it possible to obtain information on secret society dances, to get a ceremonial dance outfit, etc. According to the popular traditions, many Tsimshians migrated to Alaska and became Tlingits. A visit to the Indians on the Gitsumkelun River (about 90 miles east from Prince Rupert) is described: they are called Git-kshen and say that their grandfathers came there from Alaska. Narratives on former migration, fight of the Tlingit clans, etc. were recorded, and modern Tsimshian villages described. Other places visited were: Git-wentl-qool, a well-preserved native town, Git-wen-geh (here a brief study on religion, ceremonials and mythology of the people was made), and Hazelton. *Copy seen:* DLC.

31996. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- . War helmets and elan hats of the Tlingit Indians. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Museum journal, 1919. v. 10, p. 43-48, 6 col. plates)

Contains description and illus. of a collection of decorative headgear, acquired for the Museum by the author, a native Tlingit, on his trip to Southeast Alaska in 1915. Land and sea animals and birds are used as individual house-group emblems or crests; these are represented in carvings and paintings on house pillars, batons, helmets and ceremonial hats, which were used at special performances during important conventions or potlaches, peace dances, in wars and on all formal ceremonies. The odd-shaped style of women's headdresses was borrowed from the Kwakiutl Indians. The objects were considered as communal property and were obtained from chiefs of different elan divisions and house groups. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- , *see also* Boas, F. Grammatical notes Tlingit. 1917. No. 28193.

SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS, 1883- , *see also* Durlach, T. M. Relationship systems Tlingit, Haida & Tsimshian. 1928. No. 28847.

31997. SHRUM, GORDON MERRITT, 1896- , Canadian studies of the aurora borealis. (In: Pacific Science Congress. 7th, New Zealand, 1949. Proceedings, v. 2. Geology, pub. 1953, p. 739)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Congress, which summarizes investigations undertaken during the past 25 years in Canada. The position of the Magnetic North Pole on Prince of Wales Island, and the fact that much of the auroral zone of maximum brightness and frequency crosses Canada are mentioned as factors in Canadian interest in such work. Need for information on the upper atmosphere and its relation to development of high altitude jet aircraft is noted. **Copy seen:** DGS.

31998. SHTAKEL'BERG, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH. Kratkii obzor palearkticheskikh vidov roda *Zelima* Mg. (Diptera, Syrphidae). (Entomologicheskoe obozrenie, 1952. t. 32, p. 316-28, illus.) **Title tr.:** Brief survey palaearctic species of the genus *Zelima* Mg. (Diptera, Syrphidae).

Contains a diagnosis of the genus,

table for determination of 26 species (males and females) and descriptions of two new species. At least seven species native to Arkhangel'sk province, Yakutia and Kamchatka Peninsula are included.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

31999. SHTAKEL'BERG, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH. Nasekomye dvukrylye, t. 3, vyp. 4. Sem. Culicidae. Krovososushchie komary, pod-sem. Culicinae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1937. x, 258 p. illus. (147 figs.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Diptera. t. 3, vyp. 4. (Nov. ser. no. 11))

Title tr.: Dipterous insects, fam. Culicidae. Blood-sucking mosquitoes, subfam. Culicinae.

Contains in the introduction (p. 1-27), a morphological sketch (imago and larva), data on geographic distribution and on importance of mosquitoes (Culicidae) as transmitters of malaria, yellow fever, dengue, and as hosts of some parasitic worms (Nematoda) pathogenic to man; brief notes on gathering, mounting and preservation of mosquito specimens. In the special part (p. 29-248) are tables for the determination of genera and species; descriptions of 121 species and six subspecies and varieties, with literature references, critical notes and data on distribution and ecology. A few species (*Anopheles maculipennis*, *Theobaldia alaskaensis*, *T. borealis* and some *Aedes* species) native to Kola Peninsula, Arkhangel'sk province and Siberia (Yakutia) are included. Summary in English, p. 249-53.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32000. SHTAKEL'BERG, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH. Novye Syrphidae (Diptera) palearkticheskoi fauny. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 350-400, illus.) **Title tr.:** New syrphid flies (Diptera) of palaearctic fauna.

Descriptions of 39 new syrphid flies from various regions, including *Cnemodon jacutorum* n. sp. native to Yakutia, eastern Siberia. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32001. SHTAKEL'BERG, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH. Novye vidy Cordyluridae (Diptera) severa SSSR. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 405-407, illus.) **Title tr.:** New species of Cordyluridae (Diptera) of northern U.S.S.R.

Descriptions of *Acerocnema paradoxopyga* n. sp. native to Novaya Zemlya

and Vrangl Island, and *Microprospora portenkoi* from Vrangl Island.

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SHTAMM, A. K., see Zolotarev, D. A. Karely SSSR. 1930. No. 33106.

32002. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Die Herkunft der paläarktischen Taiga-Vogel. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1932. Neue Folge, Bd. 1, Heft 3, p. 355-98, sketch maps 1-4) **Title tr.:** Origin of palaearctic birds of the taiga zone.

Contains a general study of the origin and descent of the birds in the taiga zone of the palaearctic region of Europe and Asia, with data on the limits, characteristics and geological history of the region, and on the development of its flora and fauna. Twenty-six birds endemic to this zone are listed with data on their distribution within it. Another list is offered of 28 birds inhabiting the zone but spreading also into adjoining regions, with notes on their distribution. The geographic dissemination of certain groups and species in the zone is then dealt with; the elements of this fauna are presented and its connection with avifauna of other regions (North America) discussed.

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32003. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Palearkticheskie soroki, ikh rasprostraneniye i puti rasseleniya. (In: Vserossiyskiy s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 3, Leningrad, 1927. Trudy, 1928, p. 96-97) **Title tr.:** Palaearctic magpies, their distribution and ways of expansion.

Contains a zoogeographic study of four species of magpies (*Pica*) recognized by the author, including *P. pica sericea*, inhabiting Alaska, the Anadyr' River region and eastern Kamchatka Peninsula, also *P. pica kamschatica* native to Kamchatka.

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32004. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Problema bylykh kontinental'nykh svyazey mezhdu Starym i Novym svetom v ornitogeograficheskom osveshchenii. (Priroda, 1936, no. 7, p. 71-81, text maps) **Title tr.:** The problem of former continental connection between the Old and New World in the light of ornithological geography.

Deals with geographic distribution of birds and relation between ornithological faunas of the Old and New Worlds, leading to the conclusion of the former land connection between Europe and North

America. The theory of continental bridges is criticized and concept of the movement of continents is given some support. The study is based partly on the avifauna of northern regions.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32005. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Ptitsy, t. 1, vyp. 2. Osnovy ornitogeograficheskogo deleniya Palearktiki. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1938. 157 p. illus. (88 sketch maps on 26 plates), fold. map. (In: Fauna SSSR. Aves, t. 1, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser. no. 19)) Text in Russian and German. **Title tr.:** Birds. Principles of ornithogeographic subdivision of the Palaearctic.

Contains a zoogeographic study with text maps and list of species. The arctic region and Siberian type of fauna are dealt with on p. 7-22, fig. 1-23; in German, p. 84-102.

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32006. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Ueber die Formen der grossen Möwen, "subgenus *Larus*", und ihre gegenseitigen Beziehungen. (Journal für Ornithologie, 1934. Bd. 82, Heft 3, p. 340-80, illus. 1-6) **Title tr.:** On the forms of large gulls (subgenus *Larus*) and their present relationship.

Contains a critical revision of *Larus*, which is divided into five species and 30 geographic races. The subgenus and its forms are discussed and descriptions given of 18 forms of *L. argentatus*, with synonyms, critical notes, dimensions and data on habitat and geographic distribution. Eight of the species are distributed in all arctic regions of Europe, Asia, North America and arctic islands.

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32007. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Ueber die ostpalaarktischen Formen der Wanderfalken. (Journal für Ornithologie, 1934, Bd. 82, Heft 2, p. 222-36) **Title tr.:** On eastern palaearctic forms of the peregrine falcon.

Contains a study of eight geographic races, with descriptions, synonyms, dimensions, critical notes and data on distribution. *Falco peregrinus caeruleiceps* subsp. nov. (tundras of eastern Europe and western Siberia, Vaygach Island, Novaya Zemlya), *F. p. harti* (northern Yakutia and northeastern Siberia), and *F. p. pealei* native to the Commander Islands are included.

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32008. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Zur geographischen Verbreitung der palaearktischen Formen von *Riparia riparia* L. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1925 ser. A, p. 37-40) **Title tr.:** On geographic distribution of palaearctic forms of *Riparia riparia* L.

Contains descriptions of five subspecies of the bank swallow and data on geographic distribution; *R. riparia riparia*, occurring in Kamchatka Peninsula, is included. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

32009. SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH. Zur Verbreitung und geographischen Variabilität des schwarzkehligen Wiesenschmätzers. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. nov. seriâ, v. 3 (8), no. 1 (61), p. 45-48) **Title tr.:** On the distribution and geographic variation of the black-throated stonechat.

Contains descriptive notes and distributional data on seven subspecies (one described as new) of this bird. *Sazicola torquata stejnegeri* native to northern Siberia, from the Yenisey to the Kolyma, is included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

SHTEGMAN, BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH, see also Dement'ev, G. P. Études de *Falco peregrinus*. 1934. No. 28713.

32010. SHTEINBERG, EVGENIĬ L'VOVICH, 1902- Bor'ba russkogo naroda za vykhod v Tikhii okean. Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo, 1949. 28 p. **Title tr.:** Struggle of the Russian people for access to the Pacific Ocean.

A short survey of Russian geographical discoveries and political expansion in the Far East and Pacific area (including northeastern Siberia and Alaska), from the expedition of Vasilii Pofarkov (1643) to events of World War II. Bibliographical references in footnotes include less usual expeditionary literature as well as standard political works.

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32011. SHTEINITS, V. K. Khantyiskii (ostfiatskii) iazyk. (In: Iazyk i pismennost' narodov Severa, 1937, chast' 1, p. 193-227) 19 refs. **Title tr.:** The Khanti (Ostyak) language.

Contains a grammar (phonetics, morphology, syntax and lexical notes) of the Ostyak literature language, based on the dialect of Kazym. The characteristics of language and its three groups of

dialects are given. The introduction explains the names of the people ("khanti", "ostfiak"), gives their number (22,600 in 1926) and territory (from the mouth of the Ob' River to its tributary, the Irtysh, also on the rivers Kazym, Konda, Vasyugan, Malaya Sos'va, and others). The influence of neighbors is noted. History of the investigation of Ostyak language and culture is outlined and bibliography included (p. 197-98). Notes on Ostyak pictographs are given. The literature is stated to be two editions of Matthew's Gospel (1868 and 1880) and two ABC books published by the Russian missionaries, apparently without influence, as the Ostyaks remained illiterate. Six elementary text books and three books of tales were published in 1931-36 in a new Latinized alphabet; the orthography however, was reformed again in 1936.

Copy seen: NNC.

SHTEKHER, S. G., see Zhitkov, B. M., and S. G. Shtekher. K ornitofaune Komandorskikh o-vov. 1915. No. 33078.

32012. SHTERN, L. S., and others. K voprosu o lechenii shoka; travmaticheskii shok, oslozhnennyy otmorezheniem. (Bülleten' éksperimental'noi biologii i meditsiny, 1943. v. 15, vyp. 6, p. 3-6, 2 illus.) **Other authors:** I. A. Rosin, M. M. Gromakovskaya, and L. E. Kaplan. **Title tr.:** On the problem of shock treatment; traumatic shock complicated by frostbite.

Contains an account of investigations on dogs submitted to experimental local frostbite. Frost injury *per se*, even when severe, did not cause shock, but only much predisposed the animals to shock. Therapy effective in pure shock was also effectual in shock complicated by frostbite.

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32013. SHTERNBERG, LEV IAKOV. LEVICH, 1861-1927. Kul't orla u sibirskikh narodov. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Muzei antropologii i étnografii. Sbornik, 1925. t. 5, vyp. 2, p. 717-40) **Title tr.:** Cult of the eagle among the Siberian peoples.

Contains a comparative folklore study: the eagle among the Yakuts is considered as master of sun and fire, restorer of nature, the creator and typical totem; a Tungus legend depicts the eagle as savior of the human race during the world fire (cf. Dakota Indians); the eagle also plays a role in connection with shamanism (Yeniseians), and the world tree

(Yakuts). German translation *Der Adlerkult bei den Völkern Sibiriens* was pub. in: Archiv für Religionswissenschaft, 1930, Bd. 28, p. 125-53)

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32014. SHTERNBERG, LEV ĪAKOV-LEVICH, 1861-1927. Kul'tovye domiki bližnešev u gilyakov. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Muzel antropologii i ētnografii. Sbornik, 1916. t. 3, p. 184-89, 6 illus.) **Title tr.:** The little cult houses for twin idols among the Gilyaks.

Contains description of two little shrines with twin idols found among the Gilyaks of Sakhalin in 1892 and 1910; the latter one, discovered by the author, originated from the village of Slavo on the Tym River. They are compared with the "soul-houses" which were erected near the burial place of each deceased person, so that his soul may rest there.

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32015. SHTERNBERG, LEV ĪAKOV-LEVICH, 1861-1927. Materialy po izucheniiu giliāškago āzyka i fol'klora. Sobranye i obrabotannye . . . Tom' 1, Obrazsny narodnoi slovesnosti. Chast' I-aia, Ėpos (poēmy i skazaniā, pervaiā polovina), teksty s perevodom i primēchaniāmi. S.-Peterburg, Akademiā nauk, 1908. xxii, 232 p. **Title tr.:** Materials for the study of the Gilyak language and folklore. Collected and edited by . . . Vol. 1, Sketches of folk literature. Part 1, Epos (poems and narratives, first half), texts with translation and annotations.

Contains texts of 42 historical and mythological poems in prose with Russian translation, numerous explanatory notes and references. The material was collected between 1891 and 1897 among the Gilyaks (about 6000 persons) living in northern Sakhalin and on the lower Amur, Maritime Province. The Gilyak language, the author states, has nothing in common with Tungus, Ainu or any other Asiatic language; it shows, however, some affinities with American Indian languages (p. vi). A characterization of Gilyak narrators, their poetry, types of narratives and songs (twelve mentioned) is given in the introduction. The cycle *tylgund*, or myths of origin, contain motives close to those of North American Indians (p. xx).

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32016. SHTERNBERG, LEV ĪAKOV-LEVICH, 1861-1927. Die Religion der

Gilyaken. (Archiv für Religionswissenschaft, 1905. Bd. 8, p. 244-74, 456-73)

Title tr.: The religion of the Gilyaks.

Contains a study on the Gilyak religion, characterized as a form of anthropomorphism. Deals with personification of the earth, mountains, the sea, animals (bear, swordfish, etc.); the gods of heaven; mortals elevated to gods; sacrifices and festivals (bear ceremonies, etc.); spirits and demons; magic healing and shamanism; and the funeral rites.

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32017. SHTERNBERG, LEV ĪAKOV-LEVICH, 1861-1927. Sem'ia i rod u narodov severo-vostochnoi Azii. Leningrad, 1933. xix, 188 p. tables, port. (Leningrad. Institut narodov Severa. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia assotsiatsiia. Materialy po ētnografii, t. 3) **Title tr.:** Family and clan among the peoples of northeastern Asia.

Contains a selection of papers (several previously published) on family life and social organization of the Gilyaks on Sakhalin Island, and the Orochis of Tatarskiy Proliv on the mainland. They are based on the observations and inquiries of the author who was influenced by the Morgan's theory on the evolution of the human family, and who attempts to interpret the ethnological materials from the Morgan-Engels point of view. He deals with terms and classes of relationship among the Gilyaks, their social organization, relations between clans; Gilyak phratries and their origin; juridical norms (conceptions of property, native courts); juridical, moral and psychological norms and attitudes in relations between the sexes, love and jealousy; courtship, bride price, cousin marriage; genesis of Gilyak norms of matrimony, and terminology of relationship, etc.

Appended are several articles on general ethnology written by Shternberg for *Ėnsiklopedicheskiĭ slovar'* (Brokgauz i Efron, 1890-1904), on theory of tribal life, abduction, adoption, killing of children and the aged among the primitives, endogamy and exogamy, and evolution of the family. F. Engels' "A newly discovered case of group-marriage" is also given. Shternberg's life and works are described in introduction by Ā. P. Al'kor (Koshkin), with special attention to their importance for social studies of the primitive family and society. Shternberg was a political deportee to Sakhalin for ten years (from 1889) and began his

ethnographical researches on the Gilyaks in 1891.

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SHTERNBERG, LEV IAKOVLEVICH, 1861-1927, see also Zelenin, D. K. Ideologiya Sibirskogo shamanstva. 1935. No. 33045.

32018. SHUB, T. A. Starozhiloe russkoe naselenie nizov'ev r. Indigirki. (In: Vsesoyuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 315) **Title tr.:** Old-time Russian inhabitants on the lower Indigirka River.

Summary of a paper presented to the Second All-Union Geographical Congress, referring to a small group of Russian, probably Pomor', colonists, who came to this region supposedly in the 17th century and in spite of cultural isolation and the influence of aborigines, preserved their own ethnic character.

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32019. SHUBIN, G. G. Los' v uprzhzhke. (Nauka i zhizn', Apr. 1951. t. 18, no. 4, p. 13-14, illus.) **Title tr.:** Elk in harness.

Advantageous features of the elk are noted, particularly its broad hoofs which enable it to traverse soft snow and marshes impassable for other large animals. An experimental farm for its domestication was organized in the Pechora-Ylych reserve in 1946 under direction of Stalin prize-winner Prof. P. A. Mantefel'. The elk proved easy to domesticate, attaching itself to man like a dog. In 1949 and 1950, the domesticated elks of the farm maintained communication and transportation throughout the reserve when all other means failed.

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32020. SHUKHOV, I. N. Iz otcheta o poezdke vesnoi 1914 goda k Kazymskim ostakam. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Muzei antropologii i etnografii. Sbornik, 1916. t. 3, p. 103-112, 4 illus., map) **Title tr.:** From a report on a journey made in the summer of 1914 to the Ostyaks on the Kazym River.

Contains account of his trip arranged by the Muzei antropologii i etnografii, for the purpose of collecting museum objects and making photographs. He was accompanied by K. K. Lëpin, a student of meteorology, and an interpreter. In two months he made a collection of 171 objects on Ostyak life and cult. His observations on the dwellings

of the Kazym River Ostyaks, their occupation (reindeer breeding, fishing and hunting), clothing and ornaments, bear ceremonies and pastimes are also reported here.

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32021. SHUKHOV, I. N. Zyrane v Tarskom okruge Sibirskago kraia. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 8, p. 39-43) **Title tr.:** Zyryans in the Tarsk District of the Siberia.

Contains description of the daily life, as the author observed it in 1926-27, of 75 Zyryan families who came in 1880-99 from Ust'-Sysol'sk District to Tarsk: their hunting of fur-bearers (with list of animals) and farming (rye and sheep); their marriage customs, religious attitudes and superstitions medical facilities and folk medicine, illiteracy, etc.

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32022. SHULEIKIN, VASILII VLADIMIROVICH, 1895- Drel' lednykh polei. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdelenie matematicheskikh i estestvennykh nauk. Seriya geograficheskaya i geofizicheskaya, 1938, no. 1, p. 3-22, diagrs., incl. 1 fold.) 3 refs. **Title tr.:** Drift of ice fields.

"The theory of wind-driven ice drifts [based on V. W. Ekman (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 4467A, 4468A)] is verified by data indicating relationships in velocities and direction between wind and ice drifts. The nature of the opposing current under ice is explained and the period during which ice velocity becomes stabilized through wind action was approximated mathematically." Data from the Russian Ice-floe Drifting Expedition North Pole, 1937-38, are considered to confirm H. Sverdrup's theory from results of the Maud Expedition (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17316). These data are said to indicate wind action as the origin of currents off the East Greenland coast. Summary in English.

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32022A. SHULEIKIN, VASILII VLADIMIROVICH, 1895- Fizika morni: izdanie tret'e pererabotannoe i dopolnennoe. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 991 p. 615 illus., diagrs., maps (some in color incl. 2 fold.) several hundred refs. in footnotes. **Title tr.:** Physics of the sea; third revised and enlarged edition.

Basic study in marine physics, encyclopedic in scope and character. In ten parts: 1. The dynamics of sea currents (p. 7-140) deals with the causes and mo-

tive forces of water movements; circulations and their theories; drifts, including those of ice fields; theory of invading currents as applied to the Gulf Stream and the North Atlantic Current, etc. 2. Dynamics of tidal waves (p. 141-212), their genesis, size, movements; theories; seiches and their origin, etc. 3. Dynamics of surface and internal waves (p. 213-92), their origin, nature and development; theoretical aspects; wave action on shores, etc. 4. Thermics of the sea (p. 293-395), heat gains, losses, balance; temperature, temperature zones and waves; thermic conditions of ice cover, etc. 5. Physical basis of climate and weather (p. 396-555) thermic and pressure relations between sea and land; air movement over sea and land; etc. 6. Optics of the sea (p. 556-638), illumination and color; light dispersion in the water; etc. 7. Marine acoustics (p. 639-726), propagation, speed, dispersion, etc. of sound in the sea; echoes and echo-sounding; sounds of marine animals, etc. 8. Molecular physics of the sea (p. 727-819) including: stereometry of water and ice; evaporation, conductivity of water and ice; freezing of sea water; surface films, and their use, etc. 9. Biological marine physics (p. 820-902) deals with the form, movements of fishes, dolphins and their shoals; adaptations to aquatic life, etc. 10. Technical physics of the sea (p. 903-976), problems of utilization of tides, waves and marine thermal energy; shipbuilding and physical factors of the sea, etc. Personal name and subject indexes are appended. This work was originally published in two volumes (1932, 1937), with a second edition (833 p.) in 1941. In the third edition it is brought up to date and enlarged, particularly in the section on thermal aspects of the sea and that on the physical bases of climate and weather. **Copy seen:** DLC (1941 and 1953 ed.).

32023. SHULEIKIN, VASILII VLADIMIROVICH, 1895-, Teoriia drevlia lediannykh polei v ee sovremennom sostoianii. (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR, and Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo, Pamiati Iu. M. Shokalskogo, chast' 2, 1950. p. 63-82, diagr.) **Title tr.:** The theory of the drift of ice fields and its present status.

Contains a criticism of the theory of ice drift and data on some changes of this concept in the light of recent investigations, with diagrams, formulas

and a study of the drift along the eastern coast of Greenland.

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SHULEIKIN, VASILII VLADIMIROVICH, 1895-, see also Belinskii, N. A. Morskoe gidrometeorol. informatsii i prognozy. 1950. No. 28050.

32024. SHUL'GA-NESTERENKO, M. I. Kamennougol'nye fenestellidy russkoi platformy. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1951. 161 p., 57 illus., 34 plates. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, t. 32) 42 refs. **Title tr.:** Carboniferous Fenestellidae of the Russian platform.

"A monographic study of fenestellids from Carboniferous deposits of the Russian platform region; descriptions of many new species included."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1951. v. 16, p. 288. Introduction (p. 3-10) includes table of vertical distribution of Carboniferous bryozoans in the range of the Russian platform, which includes Arkhangel'sk province. In the descriptive part (p. 11-144) are keys to the species of three fenestellid genera, *Fenestella*, *Archimedes*, and *Polypora*; descriptions of 94 species, including diagnoses of 77 new species, comparative notes, localities and geologic age.

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32025. SHUL'GA-NESTERENKO, M. I. Novye nizhnepermskie mshanki Priural'ia. Moskva, 1952. 83 p. illus., plates 1-16. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, t. 37) **Title tr.:** New bryozoans from the Lower Permian of the regions adjacent to the Urals.

Contains in the general part (p. 3-17), data on the stratigraphic distribution of Bryozoa (see table 1) and on essential morphological factors in their phylogeny and systematics. In the descriptive part (p. 18-83) are monographic descriptions of the families, genera and 50 species of fossil bryozoans (46 described as new) found in Lower Permian deposits of the regions adjoining the Ural, with diagnoses, dimensions comparative notes, localities and geologic age. Includes a few species collected in northern Pechora region.

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32026. SHUL'MAN, A. R. K raschetu gruzopod'emnosti lediannykh pereprav po teorii tsentral'nogo izgiba upravgol plo na upravnom osnovanii. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi

sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdeniĭ, Seriya V, 1946. vyp. 20, p. 30-38, 6 diagr.) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** On the calculation of the load-carrying capacity of ice crossings based on the theory of central bending of an elastic plate on an elastic foundation.

"Simplified formulas were developed for calculating the load-carrying capacity of natural ice. Relatively good agreement was found in comparing values using the simplified formulas, the Hertz-Bernshtein formula, and observed values. The simplified formulas may be applied to all practical calculations of the load-carrying capacity of an ice cover whenever the theory of central bending of an elastic plate on an elastic base is applicable."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32027. SHUL'MAN, A. R. K voprosu o raschete gruzopod"emnosti lediānogo pokrova. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdeniĭ, Seriya V, 1946. vyp. 20, p. 9-15, 4 diagr.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** On the problem of calculating the load-carrying capacity of the ice cover.

"The deformation of ice cover is discussed for static loads, loads moving slowly over the ice, rapidly moving loads, and the impact of loads on the ice. An application of a static load to ice showed that elastic deformation took place at the moment of application, which developed into plastic deformation later, and depended on the temperature and mechanical properties of the ice. Loads moving slowly or rapidly over the ice cover produced vibration which depended on the load speed and the interval between individual loadings. A review of available data suggested that the load-carrying capacity for slowly moving loads, be computed according to the theory of an elastic plate on an elastic foundation, and empirical changes be made for other conditions."—SIPRE. The paper is based on war experience and theoretical investigations. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32028. SHUL'MAN, A. R., and M. M. KAZANSKIĬ. Teoreticheskie i opytnye osnovaniia tablits gruzopod"emnosti lediānogo pokrova. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdeniĭ, Seriya V, 1946. vyp. 20, p. 58-87, 9 diagr., 5 tables, 1 fold. table) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Theoretical

and experimental basis for the tables of load-carrying capacity of the ice cover.

The tables were based on experience on the Gulf of Finland and Ladozhskoye Ozero in wartime and were compiled for use of the Soviet Baltic Fleet.

"The load-carrying capacity of an ice cover is expressed as a function of the allowable stress, the modulus of ice elasticity, the thickness of the ice, and the radius of load distribution. The effects of air temperatures, salinity of the water, and cracks in the ice are considered in setting up the tables. The coefficient of the safety factor for limited or maximum safety is calculated. Rules for calculating the load-carrying capacity of ice crossings are outlined."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SHUL'MAN, A. R., see also Lagutin, B. L., and A. R. Shul'man. O metodakh rascheta lediānykh pereprav. 1946. No. 30300.

32029. SHUL'MAN, S. S. Novye i maloizuchennyye slizistyye sporoviki Belogo moriā. (Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1953. v. 32, vyp. 3, p. 384-93, illus.) **Title tr.:** New or little known species of Myxosporidia of the White Sea.

Contains descriptions of two new sporozoan families, Myxobylatidae and Parvicapsulidae, a new genus, *Parvicapsula*, and seven species, including four new to science, found parasitic in various fishes of the White Sea (Kandalaksha and Onega Bays), some spreading to the Barents Sea. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32030. SHUL'MAN, S. S., and R. E. SHUL'MAN-AL'BOVA. Parazitry ryb Belogo moriā. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd. Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 199 p. illus. tables, about 150 refs. **Title tr.:** The parasites of White Sea fishes.

Contains a study of the parasites (except blood parasites) of over thirty species of fish, collected during three years (1947, 1950, 1951) in various areas of the White Sea. The material (some 116 forms) is presented according to the taxonomic order of the parasites: Flagellata, Sporozoa, Infusoria, Monogenoidea, Digenoidea, Cestoidea, Nematodes, Acanthocephala, Hirudinea and Crustacea (p. 11-95); as well as that of the hosts (p. 96-159). Ecological and zoogeographic characteristics of the parasites are considered in relation to the Sea generally and to its sections (p. 160-75). Dependence of the fish parasites on the

hosts' life and food (p. 176-81) is discussed, and (p. 181-91) their economic significance. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SHUL'MAN-AL'BOVA, R. E., see Shul'man, S. S., and R. E. Shul'man-Al'bova. *Parazity ryb Belogo moria*. 1953. No. 32030.

32031. SHUL'TS, G. E. O srokakh listopada na severe i fuge SSSR. (Vse-sofuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, Sept.-Oct. 1947. t. 79, no. 5, p. 557-64, diagrs., table) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Periods of leaf shedding in the U.S.S.R. North and South.

Includes remarks on methods of the investigation and of the graphical presentation, and results of observing leaves of various plants turn yellow and fall on the northern limit of forest near Kirovsk in the Kola Peninsula in 1936-38. Dates of the beginning and end of each phenomenon are given. The relation of these data to the period of photosynthesis and to temperature is discussed, and they are compared with the results of observation in other regions of the U.S.S.R. It is concluded that the maturation period of leaves in the North is shorter than that in the more southerly areas. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32032. SHUL'TS, L. R. Salymskie ostiaki; iz materialov k etnografii iuzhnykh ostiakov. (Tiumenskoe obshchestvo nauchnogo izucheniiia mestnogo kraia. Zapiski, 1924. vyp. 1, p. 166-200) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** The Ostyaks of Salym; from materials for the ethnography of southern Ostyaks.

Contains material collected on the author's trip in the winter of 1909 to the Demyanka River, and that sponsored by Tobol'sk Museum, in the summer of 1911, when he followed the entire course of the Salym River (approx. 58°-61° N. and 70°-74° E.). The landscape and rivers, wildlife, prehistoric settlements, Ostyak narratives on the first inhabitants of the region, the population (270 Ostyaks in 1910), their anthropological appearance (dark people, but not Mongoloid) and health conditions are described. Occupation and material culture is treated in equipment and utensils, food and stimulants (tea, tobacco, also poisonous mushrooms), sheep husbandry, clothing and embroideries (designs named), boats, sledges (man- or dog-drawn), skis, weapons (knives, bows and

arrows, guns, traps and nets), measuring units, etc. As representative of the spiritual culture of these people, their musical instruments (three), pantomimic play and dances, children's games and toys, wedding and burial rites are described. Finally the old religious beliefs are discussed: the god Torm, myths of the stars, ancestor worship, the family idols or *tonkhs*, and sacrifices to them, the role of figurines on bronze plaques, bear ceremonies (the bear is considered a son of Torm), possible relics of totemism, household spirits and spirits of nature, beliefs on the mammoth. Notes on heroic songs and shamanism are included. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32033. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908- . Injuries due to cold, with particular reference to frostbite and trench foot. (Wisconsin medical journal, Mar. 1947. v. 46, p. 317-24, port.) 39 refs.

Contains a review covering pathogenesis and pathology due to various degrees of cold; frostbite, its prevention, clinical course, pathology and treatment, late symptoms; trench foot, its etiology, prevention, pathology and similarities with frostbite, treatment, sequels; immersion foot and immersion hand, their similarities to trench foot, their pathology and therapy. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32034. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908- . The present status of the treatment of frostbite. (Angiology, Dec. 1951. v. 2, no. 6, p. 476-84) 20 refs.

Contains a review and discussion of immediate and early therapy in man and experimental animals. The main consideration is given to the problem of slow versus rapid thawing; plaster casts, anticoagulants and antihistaminic substances, sympathetic intervention, rutin, ACTH, etc., are included, as well as the subject of gangrene and sequels. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32035. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908- , and others. Studies in experimental frostbite; 6, effect of rutin and benadryl with some notes on plaster casts and the role of edema. (Angiology, Apr. 1951. v. 2, no. 2, p. 100-107) Other authors: L. R. Radigan, H. H. Ziperman, and R. R. Hughes.

Contains an account on experiments with mice, rats and rabbits. Rutin and benadryl had some beneficial effect in reducing incidence and degree of gangrene

after experimental frostbite but were not as dramatically and consistently effective as rapid thawing. Plaster casts applied after thawing, and before swelling set in, were of no therapeutic value.

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32036. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-, and **R. E. LEMPKE.** Studies in experimental frostbite; 7, an inquiry into the mode of action of rapid thawing in immediate treatment. (Angiology, Aug. 1951. v. 2, no. 4, p. 270-82, 11 tables) 21 refs.

Contains an account on experimental frostbite in mice, rats and rabbits, treated by cooling or rewarming. The extent and incidence of gangrene in these animals was directly related to the duration of freezing, the extent of the frozen area, and also to the degree and duration of vasoconstriction and capillary stasis. The efficacy of rapid thawing was again proven and a possible explanation for it is given.

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32037. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-, and **A. W. KUNKLER.** Studies in experimental frostbite, 9; rapid thawing and prolonged local cooling in the treatment of frostbite resulting from exposure to low ambient temperature. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, Apr. 1952. v. 94, p. 475-80, 2 tables) 6 refs.

Contains a report on experimental frostbite in mice. The frozen parts (tails) responded favorably to rapid thawing in 42° C. water for two minutes. Prolonged cooling was without benefit and possibly harmful.

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32038. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-. The surgical treatment of gangrene in trench foot. (Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, Oct. 1946. v. 83, p. 513-20, 8 figs.) 2 refs.

Contains a discussion of the problem of trench foot gangrene and its difference from gangrene in obliterative diseases; of infection and vasoconstriction; followed by presentation of amputation methods applied by the author. The use and advantages of skin grafts is stressed.

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32039. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-. Sympathectomy in the treatment of frostbite. (Surgery, gynecology

and obstetrics, Dec. 1951. v. 93, no. 6, p. 727-34, 2 fig., 3 tables) 21 refs.

Contains an account of 33 sympathectomies performed on 20 patients. The observations suggest that sympathectomy has "a definite place" in the intermediate and late treatment of frostbite; it also may be useful in early treatment of certain cases, and tends to bring about disappearance of pain, sensitivity and edema, quicker demarcation of gangrenous areas and quicker healing of residual ulcers.

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32040. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-. Sympathectomy in the treatment of peripheral vascular disease. (Surgery, 1943. v. 13, p. 1-26, 5 figs., 4 tables) 16 refs.

Contains a description of an operative technique of dorsal and lumbar sympathectomy. The results of sympathetic denervation of 83 extremities, some with post-frostbite sequelae, are presented. The value of the method in frostbite therapy in cases when procaine blockade fails, or in those with obliterative arterial diseases, are also discussed.

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32041. SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-, and **D. L. ABRAMSON.** Sympathectomy in trench foot. (Annals of surgery, 1947. v. 125, p. 203-215, 4 figs., 4 tables)

Contains an account on the effects of lumbar sympathectomy in the treatment of trench foot sequelae, with 66 extremities studied. The authors feel that the procedure accelerates the rate of healing of gangrenous lesions, vascerations, secondary infections, etc., and that it has "a definite but limited use" in certain selected cases of trench foot.

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SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-, see also Abramson, D. I., and others. Clinical picture & treatment trench foot. 1946. No. 27638.

SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-, see also Lempke, R. E., and H. B. Shumacker. Studies experimental frostbite 8, treatment ACTH. 1951. No. 30387.

SHUMACKER, HARRIS B., Jr., 1908-, see also Radigan, L. R., and H. B. Shumacker. Refrigerator unit. 1953. No. 31525.

SHUMEIKO, G. K., see Lebedev, D. M. Plavanie A. I. Chirikova. 1951. No. 30366.

32042. SHUMILOVA, L. V. Rastitel'-al'no-sibirskogo ploskogor'ia. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s"ezd. 2d. Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 155-63, tables) **Title tr.:** Vegetation of the central Siberian plateau.

Contains general characterization of flora in central Siberia, including northern regions of tundra and forest-tundra, and a division of the western part of the plateau into six phytogeographic provinces.

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32043. SHUTOV, I. A. Trakhoma sredi naseleniia Koriakskogo natsional'nogo okruga Kamchatskoi oblasti; po rezul'tatam obsledovaniia 1948 g. (Vestnik oftalmologii, May-June 1951. v. 30, vyp. 3, p. 30-31) **Title tr.:** Trachoma among the population of the Koryak National District of Kamchatka Oblast'; according to results of the 1948 investigation.

Contains a report on a mass survey, therapy, and indoctrination, together with data on the geography, population and economics of the area. Results of the survey, involving 5,396 persons, largely Russians, but also some 500 Koryaks and 1,000 Itelmens, are presented. Incidence of the disease was found highest among Koryaks, next in Itelmens, least among Russians. Data are given on degrees of affliction, mass therapeutic measures, instruction of local medical personnel and of population.

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32044. SHVEDE, E. E. K 150-letiiu pervoi russkoi krugosvetnoi ekspeditsii Kruzenshterna i Lisianskogo. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Serii geograficheskaiia, Nov.-Dec. 1953. no. 6, p. 57-66, fold. map) 8 refs. **Title tr.:** 150th anniversary of the first Russian round-the-world expedition by Kruzenshtern and Lisianskii.

Summary of accounts of the voyages of the *Nadezhda* and *Neva* in 1803-1806 under I. F. Kruzenshtern and I. F. Lisianskii, which included visits to Kamchatka and Alaska (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 9377-9381 and 10207-10209). The scientific work of the expedition is stressed, and some details are given (in introd.) on its objectives and preparation. **Map** shows ships' routes.

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32045. SHVETSOV, PETR FILIMONOVICH. K opredeleniiu nekotorykh poniatiu v merzlotovedenii. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Serii geograficheskaiia, 1951. v. 1, no. 5, p. 83-87) **Title tr.:** Definitions of some terms in permafrost.

"Cryosphere is defined as the region of subfreezing temperatures on the earth's crust, including glaciers, ice, snow cover and the upper layer of the atmosphere. Soils are rated as constituents of the cryosphere even if only a part of the water is present in the solid state. Definitions of freezing, and of frozen and unfrozen ground by Soviet permafrostologists are discussed. Frozen ground is classified according to its time of existence, as eternal or permafrost (three to many thousand years duration), one-two year duration, seasonal, and short duration. Other terms for permafrost, frost zone of the lithosphere and continuous frost are discussed. Permafrostology is viewed as a science of heat flow during cooling and freezing, heating and thawing of the upper layer of the lithosphere, together with accompanying mechanical actions of agents inside and on the surface of the earth's crust."—SIPRE.

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32046. SHVETSOV, PETR FILIMONOVICH. Nakhodki sledov fol'somskogo cheloveka v vechnomerzlykh ilakh Al'ianski. (Priroda, 1947, no. 2, p. 43-44) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** The finds of traces of Folsom man in permanently frozen silts of Alaska.

Contains historical notes on the find of bones and artifacts (chipped projectile points) of prehistoric man at Folsom, New Mexico in 1927; and on the discovery of similar fossil remains in the permanently frozen silts in the Yukon River basin in 1941. The location, extent, depth and geological structure and age of the permafrost in Alaska site are noted, chiefly on the basis of S. Taber's work (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17381).

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32047. SICHOGIR (SALATKIN), V. I. O proiskhozhdenii komarov, moshki i ovoda. (Talga i tundra, 1928, no. 1, p. 45) **Title tr.:** On the origin of gnats, mosquitoes and gadflies.

Contains a Tungus legend about the good spirit Okseri, and evil spirit Khargi who created the insects which started to sting Okseri.

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32048. SICHOGIR (SALATKIN), V. I. Urotko, khoziain lesa. (Talga i tundra, 1928. No. 1, p. 46) *Title tr.:* Urotko, the master of the forest.

Contains Tungus beliefs about a forest spirit who is master of all wild animals. Though not an evil spirit, he likes to lead hunters astray; the Tungus kill a reindeer and sacrifice its warm blood and fat to Urotko.

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32049. SIDOROV, ALEKSEY SEMENOVICH, 1892- . Perezhitki kul'ta promyslovykh zhivotnykh u okhotnikov-Komi. (Komi mu, 1926. god. 3, no. 5, p. 29-33) *Title tr.:* Survivals of the cult of animals among Komi hunters.

Contains an account of Zyryan customs and tabus observed at hunting time: rules for speaking, special foods, bathing and changing of underclothing, behaviour while skinning a killed animal, words and actions proscribed and prescribed at the bear hunt, etc. Reference is made to similar customs existing among the Samoyeds.

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32050. SIDOROV, ALEKSEY SEMENOVICH, 1892- . Znakharstvo, koldovstvo i porcha u naroda komi; materialy po psikhologii koldovstva. Leningrad, Izd. Tsentrsovnafsmena Narkomprosa RSFSR, 1928. 191 p. about 50 refs. *Title tr.:* Witchcraft, magic healing and the casting of spells among the Komi people; materials to the psychology of magic.

Monograph on witchcraft and folk medicine of the Zyryans, based on literature, the author's own observations over some ten years, also on accounts of Zyryan students at various schools in Ust'-Sysol'sk. The magicians and their activities are described, and characteristics of some famous sorcerers given. The types of magic are discussed: the partial and sympathetic magic, possession by a spirit, influence of hypnosis, etc. Details are given on the inventor of, and materials used for charms: certain implements and weapons, metals, salt and bread, flesh and glands of the ermine, also parts of a human corpse, onions and radishes, etc. The bewitching of men, animals and inanimate objects, and subsequent healing of the sick are described. In the last chapter, an attempt is made to explain the origin of magic conceptions and their evolution; the means to overcome witchcraft are also suggested. Summary and contents in German on p. 184-85, 191.

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SIDOROV, MIKHAIL KONSTANTINOVICH, 1823-1887, *see Globus.* Peterschoraland u. Samojeden. 1870. No. 29295.

32051. SIEGMUND, HERBERT. Pathologie allgemeiner und örtlicher Kälteschäden. (Jahreskurse für ärztliche Fortbildung, Jan. 1943. Jahrg. 34, Heft 1, p. 9-19) 12 refs. *Title tr.:* Pathology of general and local cold injuries.

Contains information on cold injuries in some modern campaigns; the physiology of thermoregulation; causes and physio-pathology of general hypothermia; death due to hypothermia; causes, physiology and pathology of frostbite; sequelae, complications.

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32052. SIEGMUND, HERBERT. Pathologisch-anatomische Befunde bei örtlichen Kälteschädigungen mit Berücksichtigung der Spätschäden. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Oct. 30, 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 44, p. 1558-70, 8 fig.) 11 refs. *Title tr.:* Pathologic-anatomical observations on local cold injuries with consideration of sequelae.

Contains an introduction on the physiology of cold injury, followed by an account on the microscopic changes in the skin during and after frostbite; changes in the blood vessels and in their content; pathological sequelae in the blood vessels; pathology of the muscle and skeleton, including late pathological changes; microscopic-pathology of cold necrosis; complications, especially in the demarcation zone.

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32053. SIEGMUND, HERBERT. Die pathologisch-anatomischen Grundlagen der örtlichen Kälteschäden. (Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis, Jan. 15, 1943. Bd. 184, p. 34-45, 10 illus.) *Title tr.:* The pathologic-anatomic basis of local cold injuries.

Contains a histological study of recent cold injuries in man. Includes information on the physiological responses to cold, vascular reaction, stasis and thrombus formation, nerve injuries, necrosis.

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32054. SIEGMUND, HERBERT. Pathologische Anatomie von örtlichen Kälteschäden. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Dec. 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 50, p. 1231) *Title tr.:* Pathological anatomy of local cold injuries.

Contains summary of a discussion of cold injuries, based on histological material secured on the Russian front in

1941-42. Disorders of the circulatory system and the blood are described; it is considered as the first and mainly affected system, and as one whose injury leads to more serious complication and necrosis. Injuries of the nerves and muscle are also discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32055. SIEGMUND, HERBERT. Zur Pathogenese und Pathologie von örtlichen Kälteschädigungen. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Sept. 25, 1942. Jahrg. 89, Nr. 39, p. 827-32, 10 fig.) **Title tr.:** Pathogenesis and pathology of local cold injuries.

Contains a study on the successive stages in local cooling and their pathogenic effects: decrease of skin circulation, local anoxia, retardation of chemical reactions and ultimately local ice formation. The resulting pathology: stasis, clot formation, damage to the vascular walls, etc., are discussed on the basis of microscopical examinations. Abstracted in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Mar. 1943, v. 3, p. 373-74. **Copy seen:** DSG.

SIEMELINK, J. L., see Dirken, M. N. J., and J. J. Siemelink. Influence refroidissement du muscle. 1941. No. 28763.

SIEROSZEWSKI, WACLAW, 1858-1945, see Findeisen, H. Kinderleben. 1926. No. 29020.

32056. SĖVERNYĬ ARKHIV. Opisaniie ikhutov, ikh proiskhozhdenie, naselenie strany Lenskoĭ, vnutrennee ikh upravlenie, pokorenie pod vlast' Rossii, blagosostoiianie, navy i obychai. (SĖvernyĭ arkhiv, 1822, t. 3, no. 15, p. 204-221; no 16, p. 273-300; no. 17, p. 367-80)

Title tr.: Description of the Yakuts, their origin, settlement in the Lena country, their internal organization, submission to the Russian rule, prosperity, disposition and customs.

Contains extensive description of the Yakut people: their origin, settlements, relations with Russians since 1620, religion and festivals, shamanism, calendar, social relations and laws, wedding customs, dwellings and nomadic mode of life, their customs at childbirth, burial customs, sickness and healing practices, clothing for men and women, food and beverages, relationship with other natives, trade and commerce, amusements, and songs, weapons, physical appearance, etc. The sources of this extensive description are not indicated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SIEWERS, CARL, see Tromholt, S. Under aurora: Lapps & Kvaens. 1885. No. 32536.

SIGAFOOS, ROBERT SUMNER, 1920- . Congeliturban as a primary physical factor in tundra plant communities. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

SIGURDSSON, BJÖRN, see Sigurjonsson, J., and others. Maladie epidémique Islande. 1951. No. 32059.

SIGURDSSON, J. H., see Sigurjonsson, J., and others. Maladie epidémique Islande. 1951. No. 32059.

32057. SIGURÐSSON, SIGURÐUR, 1872- . Tuberculosis in Iceland; epidemiological studies. Washington, Public Health Service, 1950. ix, 86 p. maps, diags. (U. S. Public Health Service publication no. 21. Public Health technical monograph no. 2)

Contains an introductory note on the country, the people and the history of medical services, followed by sections on: (1) tuberculosis up to 1911; (2) the disease since 1911 (reporting, mortality, tuberculin surveys, post-mortem examinations); (3) tuberculosis in domestic animals; (4) tuberculosis control (first anti-tuberculosis provisions, systematic control work, Association of Tuberculosis Patients); (5) case-finding surveys; (6) mass surveys; (7) general discussion on spread of the disease, outlook and plans for the future. Some of the conclusions reached suggest a lower infection rate, but considerably higher mortality in women; lower incidence in rural districts; effectiveness of X-ray surveys in checking the disease since 1935. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32058. SIGURJONSSON, JULIUS, and others. Feeding and nutrition in Iceland. (Medical officer, London, Apr. 7, 1945. v. 73, no. 14, p. 109-112, 8 tables) 27 refs. Other authors: P. A. Gardiner, and S. Yudkin.

Contains a study made on representative families from various parts of the country, in 1939-40 and in 1942. Caloric value and composition of diet, mineral and vitamin content, and principal individual foodstuffs are analyzed and evaluated. Caloric intake (including that from fat and protein) was found sufficient and so was the mineral intake. Shortage of fresh fruit and vegetables resulted in

vitamin A, C, and D insufficiency. Mild rickets was very common, but scurvy very rare. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32059. SIGURJONSSON, JULIUS, and others. Une maladie épidémique en Island simulant la poliomyélite. (*Acta psychiatrica et neurologica*, 1951. v. 26, fasc. 1, p. 70-90, tables) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** An epidemic disease in Iceland simulating poliomyelitis. **Other authors:** B. Sigurdsson, J. H. Sigurdsson, J. Thorkelsson, and K. R. Gudmundsson.

Contains a study of an outbreak which took place in the fall and beginning of winter 1948-49, and affected 465 persons out of 6900 (6.7 percent) inhabitants of Akureyri. The age groups of 15-19 years were mostly affected, and there were 128 cases of paresis. The clinical characteristics are presented in detail, and etiological and laboratory findings discussed, and compared with polio outbreaks in this district since 1914.

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SIVONEN, LAURI, *see* Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

SILAEV, E., *see* Ägling, B., and others. Sev. flot v Velikoi otechestvennoi voine. 1949. No. 29749.

32060. SILENKO, A. V. Bor'ba s gruntovymi vodami pri zalozenii fundamentov zimov v usloviakh sibirskogo klimata. (*Stroitel'naiâ promyshlennost'*, 1933, no. 8, p. 48-49, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Protection against ground water in laying foundations in winter under Siberian climatic conditions.

"A ditch, 0.8 m. wide and about 1.5 m. deep, is dug out around the projected pit, before the first frost, at about one mile from the edge of the construction. The ground surfaces of the pit freeze and the frozen layer prevents seepage of ground water. The method is used when impermeable rock or clay is under a pervious layer not over three m. deep."—SIPRE.

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SILLS, A. N., *see* Waterhouse, R. W., and A. N. Sils. Thaw-blast method permafrost foundation. 1952. No. 32852.

32061. SILVERMAN, JACOB J. An inquiry into the incidence of hyperhidrosis in convalescent trench foot. (*Annals of internal medicine*, Oct. 1946. v. 25, p. 702-710, 2 fig., 2 charts) 19 refs.

Contains a study of the problem of excessive sweating, claimed to be common in the late stages of trench foot. Two hundred convalescent trench foot patients were studied and compared with 100 general medical patients. The degree of trench foot seemed to have no bearing on the incidence of hyperhidrosis, and this condition, as seen in trench foot, is part of generalized process similar to that in anxiety states. Hyperhidrosis is not considered to be a diagnostic feature of convalescent trench foot.

SILVERMAN, JACOB J., *see also* Krause, L. A. M., and others. Incidence of palpable pulsations in convalescent trench foot. 1946. No. 30200.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL H., *see* Gribetz, D., and others. Vitamin A poisoning. 1951. No. 29408.

32062. SILVESTRI, LUIGI. Sul trattamento chirurgico dei congelati di 3° grado. (*Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra*, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 216-19) **Title tr.:** On the surgical treatment of third degree frostbite.

Contains an account based on some 300 military cases. Treatment included warm baths, local application of an antiseptic powder, which accelerated delimitation and mummification; amputation (late). Its indications and methods are also discussed.

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32063. SIMMONS, JAMES STEVENS, 1890- , and T. H. G. AITKEN. The anopheline mosquitoes of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere and of the Philippine Islands. Distribution, habits, identification, importance as vectors and control. (*Army medical bulletin*, Jan. 1942. no. 59, p. 1-213, 5 plates, incl. 21 fig., tables) about 400 refs.

*Contains sections as indicated in the title. Only one species *Anopheles maculipennis occidentalis* (Dyar and Knab 1906) extends into the Arctic, having been reported from the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Alaska.*

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32064. SIMON, M. Sibirskaiâ severnaiâ poroda svinel. (*Kolkhoznoe proizvodstvo*, May 1952, no. 5, p. 41, port., illus.) **Title tr.:** The Siberian northern strain of hogs.

Description of a new hybrid hog widely bred in various regions of Siberia, including Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Kam-

chatka. The Soviet scientists, headed by the author, who developed this hybrid were awarded the Stalin prize for the achievement. **Copy seen:** DLC.

**32065. SIMON, RENÉ, and H. FIL-
HOULAUD.** Gelures des pieds traitées
avec succès par des infiltrations anesthé-
siques lombaires et par des sympathec-
tomies. (Académie de Chirurgie, Paris.
Mémoires, Mar. 13, 1940. t. 66, p.
359-62) **Title tr.:** Frostbite of the feet
successfully treated with anesthetic lum-
bar infiltration and by sympathectomy.

Contains a description of circumstances
leading to the injuries and presentation
of five cases, all artillerymen. Additional,
local treatment was also used.

Copy seen: DSG.

SIMON, WILHELM GEORG, 1903-,
see Gripp, K., and W. G. Simon. Experi-
mentelle Darstellung Brodelbodens.
1934. No. 29422.

32066. SIMONOV, EVGENIĬ. Plavanie
Aleksēa Chirikova. (Znanie-sila, Dec.
1951. t. 21, no. 12, p. 21-24, illus., map)
Title tr.: The voyage of Aleksēi Chiri-
kov.

Contains popular account of the dis-
covery of northwest coast of America in
1741 by Aleksēi Il'ich Chirikov, a par-
ticipant in the second Bering expedition,
on the *Sv. Pavel*. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SIMONS, FRANK STANTON, 1917-,
see Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan
volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

SIMONSON, ERNST, 1898-, *see*
Richards, A. G., and others. Electro-
cardiogram mice under cooling. 1953.
No. 31614.

SIMPSON, C. J. W., *see* Polar record.
British N. Greenland Exped. 1952-54.
1953. No. 31356.

SIMPSON, C. J. W., *see also* Polar
record. British N. Greenland recon.
exped. 1951. 1953. No. 31357.

SIMPSON, L. S., *see* Shapiro, A., and
L. S. Simpson. Effect broken icefield
on water waves. 1953. No. 31907.

**32067. SINCLAIR, ROBERT GORDON,
1903-**, and others. The tolerance of
Eskimos for pemmican and for starva-
tion. Abstract no. 50. (Canadian Phys-
iological Society. Proceedings. 11th
annual meeting, Oct. 24-25, 1947. p.
30-31) Other authors: M. Brown, L. B.

Cronk, and G. C. Clark. "This study
was one aspect of a more general study
of Eskimo health and metabolism con-
ducted on Southampton Island by the
Queen's University Arctic Expedition
Summer 1947."

Contains a summary of observations
made on an Eskimo family of four fed
for six days on exclusive diet of pemmican.
All showed slight or moderate ketonuria
on one or more days, but tolerated the
diet well except the father (aged 67)
who had suffered from his stomach for
some years. Fasting (four days) pro-
duced ketonuria which became very
pronounced by the fourth day.

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SINCLAIR, ROBERT GORDON, 1903-
, see also Brown, M., and others. Some
remarks ageing Eskimos. 1947. No.
28334.

32068. SINGER, KURT D. Arctic
invasion; the battle of Iceland, Green-
land, Spitsbergen, and northern Finland.
New York, 1944. 12 p. Mimeographed.
(News Background, Inc., Report no. 13)

Contains a popular news account of
the German Arctic Office and its plans
for bases in northeast Greenland, Spits-
bergen, and northern Norway and Fin-
land. The story of the successful Danish
and American efforts to get the Germans
out of Greenland and the victory of the
Norwegians and British in Vestspits-
bergen is briefly told. German activities
in northern Norway and Finland are
noted.

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SINIŤSYNA, N. ĪĀ., *see* Timofeev, N. V.,
and N. ĪĀ. Sinitsyna. VliĀanie perifericheskogo okhlazhdeniĀa. 1920. No.
32483.

32069. SIN'KEVICH, M. P. Vozobno-
vlenie sosny na severe Karelo-Finskoi
SSR. (Lesnoe khozĀistvo, Aug. 1953.
t. 6, no. 8, p. 38-41, tables) **Title tr.:**
Recovery of pine in northern Karelo-
Finnish S.S.R.

Contains results of observation during
1934-52 of changes in the plant cover
(mosses and lichens), sub-cover, and in
the soil of cutting areas, due to natural
processes or to fire. The conclusion is
reached that the soil of burned-over areas
offers the best conditions for regeneration
of the pine forest. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SINTSOV, I., *see* Efimenko, A. Īuridi-
cheskie obychai. 1878. No. 28868.

32070. SIRELIUS, UUNO TAAVI, 1872-1929. The genealogy of the Finns; the Finno-Ugrian peoples. Helsinki, Government Print. Off. 1925. 77 p., 72 illus., map.

Contains a popular account of the entire Finno-Ugric family of peoples, based on recent scientific work. Linguistic and physical affinities of these peoples, their present level of culture, original home and later distribution, history, means of livelihood, dwellings, dress and ornaments, popular poetry, customs, and old religious beliefs are summarized. Many photographs of ethnological value illustrate the text. Some of the principal questions are also summarized: No scientific proof has been found for the conjecture made by Castrén and others, that the Finno-Ugric languages might be related to the Mongolic and Turco-Tartaric. More adherents have been gained for the view which supposes a relationship between the Finno-Ugric and Indo-Germanic groups. Neither is there any conclusive proof of the assertion that the Finno-Ugrians are physically related to the Mongolians. The original Finno-Ugric people is supposed to have been still in existence 2500 B. C., and the original home to have been in the regions between the headwaters of the Dnieper and the western Dvina and Urals. This was a hunting and fishing people, who had domesticated the dog and sheep, and apparently had learned to use the reindeer. This epoch belongs wholly to the stone age. The Finno-Ugrians seem to have learned the first rudiments of agriculture from the Indo-Europeans (about 2000 B. C.). About that epoch (transition from stone to bronze age) there occurred a dispersion of the original stock which led to the birth of many new peoples and at the same time to a migration from the original home. All these conclusions are based chiefly on linguistic investigations. The present localities of the Finno-Ugric peoples, their number and political situation are outlined.

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32071. SIRELIUS, UUNO TAAVI, 1872-1929. Kappale suomensukuisten kansain kalastus-historiaa. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1906. v. 23, no. 32, p. 1-33, 26 illus.) *Title tr.:* A chapter on the development of fishing techniques among the Finno-Ugric peoples.

Contains ethnological investigation of

the fishing nets used by Finns, Lapps, Ostyaks, and Voguls. *Copy seen:* InU.

32072. SIRELIUS, UUNO TAAVI, 1872-1929. Kertomus ostjakkien ja vogulien luo tekemästani kansatieteellisestä tutkimus-matkasta v. 1899-1900. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1900. v. 18, no. 2, p. 1-10) *Title tr.:* Report on an ethnographical expedition to the Ostyaks and Voguls in 1899-1900.

Contains account of the author's seven-month trip, beginning in June 1899, among the Ostyaks living on the Rivers Irtysh, Ob', Great Yugan, and in Obdorsk, also the Voguls living on the Konda, Lyapin, and Sos'va Rivers. He met Ostyak-Samyoeds in the village of Timskoye. His chief task was to study the hunting and fishing techniques, also customs and ornaments of the peoples he met.

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32073. SIRELIUS, UUNO TAAVI, 1872-1929. Ostjakkilaiselta matkaltani v. 1898. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1900. v. 17, no. 2, p. 1-29) *Title tr.:* Observations from my journey to the Ostyaks in 1898.

Contains account of his trip from Tomsk to Naryn, thence to the Ostyak settlements by the Vasyugan and Vakh Rivers. He studied their technique of fishing and hunting, collected ethnographical objects (more than 400), took photographs (about 300) and made notes on mythology. The expedition lasted two and a half months, and was sponsored by University of Helsinki. Summary in French, no. 5, p. 28.

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32074. SIRELIUS, UUNO TAAVI, 1872-1929. Über die Sperrfischerei bei den finnisch-ugrischen Völkern; eine vergleichende ethnographische Untersuchung. Helsingfors, Société finno-ougrienne, 1906. 6 p. l., 486 p., 607 illus. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Kansatieteellisiä julkaisuja, v. 3) about 130 refs. *Title tr.:* On trap fishing among the Finno-Ugric peoples; a comparative ethnographical investigation.

Contains a monograph based on literature, studies in the principal museums of Russia, Scandinavia and Berlin, and on personal investigations among the Ostyaks, Voguls and Tatars in Siberia, where the author spent 14 months in 1898-1900; the traditional fishing technique of Finns he studied at home in 1900-1901. Trap fishing is described

among the Ostyaks and Voguls (p. 3-111), Zyryans (p. 123-35), Lapps (p. 138-51), and Finns (p. 152-32). Comparative investigation is made (p. 351-462) of each fishing implement separately and parallels given from different peoples. Conclusion is drawn that many fishing implements and techniques were known to the Finno-Ugric peoples in olden times when all lived together in eastern Russia, probably in the Kama region. Other fishing devices were invented in the Finnish-Permian period. Some West European implements came through the Baltic Finns, especially Karelians, to the Zyryans, Votyaks, and Cheremis. The Ostyaks and Voguls, two typical fisher peoples, have preserved many old means of fishing; some implements, however, came from the Russians, and the Lapps have borrowed several from the Scandinavians.

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32075. SIRELIUS, UUNO TAAVI, 1872-1929. Über einige Traggeräte und Umschlagetücher bei den finnisch-ugrischen Völkern. [Helsinki, 1912] 30 p. 44 illus. (Reprint from: Zeitschrift der finnischen Altertumsgesellschaft, Bd. 26) *Title tr.:* On some burden carriers and wraps worn among the Finno-Ugric peoples.

Contains description and comparative ethnological investigation of the back-baskets, stationary cradles and portable ones attached to the mother's back, also of the one-piece hooded garment (of the parka type). All these are in use among the Zyryans, Voguls, Ostyaks, Votyaks, Finns, and Lapps. The native names and notes on ethnological dissemination of similar objects are given. Based on literature and on author's observations of 1897-1900, among the Ostyaks and Voguls on the Sos'va River.

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32076. SIRELIUS, UUNO TAAVI, 1872-1929. Zur Geschichte des prähistorischen Schlittens. (In: Festschrift, publication d'hommage offerte au P. W. Schmidt. Wien, 1928. p. 949-53, illus., 2 plates) *Title tr.:* Contribution to the history of prehistoric sledges.

Contains description of two sledges recently found in the morasses of Lapland (one at Alasenjärvi near Laukaa and another in Enontekiö) which probably were drawn by reindeer. On the basis of these and previously investigated finds, the author reconstructs three

types of prehistoric sledges, of which one may be the prototype of the Lappish reindeer sledge of today, and another is also too large to be a dog sledge. Prehistoric sledges are known from finds in northern Finland, the northern part of European Russia and western Siberia, and all of them show striking affinities. The find from Finland is compared with sledges of present-day Chukchis.

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32077. SIZOV, VASILII NIKOLAEVICH. Dostizheniia sovetskoi tekhniki v oblasti stroitel'stva v zimnikh usloviakh. Vsesoizuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniui politicheskikh i nauchnykh znani. Moskva, 1952. 31 p. incl. illus., graph, diagrs. *Title tr.:* Achievements of Soviet engineering in the construction field under winter conditions.

"New construction methods for use in severe climatic conditions facilitated construction operations in the Ural Mountains and Siberia. Methods used include manual and pneumatic type excavators. . . . Stone and bricklaying at -10° to -15° C. and seven different methods of construction are described in detail. Information is included on the construction of ovens, laying of pipes, construction of concrete roads, and plastering in winter."—SIPRE. *Copy seen:* DLC.

SJÖBERG, K., see Jonsson, G., and others. Skorbut Sekundärscheinung A-Avitaminose. 1942. No. 29909.

32078. SJÖRS, HUGO. Myrar i Muddus. (Sveriges natur, 1946. Årg. 37, p. 85-94, illus.) *Title tr.:* Bogs in Muddus.

Contains a botanical description of the bogs in Muddus National Park, located east of Porjus, southwest of Gällivare, 50 sq. km. of which consists of more than 20 sq. km. swamp land. The intermittent zones of vegetation are controlled by change in the groundwater level as a function of the regular sloping landscape.

Copy seen: DLC.

32079. SJÖSTRÖM, W. Den 4:de geografiska student-exkursionen sommaren 1905. (Terra, 1906. v. 18, no. 1-2, p. 23-32; no. 3, p. 193-214; illus., no. 4, p. 247-58) *Title tr.:* The fourth geographic student excursion in the summer of 1905.

Leader's account of an excursion to Swedish and Norwegian Lapland by a group of teachers and students. The starting point was Tornio in Finland

(65°50' N. 24°15' E.), where grows "the world's northernmost oak tree." The group reached Kiruna (67°52' N. 20°15' E.) by way of Luleå in Norrbotten County and the iron-mining country around Gällivare and Malmberget. At Kiruna the party climbed to the top of the ore-bearing mountain of Loussavaara (729 m. above sea level). The village of Abisko and Lapp camps on the shore of Lake Torne are described. The group then traveled to Norway, where they visited Narvik and various fishing centers on the Lofoten and Vesteraalen Islands. Aarbystadtind on Andorga Island at the mouth of Salangen Fjord, the highest mountain peak on a Norwegian island (1175 meters above sea level), was seen. Fugl Island (70°13.5' N.), above Lyngen Fjord, was the northernmost point reached by the party. From Lyngen Fjord, foot tours were made to Siilasjärvi, a small lake on the border between Sweden and Finland. Geological, botanical, zoological, and ethnological data were gathered during the excursion.

Copy seen: DLC.

32080. SKALON, V. N. Neskol'ko zamechanii o rasprostranenií sobol'ia v Sibiri. (Priroda, 1938, no. 11-12, p. 109-112) *Title tr.:* Some remarks on the distribution of the sable in Siberia.

Contains data on the Siberian distribution of the sable. The widely held opinion on its northern limit as 62° N. lat. is wrong, author stresses: in some parts of Siberia the sable inhabits regions near the Arctic Circle. The centers of its distribution and the measures for the preservation of this valuable fur-bearer are discussed. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH.

32081. SKALON, V. N., and P. P. KHOROSHIKH. Ob olennykh pisani-tsakh Severnoi Asii. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1951. vyp. 39, p. 53-62, 4 illus.) 35 refs. *Title tr.:* The drawings of reindeer in northern Asia.

Contains a study of rock drawings of reindeer and elk in the subarctic regions of Asia inhabited today by Yakuts and Tungus, along the banks of the Rivers Irtysh, Angara, Lena, Yenisey, and others, as far south as Lake Baykal and the Amur River. The pictures were incised on rocks or painted upon the rock surface with red mineral paint. They clearly reveal a naturalistic representation of the northern reindeer; hunt-

ing scenes, man riding reindeer, herds of domesticated animals are depicted, as well as scenes apparently of magico-religious significance, etc. These drawings done in the bronze and early iron age, bear witness that the domestication of reindeer is very old and was once widely known in southern Siberia. Later confinement of reindeer to the more northerly and arctic regions was due to the climatic changes in the post-glacial period. The elk also was domesticated. This paper is based upon the literature.

Copy seen: DLC.

32082. SKALON, V. N. Puti i kharakter proleta chernoi kazarki v Iakutii. (Priroda, 1946, no. 7, p. 68-69) *Title tr.:* The migratory routes and the character of migration of the brant in Yakutia.

Contains the results of observations on the migratory flights of the common European goose, Branta bernicla L., in Yakutia. The peculiar characteristics of these flights and their dates are noted (table), and the route along the rivers is traced.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32083. SKALON, V. N. Severnaia granitsa domovoi krysy v Sibiri. (Priroda, 1939, no. 6, p. 107-108) *Title tr.:* The northern limit of the domestic rat in Siberia.

Contains a discussion of the distribution of the domestic gray rat, with conclusion that this pest is steadily extending its area northward, and is established now in Igarka, western Siberia and in Yakutsk in the eastern section of Siberia; in the summer time it may be found up to 71° N. lat.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32084. SKALON, V. N. Zametki po rasprostraneniui i biologii pestsa v Sibiri. (Priroda, 1940, no. 2, p. 79-82) *Title tr.:* Notes on distribution and biology of the arctic fox.

Contains notes on distribution of the arctic fox in northern Siberia (Ob'-Yenisey region, Yakutia, Indigirka region), its migrations (62°-70° N.), food (see table), and life habits.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

SKALON, V. N., see also Ermolaev, V. N., and V. N. Skalon. K izucheniiu kedrovki. 1937. No. 28929.

32085. SKARLAND, IVAR, 1899- Economic, social and anthropological problems in Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 40-44)

Contains a review of new economic and social conditions, created by U. S. Government construction in Alaska. Urbanization of Eskimo and Indian population; their relative (to Whites) lack of higher education and, therefore, limited participation in community or Territorial affairs; the decline of the reindeer and fur industries, and lack of meat-producing animals (also introduction of new game animals, musk oxen, bison and arctic hare), are discussed. Anthropological and archeological work achieved and future projects and needs in those fields are surveyed.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

32086. SKELDING, W., and S. A. MARSHALL. Servicing aircraft in arctic conditions. (Royal Air Force Quarterly, Jan. 1953. v. 5, no. 1, p. 65-68, incl. illus.)

"Canadian inland airfields are subject to temperatures as low as -40° F. and to frequent blizzards. Servicing tents and the Herman Nelson combustion heater are used to keep serviced parts from freezing. Starting aircraft engines is facilitated by the Worth Oil Dilution System, by which gasoline is diluted with engine oil through a metering valve. The diluted oil in circulation is kept separated from the main oil supply. The need for continued research in cold weather lubricants and lubricating methods is indicated. Snowplows, blowers and man-power are available for prompt snow removal. Ski-wheel-equipped aircraft land regularly during the winter on frozen water ways and on the Arctic Ice Cap. Runways are usually rolled. Nutritional and clothing requirements of arctic crews are briefly discussed. The Winter Experimental Establishment of the R. C. A. F. has been organized for the study and testing of all cold weather equipment."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

SKELTON, FLOYD R., *see* Fortier, C., and others. Comp. study changés adrenals. 1950. No. 29075.

32087. SKELTON, RALEIGH ASHLIN. Explorer's maps, I. The North-East Passage. (Geographical magazine, July 1953. v. 26, no. 3, p. 119-31, illus. 14 text maps)

Contains 16th-18th century maps accompanied by explanatory text on English, Dutch, and Russian expeditions in search of a passage north of the Eurasian mainland. Expeditions briefly noted

include: Willoughby and Chancellor 1553; Chancellor 1555; Stephan and William Burrough 1556-57; Pet and Jackman 1580; Barendsz 1594, 1595, 1596-97; Zeeland merchants 1594; Hudson 1605-07; Wood 1676; Dezhnev 1648; Bering 1725-29, 1734-43; Phipps 1773; Cook 1778; Nordenskiöld 1878-79; and Russian expeditions 1914-15 and 1935, with a note on the Northern Sea Route.

Copy seen: DLC.

32088. SKELTON, RALEIGH ASHLIN. Explorers' maps, II. The North-west Passage: Frobisher to Parry. (Geographical magazine, Aug. 1953. v. 26, no. 4, p. 192-205, 14 charts)

Contains explanatory text together with reproductions of contemporary charts (mostly in the British Museum) of the North American Arctic from the late 16th through the early 19th centuries. Various explorers, sea and land expeditions which provided information on the area are briefly noted, as well the activities of a North-West Company (Company of the Merchants of London Discoverers of the North-West Passage) formed in 1613, and of the Hudson's Bay Company (1670). This is one of a series of articles by the Sup't. of the Map Room of the British Museum, presenting episodes in history of exploration for which evidence of maps is specially significant. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32089. ŠKERLJ, B. Die Menarche in Norwegen und ihre Beziehungen zum Klima; mit einem Beobachtungsblatt für Menarcheforschung. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 1st, London, 1934. Compte rendu, p. 92-93) *Title tr.:* The menarche in Norway and its relation to climate; with an observation formula for menarche research.

Contains results, based on clinical records of more than 4,000 cases among Norwegian women, of a study on the onset of menstruation in relation to climate conditions. The chief factor is found to be humidity: continental or oceanic climate influencing toward later or earlier menarche respectively. In some northern provinces, therefore, including Lapland, menstruation starts at an earlier age than in more southerly provinces with continental climate.

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32090. SKINNER, MORRIS FREDRICK, 1906-, and O. C. KAISEN.

The fossil *Bison* of Alaska and preliminary revision of the genus. (American Museum of Natural History. Bulletin, 1947. v. 89, art. 3, p. 123-256, illus., 19 plates, 3 text maps, 25 tables) 215 refs.

Contains a study of the series of extinct *Bison* remains collected under the auspices of the Frick Laboratory of the American Museum of Natural History and Alaska University during 14 seasons, in connection with hydraulic gold mining operations near Fairbanks. The collection numbers 178 skulls and partial skulls, 1,766 jaws, and numerous skeletal remains. Specimen counts, measurements, and distribution and occurrence of species are discussed and shown in tables, and methods of classification are described. Systematic lists of 12 North American species and subspecies and 15 Eurasian species and subspecies are given.

Copy seen: DGS.

32091. SKJOELDEBRAND, ANDERS FREDRIK, Count, 1757-1834. A picturesque journey to the North Cape, by A. F. Skjeldebrand; translated from the French. London, 1813. Printed for J. M. Richardson, 23 Cornhill opposite the Royal Exchange. 270 p., illus., fold map. Translated from *Voyage pittoresque au Cap Nord*. Stockholm, 1805.

Contains narrative of a trip on which the author, a Swedish colonel, accompanied Giuseppe Acerbi, leaving Stockholm, Mar. 18, 1799, and reaching Nordkap (of which a detailed description is given) about the middle of July. The party followed the Swedish-Finnish border from Torneå (65°50' N.) to the mouth of the Palojoiki (68°20' N.), and then journeyed eastward to Enontekiö and northward to Kautokeino in Finnmark and other points in northern Norway, including Alta, Måsøy, and Magerøy, the island off the north coast of which Nordkap is the northern tip. An historical and cultural survey of the Laplanders is given (p. 121-48), and the plant and animal life in which the author was particularly interested, is noted throughout. Parts of the narrative tr. into Swedish appeared in *Terra*, 1903, v. 15, no. 1, p. 15-24, v. 16, no. 1-2, p. 81-98.

Copy seen: DLC.

32092. SKORIK, P. ĪA. Inkorporatsiia v chukotskom ĭazyke kak sposob vyrazheniia sintaksicheskikh otnoshenii. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, Otdel

literatury i ĭazyka, 1947. t. 6, vyp. 6, p. 521-32) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* Incorporation in the Chukchi language as a means for expression of syntactical relations.

Contains a review of work done on this problem by American and Russian linguists, and a summary of author's own investigations with numerous examples from the Chukchi language.

Copy seen: DLC.

SKORIK, P. ĪA., see also Menovshchikov, G. A. Novye materialy po ěskimoskomu i chukotskomu ĭazyku. 1949. No. 30760.

SKOUBY, A. P., see Bing, H. I., and A. P. Skouby. Sensitization cold receptors. 1950. No. 28135.

32093. SKRĪABIN, KONSTANTIN IVANOVICH, 1878- Palpal apparatus of the male of the nematode *Skjabinema tarandi*, parasitic of the reindeer. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1942. nov. seriia, v. 34, no. 4-5, p. 146-48, illus.)

A study of palpal elements of the external sex system in males of *Skjabinema tarandi*, a nematode living as a parasite in the intestine of reindeer inhabiting tundra in Arkhangel'sk province, northern Russia.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

SKUM, NILS NILSSON, 1872-1951, see Schlachter, W. Lappsiches Kulturdokument. 1941. No. 31826.

32094. SKVORTSOV, BORIS VASIL'EVICH. Einige Süßwasseralgen aus Tobolsk, Sibirien. (Hedwigia, 1927. Bd. 67, Heft 4-5, p. 246, illus.) *Title tr.:* Some fresh-water algae from Tobolsk, Siberia.

Contains list of 31 species of fresh-water algae collected by N. Varpakhovskii in the Sos'va River near Berezovsk, and in a lake in the vicinity of Obdorsk, also by Drevel'skii in the Ob' River. Some are new to the fauna of western Siberia.

Copy seen: MH-BL.

SKVORTSOV, E. F., see Aleksandrova, V. D. O granitsakh ĭany. 1953. No. 27742.

32095. SKVORTSOV, I. N. Tekhnika lova Belomorskoi sel'di; s opisaniem zagraniichnykh sposobov sel'dianogo lova. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khoziaistva. Trudy, 1928. t. 3, vyp. 4, p. 3-69, 31 illus., table, fold. map at end)

13 refs. **Title tr.:** White Sea herring fishing techniques; with description of the foreign methods used in the herring fishery.

Various methods of fishing and types of nets are described and illustrated in detail. Biological conditions of the White Sea basin and organization of its fishing industry are outlined. Sketch map shows various fishing grounds and fishing industry centers.

Copy seen: DLC.

32096. SLANE, GERTRUDE M., and C. G. WILBER. Some hematological studies on the Alaskan red backed mouse. (Medical bulletin of St. Louis University, Jan. 1952. v. 4, p. 14-15, table) 9 refs.

Contains a description of the cellular elements of the blood of this species, with differential counts and comparisons with conditions in the laboratory mouse and some other mammals.

Copy seen: NNN.

SLANE, GERTRUDE M., see also Lieb, J. R., and others. Hematological studies on Alaskan fish. 1953. No. 30461.

32097. SLANSKIĬ, B. K olen'emu voprosu; padezhi olenel; kakii mery primnalis' i primnaisia pri bor'be s zaraznymi zabol'evaniiami olenel. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniia russkogo sivera. Izvestiia, 1913. god 5, no 8, p. 338-45) **Title tr.:** On the reindeer question; the reindeer plague; what measures were, and are taken in the struggle against the infectious diseases of reindeer.

Contains statistics on the reindeer population in the Pechora and Mezen' districts in 1902-1911; the devastating Siberian ulcer epidemic of 1907 (about 147,000 animals perished); six veterinarian expeditions sent to these northern districts in 1911-12 to study the situation; and some preventive recommendations made.

Copy seen: DLC.

32098. SLASTNIKOV, G. S. K nakhozhenii mnogoshchetinkovogo chervia *Manayunkia* v ozerakh basseina r. Gudy. (Priroda, 1940, no. 7, p. 75-77, text map) **Title tr.:** On the find of the polychaetous worm, *Manayunkia*, in the lakes of Guda River basin.

Contains a description of a freshwater polychaete, *Manayunkia baicalensis* *hydani* n. subsp., found in two lakes, Khasselinto and Yambutto, 100-150 km. from Gydan Bay, in western Siberia.

Data are given on the systematics and geographic distribution of 11 species of the genus *Manayunkia* in Northern Hemisphere (Murmansk coast, White Sea and Bering Sea).

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32099. SLASTNIKOV, G. S. Novye dannye o rasprostraneniĭ Baikal'skoi manayunkii. (Priroda, 1944, no. 1, p. 82) **Title tr.:** New data on the distribution of *Manayunkia baicalensis*.

Contains a report of the find of an annelid worm, *Manayunkia baicalensis* *hydani*, in the lower Yenisey River basin (near Igarka and Dudinka); followed by discussion of the former connection of Lake Baykal with Yenisey River and Gydanskaya Bay.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32100. SLASTNIKOV, G. S. Novyi vid *Nereis* v Belom more. (Priroda, 1939, no. 1, p. 80-81) **Title tr.:** A new species of *Nereis* in the White Sea.

Contains notes on biology and ecology of *Nereis pelagica*, a marine polychaetous worm new to the White Sea fauna, found in Onega Bay by the White Sea Expedition of Leningrad State University of 1937-1938.

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32101. SLAVINSKIĬ, IŬ. M., editor. Sovetskaiia Arktika v proizvedeniakh khudozhnikov V. P. Beliaeva, M. M. Beringova, A. A. Merkulova, A. A. Rybnikova i S. A. Storozhenko. Moskva, Vsekhudozhnik, 1934. 30 p., 16 plates. **Title tr.:** The Soviet Arctic in the work of the artists, V. P. Beliaev, M. M. Beringov, A. A. Merkulov, A. A. Rybnikov, and S. A. Storozhenko.

Contains photoreproductions of 16 paintings of arctic subjects, preceded by autobiographical sketches of these artists with lists of their paintings and drawings referring to the Arctic.

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32102. SLEEPER, DAVID A., 1922- Notes on the blackfly, *Prosimulium hirtipes* Fries in the Knik Arm area of Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 308-310)

Observations on the effect of water temperature on the emergence and seasonal biology of this fly are briefly reported and compared with similar data in more southerly latitudes of North America. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

SLEEPER, DAVID A., 1922-, see also Frohne, W. C., and D. A. Sleeper. Reconnaissance mosquitoes punkies & blackflies. 1961. No. 29146.

32103. SLOBODSKIĬ, M. Literatura po étnografii Sibiri v étnologo-geografičeskikh povremennykh izdaniiaĭkh 1901-1917 g. g. chast' 1: periodicheskie izdaniia evropelskoĭ Rossii. (Sibirskaiâ zhivaiâ starina, 1925, vyp. 3-4, p. 217-40)

Title tr.: Literature on the ethnography of Siberia in ethnological and geographical periodicals, published in 1901-1917; part 1: periodical publications of European Russia.

Contains simple list of 342 articles in Russian.

Copy seen: DSL.

**32104. SLOVTSOV, PETR ANDRE-
EVICH, 1767-1843.** Istoricheskoe obozrênie Sibiri; kn. 1, s 1585 po 1742; kn. 2, s 1742 po 1823. (Izd. 2), S.-Peterburg, tip. I. N. Skorokhodova, 1886. 2 v. in 1: 23 p.l., xxi, viii, 326, iv p.; xxvi, 364, v p.; tables. **Title tr.:** An historical survey of Siberia; book 1, 1585-1742; book 2, 1742-1823. (2d ed.) First ed. was pub. in 1838-44, 2 v.

First attempt to compile a complete survey of the history of Siberia, covering the whole period of Russian domination from the foundation of the first Russian town on the Ob' River to the latter 19th century; based on published and unpublished materials and on author's observations during his stay and pedagogical activities in Siberia. The gradual expansion of the Russian rule as far as Kamchatka, Russian colonization, relations with the native tribes, changes of the administration system, missionary work, administrative divisions, economic conditions and development are described from the Russian nationalist point of view. Outstanding individuals in the administration and clergy, and the main events, among them plagues and revolts, are noted. The populated places among them Berezovo, Yakutsk, Anadyrsk, Chukotskiy Nos, Okhotsk and Nizhne-Kamchatsk are described (kn. 2, ch. 4), as well as rivers, among them the Ob' Yenisey, Lena and Kolyma with their tributaries and the rivers of Kamchatka (kn. 2, ch. 5). Fragmentary and second-hand remarks on the native population: Voguls, Ostyaks, Samoyeds (kn. 1, p. 2-6, 80-82), Kamchadals and Koryaks (kn. 1, p. 137-39) and Chukchis (kn. 1, p. 248-51) are included. Author's biography is given in introd. to kn. 1

(p. l. 3-23); collation of the 1st and 2d editions is appended to kn. 2. **Copy seen:** DLC (1st ed. v. 2 only; 2d. ed. v. 1-2).

**32105. SLUCHEVSKIĬ, KONSTANTIN
KONSTANTINOVICH.** Po Sîeveru Ros-sii; puteshestvie ikh imperatorskiĭkh vysochestv velikogo kniazâ Vladimirâ Aleksandrovicha i velikoi knâgini Marii Pavlovny v 1884 i 1885 godakh. Peterburg, 1886. 2 v.: 260, vi p., 65 plates, map; 244, vi p. 67 plates. **Title tr.:** In the Russian North; journey of their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Vladimir Aleksandrovich and the Grand Duchess Mariâ Pavlovna in 1884 and 1885.

Contains account of a trip made by the royal couple, accompanied by an adjutant and the author of this book. The party's itinerary covered a large section of northern Russia between Peterburg, Pskov, Moskva, Nizhniy Novgorod, Solvychevodsk, Arkhangel'sk and the town of Kola. Among the places visited (in 1885) for military inspection, or simply out of curiosity, were several in the far North: Arkhangel'sk (v. 1, p. 246-60 and two plates, illus. of life of Samoyeds); Solovetskiy Island (v. 2, p. 1-23, description and illus. of the famous monastery), Kem', the northern coast of the Kola Peninsula with halts at Svyatoy Nos, Teriberka, Kildin Island, Port Vladimir, and the town of Kola (v. 2, p. 24-160). Notes are given on the fishing industry of the Murman coast and on the Lapp exhibition at Kola (v. 2, p. 108, three plates). On the return trip, the party visited Mezen'. The voyage into the Arctic was made on the clipper *Zabiûka* in the summer of 1885.

Copy seen: DLC.

SLUTSKIĬ, A. I., see Sharikov, A. E., and others. Otchet Monchegorskoi geofiz. partii. 1947. No. 31912.

32106. SMART, ROBERT ARTHUR. Biting insects in the Arctic and sub-Arctic. (Royal Army Medical Corps, London. Journal, Jan. 1952. v. 98, p. 8-14) 6 refs.

Contains report of author's journey with a small party to northern Canada and Alaska in the summer of 1950, with the aim to study the insect problem and to observe control and research work. Included are itinerary and account of the biting insects (mosquitoes, blackflies,

biting midges, etc.); effects of insect attacks; control; conclusions.

Copy seen: DSG.

32107. SMEDAL, GUSTAV, 1888- Grönland und der Norden; sechs kleine Aufsätze über die Grönlandfrage. Mit einem Vorwort von Knut Hamsun. [Oslo?] Kamban [1942?] 75 p., fold. map. **Title tr.:** Greenland and the North; six articles on the Greenland problem. With a preface by Knut Hamsun.

Contains articles reprinted from newspapers and magazines mostly 1939-40, claiming the return of Greenland to Norway, from which it was, allegedly illegally, detached by the peace treaty of Kiel (1814). The history and colonization of Greenland; partition of the Kingdom of Norway by the Kiel treaty; the opinion of the International Court of Justice at The Hague; the population of Greenland; U. S. aspirations towards Greenland, etc. are discussed.

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32108. SMEDAL, H. A., and others. Incidence of bends pain in a short exposure to simulated altitudes of 26,000, 28,000 and 30,000 feet. (Journal of aviation medicine, Feb. 1946. v. 17, p. 67-69, 79, fig., table) *Other authors:* E. B. Brown, and C. E. Hoffman.

Contains report on 1,731 flight students exposed for 20 minutes to simulated altitudes of 26,000, 28,000 and 30,000 feet under conditions of severe cold (-40° to -50° F.) or such of room temperature, with about half the subjects taking exercises after reaching altitude. Those taking cold "flights" were dressed either in winter heavy-duty flying suits or the Colvinex electrically heated flying suits. Among the exercising group there was a higher incidence of pain under warm conditions and at all altitudes studied. Among the resting subjects there was no significant difference with temperature.

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SMEDAL, H. A., see also Webster, A. P., and H. A. Smedal. High altitude-high velocity flying, 3, bare skin hazard. 1951. No. 32861.

32109. SMEKHOV, EVSEĬ MAKSIMOVICH, and B. F. D'IAKOV. O proĭavleniĭakh al'piskoi skladechatosti na Sakhaline i Kamchatke. (Sovetskaiā geologičeskā, 1940. t. 8, no. 11, p. 108-113) **Title tr.:** On the evidence of alpine folding in Sakhalin and Kamchatka.

Contains a study of the stratigraphy

and tectonics of Kamchatka and Sakhalin Island, based mostly on I. B. Pleshakov, *Alpiiskaia skladechatost'*, 1938, q. v. The authors' conclusions differ considerably, however, from Pleshakov's.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32110. SMIDT, ERIK. Naeringskredsløbet i havet ved Grønland. (Grønlandske selskab, Årsskrift 1952, p. 31-38) **Title tr.:** The food cycle in Greenland waters.

Contains popular account of food relations in marine animal and plant life, and of oceanographic conditions in Greenland waters conducive to abundance of plankton, the beginning of the cycle. Plankton investigations of Steemann Nielsen at Godhavn 1948 are noted. Direct utilization of plankton is sought as distinct from that through the food cycle with its attendant loss (90 per cent). Construction of a marine biological laboratory at Godthaab is noted.

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32111. SMILEY, CHARLES HUGHES, 1903- Atmospheric refraction at low angular altitudes in the polar regions. (Navigation, Mar. 1952. v. 3, no. 3, p. 81-84, illus. tables)

"Two tables giving corrections on account of refraction to observed altitudes 10° to 1° for stars and planets (air temperature 0° F. and -30° F., respectively), and two tables giving correction on account of refraction and semi-diameter correction to observed altitudes of the lower limb of the sun are presented. The tables are based upon measurements made between 1947 and 1951 at high northern and southern latitudes by various observers including the author. For details regarding observation techniques and mathematical reductions, the reader is referred to two previous papers published by the author in *Navigation*, Mar. 1950 and Sept.-Dec. 1951."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 335.

Copy seen: DWB.

SMIRK, F. H., see Alam, M., and F. H. Smirk. Blood pressure raising reflexes in health, essential tension and renal hypertension. 1938. No. 27683.

32112. SMIRNOV, D. Morfologičeskii analiz i filogeniia gruppy vidov roda *Phyllobius* Sch., tipa *glauca* Scop. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). S.-Peterburg, 1913. 150 p. illus. (Russkoe entomolo-

gicheskoe obshchestvo, St.-Petersburg. Trudy (Horae), t. 40, no. 4) 83 refs.

Among the 14 species diagnosed (p. 67-100) are *Phyllobius urticae* from Novaya Zemlya and Arkhangel'sk Province, *P. tournieri* from Yakutia and *P. maculatus* native to Arkhangel'sk province.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

32113. SMIRNOV, G. S. O snegozaderzhanii. (Sovetskaiâ agronomiâ, Jan. 1953. v. 11, no. 1, p. 80-81) **Title tr.:** On snow retention.

Contains information on the value of the retention and thawing of snow for agriculture; on ways to accumulate and retain the snow, e. g. placing of dead branches and twigs on the fields, planting of windbreaks, etc. Experiments and results with various methods and arrangements are described, and the use of snow plows for moving snow explained.

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32114. SMIRNOV, LEONID P. Oil in Russia. (World oil, Oct. 1951. v. 133, no. 5, p. 256-58; no. 6, p. 313-14, 316; 1952, v. 134, no. 6, p. 264-66; no. 7, p. 292-94, 296, 12 text maps)

Detailed study of the geologic occurrence of petroleum in European and Asiatic Russia and discussion of the development of the Russian petroleum industry. Author was petroleum geologist in the U.S.S.R. till 1943.

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32115. SMIRNOV, NIK. Okhotnich'i puteshestviâ, I. Za pol'arnym Krugom. (In: Okhotnich'i prostory, 1950. p. 9-12) **Title tr.:** A hunter's travels, I. Beyond the Arctic Circle.

Contains a description of hunting in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra. In the winter only tundra hare, willow ptarmigan ("white partridge") and arctic fox hunting is possible. In spring (June) ptarmigan, sea-gulls, ducks, geese, and other birds appear; the hunting season begins with the second half of August and ends in the latter part of September.

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32116. SMIRNOV, S. Fizicheskoe razvitiie Komi molodezhi dopriyaznogo vozrasta po dannym antropometricheskikh issledovaniî. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 6-7, p. 88-93, tables) **Title tr.:** Physical development of the Komi youths of military age, based on the anthropometric surveys.

Contains data on 130 Zyryan conscripts aged 19 to 22 years: their height,

chest circumference, weight, spirometrical, dynamometrical and other measurements, as recorded in 1905 at Ust-Sysol'sk.

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32117. SMIRNOV, S. S. Eine neue Cyclopiniden-Gattung (Copepoda) aus der Awatscha-Bay. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. nov. seriâ, t. 4 (9), no. 3 (72), p. 161-63, illus.) **Title tr.:** On a new Cyclopinidae (Copepoda) genus from Avacha Bay.

Contains descriptions of *Cyclopinopsis* n. gen. and *C. curticauda* n. sp., a copepod, found in a plankton sample obtained by N. Novograblenov in Avacha Bay on the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula.

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32118. SMIRNOV, S. S. On the question of glacial marine relicts in fresh-water fauna. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1938. nov. seriâ, v. 20, no. 6, p. 489-92, illus.)

Contains a study of geographic variation of a copepod species, *Senecella calanoides*, based on specimens from Ob' Bay, Gydan Bay, and Lake Yambu-To on Gydan Peninsula (table on p. 490), also known from Boris Vilkiyskiy Strait and from the mouth of the Lena River. This peculiar distribution leads to the conclusion that the time of penetration of *Senecella calanoides* from northern seas into fresh waters should be referred to the Pleistocene epoch, when a whole series of animals moved into fresh waters and remained there in relict water basins after the boreal sea transgression.

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32119. SMIRNOV, S. S. Zur Kenntnis der Copepodengattung *Eurytemora* Giesbr. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1931, Bd. 94, no. 5-8, p. 194-201, illus.) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the knowledge of copepod genus *Eurytemora* Giesbr.

Contains a description of *Eurytemora kieferi* n. sp. found by L. D. Ramenskii in the littoral zone on the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, near Petropavlovsk.

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32120. SMIRNOV, SERGEI SERGEEVICH, 1895-1947. Metallogeniâ Zapadnogo Verkhofân'ia. (Sovetskaiâ geologiâ, 1934. t. 2, no. 4, p. 1-28, text maps) **Title tr.:** The metallogeny of the west Verkhoyan region.

Contains a study of the geology and mineralization of the western part of the Verkhoyansk Range (roughly 60°-72°

N. 125° E.) in Yakutia, with special reference to the tin-bearing capacity of the region. On the basis of microscopic analyses of ore samples, the author places the region, from the point of view of its metallogeny between Bolivia and eastern Transbaykalia. Summary in English.

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32121. SMIRNOV, SERGEĬ SERGEVICH, 1895-1947, and S. S. VANĬUSHIN. O redkikh metallakh Verkhofānskogo khrebtā. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 11, p. 31-32) **Title tr.:** Rare earth metals of the Verkhoyansk Range.

Contains some data on the tin, bismuth and tungsten mineral deposits occurring in the central part of the Verkhoyansk Range near Endybal (65°40' N. 130°15' E.) and Balbuk villages. More than 20 polymetallic deposits, among them arsenic and antimonite, were discovered in 1932. Important orpiment deposits in the upper part of the Tampo River (right tributary of the Aldan) are reported.

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32122. SMIRNOV, SERGEĬ SERGEVICH, 1895-1947. Rudnye perspektivy Verkhofānskogo khrebtā. (Razvedka nedr, 1933, no. 20, p. 35-36) **Title tr.:** Ore prospecting in the Verkhoyansk Range.

Short popular sketch on ore prospecting; ores discovered to 1933 were: gold, silver, lead zinc, copper, arsenic, antimony, tin, tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum.

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32123. SMIRNOV, SERGEĬ SERGEVICH, 1895-1947, and others. Serebrnānye rudy Verkhofānskogo khrebtā. (Sovetskāiā geologiā, 1935, t. 5, no. 12, p. 1115-21) **Other authors:** M. M. Konstantinov, and G. I. Borisov. **Title tr.:** Silver ores of the Verkhoyansk Range.

Contains a summary of the study carried out in 1934, of the metallogeny of the Verkhoyansk Range in Yakutia, with data on rich silver deposits found on the northern slope near the Endybal mines and notes on mineralogical content of rocks including silver ores, their genesis, silver reserves and economic importance; includes also data on silver and tin deposits in the western part of the range. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

32124. SMIRNOV, SERGEĬ SERGEVICH, 1895-1947. Tikhookeanskii rudnyi poīs v predelakh SSSR. (Pri-

roda, 1946, no. 2, p. 52-60) **Title tr.:** The Pacific Ocean ore zone in the U.S.S.R.

Contains an account of the mineral zone in easternmost Siberia, including Kamchatka, Chukotskiy Peninsula, and the basins of the Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyma Rivers. The zone is outlined briefly and its special characteristics given. The mineral resources are divided into 12 groups, including rare earths, iron, lead wolfram, molybdenum, bismuth, gold deposits, etc. The two most important centers of this mineral belt are noted: (1) Verkhoyansk Range, and (2) the region between Kolyma and Yana Rivers and Okhotsk Sea and Arctic Ocean. Mineral resources of this enormous region are discussed.

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32125. SMIRNOV, V. I. K voprosu o severo-zapadnoi granitse rasprostraneniā sibirskoi listvennitsy. (Priroda, 1938, no. 3, p. 126-27, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the northwestern limit of distribution of the Siberian larch.

Brief note on the distribution of *Larix sibirica* which by the author's observation, spreads to the very coast of the White Sea (Kuloy-Mezen region).

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32126. SMIRNOV, V. I. Obzor arkhologicheskikh pamiatnikov Belomorskogo poberezh'ia Severnoi oblasti. (Sovetskāiā arkheologiā, 1937, no. 4, p. 169-210, 8 illus., fold. map) **Title tr.:** Review of archeological relics on the littoral of the White Sea in the Northern Province.

Contains description of natural conditions and archeological finds on the White Sea coast, along the so-called Zimniy Bereg and Letniy Bereg, the eastern and western sides of Dvinskiy Zaliv (65° N. 41° E.) at the head of which is now the city of Arkhangel'sk. Many skillfully made small flint artifacts were found: arrow and spear points, burins, knives, awls, borers, scrapers, hole-ornamented pots with concave bottom, numerous stone figures of animals, also some objects of bronze, apparently locally worked. The sites, 46 in all, were chiefly near the mouths of small rivers (indicated on map). They evidently represent summer fishing camps rather than permanent settlements, as the objects were found in sand dunes. Long (since 1876) known to archeologists, the sites, especially those on Rivers Z. Zolotnitsa and L. Zolotnitsa, have

been often explored, yielding large collections for several scientific institutions; the author's own, thorough investigation was made in 1934. The most typical finds are described and illustrated. The dating is difficult, because the finds belong to several cultural periods, approximately to the end of the neolithic and bronze age, or about the end of the second and the beginning of the first millenium B. C. Summary in French.
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32127. SMIRNOV, V. I. Stofânka na r. Kuznechikhe v g. Arkhangel'ske. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkîe soobshcheniâ, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 90-98, 7 illus., plate) **Title tr.:** The site on the River Kuznechikha at the city of Arkhangel'sk.

Contains description of a neolithic site accidentally discovered on the outskirts of Arkhangel'sk in 1938. Stone implements, bone artifacts, potsherds were unearthed, as well as a great quantity of mammal, bird and fish bones, and well preserved pieces of wood. Later the northern base of the Akademiâ nauk continued excavations for scientific purposes. This paper describes the excavated objects of stone, bone, and ceramics. The animal bones were identified. A wooden plank covered with colored geometrical designs was found (see plate), the first of this kind in a neolithic site. The settlement is dated as of about 2000-1200 B. C.

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32128. SMITH, A. U. Behaviour of fertilized rabbit eggs exposed to glycerol and to low temperatures. (Nature, Aug. 30, 1952. v. 170, no. 4322, p. 374-75) 9 refs.

Contains an account on experiments with eggs treated with glycerol at 37° C. and subsequently cooled to, and kept at various low temperatures. When cooled slowly to -79° C. or to -190° C., and thawed, a few of the eggs divided normally in culture and showed no abnormalities.

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32129. SMITH, AUSTIN E. Freezing to live. (Hygeia, July 1946. v. 24, p. 500-501, 557)

Contains a popular article on the uses of hypothermia (refrigeration) in medicine, as in shock treatment, anesthesia, prevention of gangrene, skin grafting, cancer therapy, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SMITH, CHARLES H., see Douglas, G. V., and others. Notes localities visited Labrador coast 1946 and 1947. 1953. No. 28802.

32130. SMITH, DONALD A. Northern swamp tree frog, *Pseudacris nigrita septentrionalis* (Boulenger), from Churchill, Manitoba. (Canadian field-naturalist, Oct.-Dec. 1953. v. 67, no. 4, p. 181-82) 2 refs.

Contains notes on the finding of four specimens of this frog at Landing Lake, several miles south of the town of Churchill, Manitoba, in the open boreal forest-tundra transition zone. These are the first of the species recorded for the Churchill region. The vegetation of the area and the appearance of the frogs are described briefly.

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32131. SMITH, DOROTHY A., and LESLIE SPIER. The dot and circle design in northwestern America. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1927. nouv. sér., t. 19, p. 47-55, text map) 40 refs.

A typical design used throughout the Alaskan Eskimo territory and sporadically among the central Eskimos is discussed. It is known also among Indian tribes of the Northwest: Tlingits (Chilkats), Tahltan, Haida, also other more southerly tribes, but any extended use in Siberia is considered doubtful. There is little evidence bearing on the antiquity of the design.

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32132. SMITH, DURWOOD J. Constriction of isolated arteries and their vasa vasorum produced by low temperatures. (American journal of physiology, Dec. 1952. v. 171, no. 3, p. 528-37, illus. table) 32 refs.

Contains an account of observations on surviving, isolated arteries of swine and dog and one human bronchial artery. Cooling at 4° to 6° C./min. produced up to 35 percent constriction of swine carotid arteries. The flow through the vasa vasorum is decreased, partly owing to their constriction caused by the low temperature. Changes in the human material were very similar to the above. Prolongation of reaction time to epinephrine, histamine and acetylcholine at lowered temperature is also discussed.

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32133. SMITH, DURWOOD J. Variations in vascular reactivity produced by season, cold stress and immaturity; role

of thyroid and adrenal cortex. (American journal of physiology, Jan. 1953. v. 172, no. 1, p. 118-28, illus., tables) 31 refs.

Reactions of isolated adult swine carotid arteries to epinephrine or acetylcholine were shorter, those to histamine longer, in the winter than in the summer. The arteries of acutely cold-stressed pigs showed a prolonged reaction to histamine which, however, did not duplicate the curve of adult animals killed in the winter; the response to acetylcholine was unchanged. Various treated or aged arteries are also compared with those of winter-killed animals. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32134. SMITH, FRANK CLIFFORD GOULDING. Charting northern seas and harbors. (In: American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping, pub. in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 400-402)

Charts made by early explorers and surveys in Canadian-Arctic waters are inadequate for needs of increased shipping (particularly in the Hudson Bay route), defense, fisheries, oceanographic, and geographic studies. Air photos have made possible provisional charts covering nearly half the Canadian Arctic Islands area and charts of main harbors and are used extensively in present charting of coastlines. Ship-captains and hydrographers on northern vessels contribute information, and the U. S. Navy and Canadian Hydrographic Service cooperate in charting operations, the latter concentrating on urgent needs in Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, Frobisher Bay, and elsewhere. Author is Dominion Hydrographer. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SMITH, GABRIEL, 1853-, see Hoel, A., and others. Bjørnøya. 1918. No. 29666.

SMITH, GEORGE I., see Allen, C. R., and G. I. Smith. Seismic & gravity invest. Malaspina Glacier, Alaska. 1953. No. 27753.

SMITH, GERALD W., see Fay, T., and G. W. Smith. Observations on reflex responses during prolonged periods of human refrigeration. 1941. No. 28980.

32135. SMITH, J. LORRAIN, and others. Clinical and experimental observations on the pathology of trench frostbite. (Journal of pathology and bacteriology, Cambridge, Eng., 1915-16.

v. 20, p. 159-90, plates 19-22) 9 refs. Other authors: J. Ritchie and J. Dawson. **Contains** an introductory part dealing with cold injuries in wars since Napoleon's Russian campaign, and previous studies of the problem; general observations on trench foot casualties of World War I (etiology, symptoms, prevention and therapy); a record of experiments with rabbits, with observations on the histopathology of experimental trench foot. Damage to blood vessels was found to be the main feature of the affliction. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32136. SMITH, LAWRENCE WELD, 1895-. Pathologic changes observed in human tissues subjected to subcritical temperatures. (Archives of pathology, July 1940. v. 30, p. 424-39, 4 fig.)

Contains a study on the effects of general or local hypothermia on (1) normal tissues, (2) tumor tissues, (3) metastatic tumor tissues. In normal tissue, significant changes were the exception rather than the rule; in the second group, temperatures of 40°-50° F. applied locally produced regressive changes, necrosis and occasional clearance of the tissue of tumor cells; in the third group, general cooling to 74°-90° F. produced similar changes but of a highly varying degree; these changes did not occur before patients were chilled for 96-120 hours. Bibliographical footnotes.

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SMITH, MARIAN WESLEY, 1907-, see American Ethnographical Society. Tsimshian: arts & music. 1951. No. 27773.

32137. SMITH, MERLE E. Frostbite; report of 36 cases. (Medical bulletin of the European Command, May 1952. v. 9, no. 5, p. 210-14, 10 tables)

Contains an account of frostbite incurred by troops during a winter field exercise in the Salzburg-Lofer area in Jan. 1951, with an analysis of causative factors, gained by questioning the patients while still in hospital; insufficient care of footwear and feet as well as lack of warm food were the main causes of frost injury. **Copy seen:** DLC.

SMITH, MILLARD J., see Shepherd, S. J., and others. Effect alloxan diabetes cold stress. 1952. No. 31936.

32138. SMITH, PHILIP SIDNEY, 1877-1949. Certain relations between north-western America and northeastern Asia.

(In: International symposium on early man. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1937. Early man, p. 85-92, plate (map))

Contains a geologist's description of Bering Strait, with its current, tidal range and drifting ice, a gap of 56 miles broken by three rocky islands, forming an easy traverse between two continents even for primitive man. Another much longer and more hazardous way by the Komandorskiye and Aleutian Islands is shown to require exceptional seafaring skill and courage. Geologic processes competent to have brought about land connections between Asia and America are summarized, and the existence of such connections concluded to have been possible. Map showing sea depths of the Bering area indicates the extreme shallowness of those waters. Alaska was an attractive land for a migrant people, because three-fifths of the territory at no time during the Quaternary was glaciated, and may well have been a place of refuge for animals, plants and men, forced out of other regions by the growing ice sheets of the Pleistocene. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32139. SMITH, SIDNEY. Frostbite of lungs. (Air surgeon's bulletin, June 1944. v. 1, no. 6, p. 17)

Contains a description of a rather rare syndrome caused by violent mouth breathing at temperatures of -40°F . or lower. The resulting fever is apparently due to resorption of autogenous protein debris in the lungs. Therapy aims at repression of cough which may further damage the affected lungs. Preventive measures are offered. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32140. SMITHWICK, REGINALD H., and C. W. ROBERTSON. The phenomenon of hyperreactivity: definition and illustrations. (Angiology, June 1951. v. 2, no. 3, p. 143-56, illus., tables) 5 refs.

Contains a discussion of the problem of hyperreactivity as judged by the cold pressor test and a postural test. Examples of hyperreactivity to these tests are given; the incidence of hyperreactivity among normal and hypertensive subjects is calculated and the value of cold pressor test as diagnostic tool in hypertension evaluated and discussed.

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SMITHWICK, REGINALD H., see also Robertson, C. W., and R. H. Smithwick. Recurrence vasoconstrictor activity. 1951. No. 31647.

SMITT, FREDRIK ADAM, 1839-1904, see Fries, B. F., and others. Hist. Scandinavian fishes. 1892-95. No. 29127.

SMITTER, R. C., see Odell, L. D., and others. Renal response to thermal stimulus. 1948. No. 31058.

32141. SNELGROVE, ALFRED KITCHENER, 1902- Mines and mineral resources of Newfoundland. Revised and rewritten by D. M. Baird. St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1953. 149 p. illus. 9 maps (3 fold. in text). (Newfoundland. Geological Survey. Information circular, no. 4) approx. 250 refs.

Includes brief section (p. 136-41) on the mineral resources of Labrador, with notes on iron, copper, mica, molybdenite, labradorite, graphite, magnetite and ilmenite deposits. Map shows principal mineral localities. **Copy seen:** DGS.

32142. SNEZHNOÏ TROPOÏ: pokhody lyzhnikov po Kavkazu, Uralu i Kol'skomu poluostrovu. Sbornik turistskikh ocherkov s predisl. L. L. Barkhasha. Moskva, Fizkul'tura i turizm, 1936. 184 p. maps. **Title tr.:** On the snowy path; skiing tours over the Caucasus, the Urals and the Kola Peninsula. A collection of tourists' sketches, with an introduction by L. L. Barkhash.

Contains accounts of skiing tours as told by the skiers themselves; the last two sketches deal with trips (1) from Kirovsk eastward to the southeastern corner of Lake Umbosero, and back through a more northerly route, and (2) from Lovosero northward along the river Voron'ya (68°N . 35°E .) to the Barents Sea. In addition to detailed descriptions of the tours, information is given on the areas traversed; their farms (reindeer), weather, hints for tourists and skiers, etc.

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32143. SNOW, D. W. The migration of the Greenland wheatear. (Ibis, 1953, v. 95, no. 2, p. 376-78)

The breeding distribution of this passerine bird (*Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa*) comprises part of northeastern Canada, south to northern Quebec, Greenland and Iceland; the normal winter range is in West Africa; two sketch maps show the occurrence of wheatears in the Atlantic in autumn and in spring giving some details on long trans-ocean migration regularly undertaken by this bird.

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SNOW, ICE, PERMAFROST RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT. See U.S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Snow, Ice, Permafrost Research Establishment.

SNOW AND ICE CONFERENCE 1947, see National Research Council of Canada. Proc. 1947 conference snow & ice. 1947. No. 30941.

32144. SNYDER, LESTER LYNNE, 1894- . *Gavia adamsi* on Devon Island. (Canadian field-naturalist, Oct.-Dec. 1953. v. 67, no. 4, p. 181)

Contains brief note on the finding of a loon skull at Dundas Harbour, Devon Island (74°31' N. 82°25' W.), in 1949. "This constitutes a considerable north-eastward extension of range within the Canadian Arctic, though probably occurrence beyond the limits marked by the Boothia Peninsula is more or less casual."

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SOBEL, ALBERT EDWARD, 1906- , see Gribetz, D., and others. Vitamin A poisoning. 1951. No. 29408.

32145. SOBISKI, L. J. Canadian ocean weather ships. (Royal Society of Canada. Transactions, June 1952. Ser. 3, v. 46, p. 1-13)

Contains a brief history and description of the duties of weather ships in the North Atlantic and North Pacific. Between Dec. 1947 and June 1950, Canada and the U.S. jointly operated the Atlantic station "Baker" (56°30' N. 51°00' W.). This station, with others, was expected to carry out (1) meteorological services, (2) search and rescue services, (3) navigational aids and communications, and (4) miscellaneous oceanographic and scientific observations. In Dec. 1950 the North Pacific station "Peter" (50° N. 145° W.) was turned over to full Canadian operation, and Canada relinquished her Atlantic station. Two frigates, the *St. Catharines* and *Stonetown*, man the station for alternate six-week periods. Five meteorological observers carry out daily observations of surface weather, upper air, and upper wind. Surface and sea-water temperatures are continuously recorded, and experimental observations of rainfall are underway. Instruments used are described, and a summary of average summer and winter weather conditions given.

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32146. SOBOLEV, N. K. Kharakteristika zhira, poluchaemogo iz pecheni promyslovnykh ryb Murmana. (Rybnoe

khoziaistvo, Apr. 1951. t. 27, no. 4, p. 54-56, tables.) *Title tr.:* Characteristics of oil from liver of Murman commercial fishes.

Contains results of analyses made in the laboratories of the Murmansk Fishing Combine and the Polar Institute for Fishing and Oceanography. Tabular data show acid, iodine and vitamin A content, also capacity for saponification and some other properties of the liver oil of various fishes (cod, perch, shark, herring, halibut). *Copy seen:* DLC.

32147. SOBOLEV, S. S. Peski Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. (Priroda, 1939, no. 9, p. 27-34, illus.) *Title tr.:* Sands of the European section of the U.S.S.R.

Contains notes on the origin, the physical, mechanical and ecological properties of sand soils of European U.S.S.R.; and data on their classification and economic importance. The glacial sands of Karelia, Kola Peninsula and the White Sea coast are included.

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SOBOLEV, V. N., see Vorypaev, E. P., and V. N. Sobolev. Suda dlia malykh rek. 1953. No. 32801.

32148. SOCHAVA, VIKTOR BORISOVICH. O proiskhozhdenii flory severnykh poliarnykh stran. (Priroda, 1944. no. 4, p. 48-55) *Title tr.:* On the origin of the flora of arctic regions.

Contains discussion of paleogeography and paleobotany of northern regions in the light of geological history of the Arctic. Arctic flora is a rather complicated complex, including the following principal groups: (1) arcto-alpine species which were formed in the mountains of moderate regions in Cretaceous epoch; (2) arcto-alpine forms of arctic origin; (3) arctic forms of wide distribution (many circumpolar forms); (4) quasi-arctic forms connected with boreal group of moderate Tertiary flora; (5) boreal forms of post-glacial origin invading the southern section of tundra zone.

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32149. SOCHAVA, VIKTOR BORISOVICH, and others. Obshchie cherty geograficheskogo rasprostraneniia lesnoi rastitelnosti Zapadnosibirskoi nizmennosti. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1953, t. 85, vyp. 2, p. 125-138, fold. map, text maps.) *Other authors:* T. I. Isachenko, and A. N. Lukicheva. *Title tr.:* General characteristics of geographic distribution of the

forests in the western Siberian lowland.

Contains an attempt at classification of the woody vegetation in the northern section of western Siberia (ca. 56°–70° N.), listing five principal geobotanical subzones: near-tundra, thin deciduous forest subzone, northern taiga, central taiga, southern taiga and deciduous forest subzone (map 2). Theories and schemes of various geobotanists are reviewed, and the peculiar features and relation of subzones discussed. Fold. map 4 (scale ca. 1:1,000,000) shows a more detailed division into 20 geobotanical regions.

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32150. SOCHAVA, VIKTOR BORISOVICH. Prichiny bezles'ia gol'tsov Vostochnoi Sibiri i v Priamur'e. (Priroda, 1944, no. 2, p. 63–65) *Title tr.:* Woodless tracts of the bald mountains ("gol'tsy") of eastern Siberia and the Amur region.

Contains a summary of conclusions as to the causes of the absence of woody vegetation in mountainous tundras in general, and of the so-called "gol'tsy" (bald mountains) in particular. The chief cause is a combination of certain ecological factors, such as lack of light, thick snow cover, strong winds, physiological dryness, cold and stony soil, weathering of rock formations and the thick cover of lichens, which prevents the germination of the seeds.

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32151. SOCHAVA, VIKTOR BORISOVICH. Tundra microrelief forms in Priamur'e. (Translated from: Tundrovye formy mikro-rel'efa v Priamur'e. Akademiia nauk SSSR. Priroda, no. 5–6, p. 107–109, 1944). Condensed and emended by I. V. Poiré. Washington, D. C., 1949. 5 l. mimeographed. diagr. (U. S. Geological Survey. Reports; open file series, no. 39)

Contains a brief discussion of spot medallions as found in the basin of the Amur River, translated and condensed from the original Russian paper (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 16393). The spots are "columns of loamy ground in a layer of peat whose thickness is more than 1 m.," and which is overlain by sphagnum sod. The formation of spots depends on "stress in the ground resulting from the uneven freezing of the active layer and its adfreezing to the merzlota [permafrost]." This process is described in detail. A glossary of terms is included.

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SÖDERLINDH, E. *see* Bergman, S. Å travers Kamtchatka. 1927. No. 28095.

32152. SØRENSEN, FREDE. "Det Grønlandske Fiskerkompagni"'s virksomhed. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1952, p. 122–25) *Title tr.:* Activities of the Greenlandic Fishing Company.

Contains account of this successful enterprise started in 1948. Modern deep-freezing methods are used at its land stations, and on the 287 br. ton factory ship *Greenland*; 1200 kg. filets are frozen on board in a day. Statistical data from several land stations on the West Greenland coast are given, and it is concluded that the fishing industry will increase quantitatively.

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32153. SØRENSEN, HENNING. Further studies on ultrabasic rocks in Sukkertoppen District, West Greenland. On the formation of anthophyllite in ultrabasic rocks. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1952. Bd. 12, hefte 2, p. 230–43, illus.) 6 refs.

"Two occurrences of ultrabasic rocks of bronzitic composition are described and their retrograde transformation is discussed. It is concluded that anthophyllite in the outer parts of the ultrabasic rocks and scapolite in crossing pegmatites are formed in a comparatively late stage of the transformation." The study was made on the west coast of Greenland north of Godthaab, with the Geological Survey of Greenland party in 1949. Summary in Danish.

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32154. SØRENSEN, HENNING. The ultrabasic rocks at Tovqussaq, West Greenland; a contribution to the peridotite problem. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 86 p. illus. 9 plates, 5 sketch maps, 4 tables. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 136, nr. 4) 58 refs.

Contains a detailed geologic and petrographic description of ultrabasic rocks on Langø Island, 64°51' N. 52°09' W. (Tovqussaq village and region) and rock types of nearby Tovqussaq Peninsula, southwest Greenland. The process of formation is discussed and chemical analyses of the rocks are given. Similar rocks in other parts of East and West Greenland and the Hebrides, and peridotites from orogenic zones are discussed. It is concluded that "the interpretation of the ultrabasic rocks as being products

of metamorphic rather than magmatic processes seems to have general validity."

Copy seen: DGS.

32155. SØRENSEN, JANUS. Storisen i Sydvestgrønland, foråret og sommeren 1952. (Tidsskrift for søvaesen, Mar. 1953. Aarg 124, p. 81-100, fold. map) **Title tr.:** Storis off southwest Greenland, spring and summer 1952.

Contains review of ice conditions ($59^{\circ}15' N.$ $43^{\circ}45' W.$ – $63^{\circ}15' N.$ $53^{\circ}30' W.$), stressing its incompleteness because of rapidly changing situations illustrated by difficulties which reporting ships encountered. Information is given on presence and location of the storis in specific positions and/or regions. Instructions are given for ice navigation supplementing those in Den Grønlandske lods 1948, (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 3878), p. 86-100: Do not go into or out of the ice in fog. Radar though useful should not be depended on for complete or adequate information. When the heavily packed ice is encountered follow the ice border. The directional drift off southwest Greenland is northerly, hence circumnavigate north-south. Keep open water on one side of the ship, particularly in darkness or fog. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32156. SØRENSEN, THORVALD JULIUS, 1903– . Slaegten *Puccinellia* i Grønland og det øvrige Arktis. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1952. Aarg. 16, nr. 1, p. 7-8) **Title tr.:** The genus *Puccinellia* in Greenland and the rest of the Arctic.

Contains a brief account of the geographical distribution and localization of several species of this grass: on both sides of Davis Strait in the Franz Joseph Fjord region of East Greenland, and southwest Hudson Bay area. Speculations as to its origin in Greenland link it with Icelandic and Eskimo immigration. The grass grows abundantly now around any habitation in northwest Greenland.

Copy seen: DLC.

SOILS MECHANICS CONFERENCE 1950, see National Research Council of Canada. Proc. soil mechanics conference 1950. 1951. No. 30940.

SOIMONOV, FEDOR IVANOVICH, 1682-1780, see Lebedev, D. M. Iz istorii ralonirovaniia Rossii. 1952. No. 30365.

SOKOL'NIKOV, N. P., see Dement'ev, G. P. Contrib. avifaune de Sibérie. 1935. No. 28708.

32157. SOKOLOV, A. V. Sovremennyye predstavleniia o gidrologii Barentsova moria. Dinamika vod Barentsova moria. (Priroda, 1936, no. 7, p. 38-49, sketch maps) **Title tr.:** Modern conception on the hydrology of the Barents Sea. Dynamics of the Barents Sea waters.

A study of the hydrological régime of this sea, based on the recent works of Soviet oceanographers (N. M. Knipovich, A. I. Rossolimo, etc.) with data on the bottom relief, hydrological characteristics, circulation of the waters and continuous currents.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32158. SOKOLOV, A. V. Zadachi gidrograficheskikh issledovaniï v Sibirskom more. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1928. god 4, no. 4, p. 70-78) **Title tr.:** The tasks of hydrographical research in the Siberian Sea.

Contains remarks on the relatively late opening of the East Siberian Sea to commercial navigation; the need of nautical charts, landmarks, signs, etc., and ultimately of hydrographic investigations and information. This is followed by an outline of hydrographical work done hitherto; the quality and defects of existing charts and hydrographical information, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32159. SOKOLOV, B. S. The stratigraphic and zoogeographical peculiarities of the coral fauna of the western border of the Siberian platform. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1946, nov. seriia, t. 54, no. 9, p. 805-808)

"The stratigraphic section of the Stony Tunguska River region, U.S.S.R., consists of a sandstone series of Ordovician age, a marly shale series of probable Silurian age but retaining Ordovician elements, and a limestone series of Silurian age. The two latter series contain a coral fauna in many respects similar to that found in the Ordovician-Silurian section in the Great Lake area of North America. Correlation with American and Scandinavian coral faunas, and the possibility of the Arctic Basin as the original area of distribution are suggested."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1947, v. 12, p. 227.

"The greater part of the materials has been collected on the Rivers Podkannaya Tunguska, Lower Tunguska and their tributaries in Yakutia," p. 805.

Copy seen: MH.

32160. SOKOLOV, B. S. Stratigraphical value and types of Chaetidae of the Carboniferous of the USSR. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1939. nov. seriia, v. 23, no. 4, p. 409-412, illus.)

Contains a discussion of Chaetidae, a family of fossil corals, having an extremely wide geographical range in the Carboniferous, its taxonomic status, brief diagnoses of genera and groups (seven groups are recognized) and stratigraphic analysis of the fauna of Chaetidae. At the present time, representatives of this family are common in Carboniferous of the entire European part of the U.S.S.R., Novaya Zemlya, Timan, Urals and Siberia.

COPY seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32161. SOKOLOV, DMITRIY NIKOLAEVICH, d. 1922. Aufsally Timana i Spitsbergena, S.-Peterburg, 1908. 29 p., plates 1-3. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Trudy, 1908. Novaya seriia, vyp. 36) **Title tr.:** Aucella of Timan and Spitsbergen.

Contains descriptions of 18 fossil molluscs of the genus *Aucella*, collected in Jurassic deposits on the Timan Ridge, in Arkhangel'sk province during the Timan Expedition of the Geological Committee, 1889-90, and on Vestspitsbergen. Four species are described as new: *A. tschernyschewi*, *A. volgensis* and *A. zyrianica* n. spp. from Timan, and *A. lindstroemi* n. sp. from Vestspitsbergen. Summary in German.

COPY seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32162. SOKOLOV, IVAN IVANOVICH, 1885- Die Hydracarina Russlands. (Archiv für Hydrobiologie, 1928, pub. 1925. Suppl. Bd. 4, Lief. 2, p. 319-87, illus.) 82 refs. **Title tr.:** Hydracarina of Russia; a condensed review.

Contains a critical survey of literature data on Hydracarina (Hydrachnidae) of Russia, arranged by geographic region (p. 320-39); and a systematic list of 238 species of these aquatic mites (p. 339-80), with descriptions of a few new or noteworthy species, literature citations, synonyms and occasional critical notes. Includes (p. 336) four species native to Kamchatka Peninsula, two species from the Lena delta and one from Yana River.

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32163. SOKOLOV, IVAN IVANOVICH, 1885- Paukoobraznye, t. 5, vyp. 2. Hydracarina: vodnyie kleshchi, ch. 1,

Hydrachnellae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1940. xxiv, 511 p. illus. (264 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Arachnidea, t. 5, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser., no. 20)) 457 refs. **Title tr.:** Arachnida. Hydracarina: water mites (pt. 1, Hydrachnellae).

Contains a systematic index to the species of water-mites, Hydrachnellae (p. ix-xxiv); followed in the introductory part (p. 1-45) by characteristics, morphology and anatomy of this group, developmental history, biology and ecology, geographic distribution, methods of the study, systematics, and a bibliography (457 items). In the special part (p. 47-480), are tables for the determination of superfamilies, families, subfamilies, genera and species; a systematic list of 413 species and 47 varieties (eight species and seven varieties described as new) inhabiting continental water-basins of the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries (one family, Pontarachnidae, is marine); with synonyms, descriptions and data on biology, ecology and total geographic distribution. Many species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included. An index of Latin names is appended (p. 496-510). Summary in German, p. 481-95.

COPY seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32164. SOKOLOV, IVAN IVANOVICH, 1885- Paukoobraznye, t. 5, vyp. 5. Vodnyie kleshchi, chast' II, Halacarae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 201 p. illus. (94 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Arachnidea, t. 5, vyp. 5 (Nov. ser. no. 53)) 147 refs. **Title tr.:** Arachnida. Water mites (Hydracarina) pt. 2, Halacarae.

Contains a systematic index of water mites of the superfamily Halacarae, followed by an introduction (p. 9-44) giving characteristics, brief history of the development; biological and ecological sketch, history of the study, present-day knowledge and geographic distribution, and a bibliography (147 items). In the special part (p. 45-196) are keys to the subfamilies, genera, subgenera and species; descriptions of 91 species and 23 varieties (17 species and four varieties described as new), of which 46 species (38 marine and eight fresh-water) are native to the U.S.S.R.; synonyms, critical notes as well as data on metamorphosis, biology, ecology and geographic distribution are included. Index of Latin names is appended. Many species are native

to northern waters of the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

SOKOLOV, M. P., see Mirotvortsev, K. N. K voprosu o priroste. 1926. No. 30827.

32165. SOKOLOV, N. O. Nasazhdeniia karel'skoi berezy. (Nauka i zhizn', Mar. 1950. t. 17, no. 3, p. 38) **Title tr.:** Silver birch planting.

This valuable northern tree, which grew wild in Karelia, had almost completely disappeared ten years ago, when the Soviet dendrologist, N. O. Sokolov, began experiments in its artificial planting, which proved successful. The silver birch is now cultivated not only in Karelia, but in Arkhangel'sk Province and other regions. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32166. SOKOLOV, P. V., and E. A. KAL'BERG. Geologicheskai karta SSSR; masshtab 1:1,000,000. Ob'iasnitel'nai zapiska k listu Q-37 (Arkhangel'sk). Leningrad-Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geolog. lit-ry, 1939. 28 p. 44 refs. (In: U.S.S.R. Komitet po delam geologii. Geologicheskai karta SSSR.) **Title tr.:** Geological map of the U.S.S.R.; scale 1: one million. Explanatory note to the sheet Q-37 (Arkhangel'sk).

The sheet Q-37 of the map covers the area between 64°-68° N. and 36°-42° E. It includes the southeastern part of the Kola Peninsula and the western part of Arkhangel'sk Province, separated by the White Sea. The explanatory note accordingly in two sections, characterizes the geomorphology, stratigraphy, volcanic processes (for Kola Peninsula only) and tectonics of each area. Bibliography for Kola Peninsula (34 items, p. 19-20) and for Arkhangel'sk Province (10 items, p. 28) is appended.

Copy seen: DGS (map sheet and notes)

32167. SOKOLOV, VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH, 1905- Alkaloidnosnye rasteniia SSSR. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 378 p. illus., text map. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Botanicheskii institut. Monografi po sravnyvym gruppam rastenii) approx. 900 refs. **Title tr.:** Alkaloid plants of the U.S.S.R.

Includes (p. 159-282) a systematic list of about 500 species, native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. Brief descriptive notes and data on alkaloid content, toxicity, uses in medicine and

industry and geographic distribution are given. Alkaloid plants arranged by the regions of the *Flora SSSR* are presented, p. 282-309. This section includes a list of ten arctic plants (table 53, p. 283), some scattered species in northern regions of European U.S.S.R. and Siberia, and at least ten species native to Kamchatka Peninsula (table 58, p. 301-303). Indexes of the families and Russian and Latin names are appended. **Copy seen:** MH-A.

32168. SOKOLOV-MIKITOV, IVAN SERGEEVICH, 1892- Na rodine ptits. (In: Okhotnich'i prostory, 1950. p. 52-58) **Title tr.:** On the birthplace of birds.

Contains a popular description of a trip by airplane to Arkhangel'sk, Amerderma and Dikson Island. The beginning of the arctic spring, the arrival of migratory birds such as geese, sandpipers, ptarmigan, etc., is described.

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32169. SOKOLOV-MIKITOV, IVAN SERGEEVICH, 1892- O belykh medvediaakh. (In: Okhotnich'i prostory, 1950. p. 104-110) **Title tr.:** On white bears.

Contains popular description of the polar bear, its life habit and the hunting of it in such arctic areas as Novaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land; together with anecdotes, etc.

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32170. SOKOLOVSKAIA, ALEK-SANDRA PAVLOVNA, 1905-, and O. S. STRELKOVA. Polyploidy and karyological races under conditions in the Arctic. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1941. nov. seriia, v. 32, no. 2, p. 144-47)

Contains the results of karyological investigation of the flora of Kolguev Island, made in 1932, devoted to the problem of the geographic distribution of polyploids. The authors draw the following conclusion: "There exists a definite and unquestionable correlation between polyploidy and the extreme climatic conditions in the Arctic. However . . . impossible to extend this regularity to all arctic floras indiscriminately. In each separate case it is necessary to take into account a number of historical, taxonomic and genotypical peculiarities." (p. 146-47).

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32171. SOKOL'SKAÏA, A. N. Chonetidae russkoï platformy. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. 1950. 108 p., 25 illus., 12 plates. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, t. 27) 88 refs. **Title tr.:** Chonetidae of the Russian platform.

Contains a monographic treatment of the fossil brachiopods of the fam. Chonetidae from Devonian and Carboniferous localities of the Russian platform region including Arkhangel'sk province. Data are given on geographic distribution, evolution and phylogeny (p. 5-17). The descriptive part (p. 18-93) contains a systematic list of 24 species and one variety, diagnoses of five new species, synonyms, dimensions, critical notes, data on habitat, list of localities and distributional notes. A brief key to the species is appended (p. 93-95).

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32172. SOLBERG, OLE MARTIN, 1879- Eisenzeitfunde aus Ostfinmarken Lapländische Studien. Christiania, Jacob Dybwad, 1909. ii, 147 p., 206 illus., 2 maps, plate. (Norskvidenskaps-akademi, Oslo. Skrifter, II, Hist.-Filos. Klasse, no. 7) **Title tr.:** Discoveries from the iron age in eastern Finmark; studies on Lapland.

Contains (p. 1-85) archeological investigation of sites on Kjølmoøy, an islet in Varangerfjord (70° N.), excavated by the author in summers 1907-1908. Fish, bird and animal bones were found, also some 1200 reindeer horn and bone artifacts, potsherds, and a few stone and metal objects, discussed in detail. The numerous reindeer horn fishing-hooks indicate the inhabitants' chief occupation. The islet apparently was used not for year-round habitation but spring-to-autumn fishing visits. Some of the excavated objects are compared with those of the recent Lapps (e. g. pot ornaments with the property marks). Author's investigation of some 34 graves in Nord-Varanger is also reported (p. 85-144); the bodies were wrapped in birch bark, placed in caves and holes in rocks, and covered with stone plates; most of the graves were looted; those better preserved with skeletons had stone, horn, iron and bronze objects and ornaments, often of the same type as those found on Kjølmoøy. Some artifacts were of eastern origin, belonging to the Permian iron age culture. The Varanger finds are dated for the early Middle

Ages and attributed to the sea Lapps. Lapp culture is discussed.

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32173. SOLECKI, RALPH S., 1917- Archaeology and geology in northwestern Alaska. (Earth science digest, Feb. 1950, v. 4, no. 7, p. 3-7, 3 illus., text map) 5 refs.

Contains a short report on author's trip to Alaska for archeological field work in 1949. Sent by the Smithsonian Institution, he joined a U. S. Geological Survey party and investigated the area of the Kukpowruk and Kokolik Rivers (approx. 69°40' N. 163° W.) northwest of the Brooks Range. Some 192 archeological sites were traced. No stratified living places were located, the "sites" rather represent hunters' observation points on hilltops and knolls. The cores and lamellar flakes found at such places, almost on the surface, represent a cultural phase apparently pre-Eskimo and pre-Athapaskan, certainly over 2,000 years old and probably closer to 5,000 years. These flakes and cores are similar to those found on the University of Alaska campus at Fairbanks. Three geological provinces in northwest Alaska can be stated: the Brooks Range Province, the Arctic Plateau or Foothills Province, and the Arctic Coastal Plain Province.

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32174. SOLOUKHIN, VLADIMIR. Northern lights. (Man, 1952, v. 52, p. 104-107, 3 illus.) Translation by T. E. Armstrong from article pub. in Ogonek, 1951, no. 44, p. 6-8)

Contains description of life in the Samoyed collective reindeer-breeding farm Kharp, situated at a little place called Koryagovka on the left bank of the Pechora at its delta. Twenty Samoyed families with about 3,000 reindeer formed an artel in 1930; today they have permanently built houses, and breed also cows and silver foxes. A festival called "Reindeer Day" is described.

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32175. SOLOUKHIN, VLADIMIR. U samogo Karskogo moriâ. (Ogonek, Jan. 11, 1953, no. 2, p. 8-11, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the shore of the Kara Sea.

Contains a description of the Karskaya Guba region (68°57' N. 64°32' E.), its seasonal changes and animals; building of houses in the kolkhoz "krasnyi Oktâbr'" and of the animal-breeding farm; problem of pastures, etc. Illustrations

depict traditional native tents, modern house construction, etc.

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32176. SOLOV'EV, A. I. Kuril'skie ostrova. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1945. 196 p. illus., maps (5 fold.), tables, 127 refs. *Title tr.:* The Kuril Islands.

A geographical outline of this recent Soviet acquisition, with scattered data on investigations and on the main features of the Sea of Okhotsk: its currents, ice conditions, offshore navigation, bottom morphology and climate.

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32177. SOLOV'EV, A. I. Kuril'skie ostrova. Izdanie 2-e, ispravlennoe i dopolnennoe. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1947. 307 p. illus., maps (2 fold.), tables, 229 refs. *Title tr.:* Kuril islands; 2d edition, revised and enlarged.

In contrast with the first edition, the main data on the Sea of Okhotsk are concentrated in a new chapter 9: Morskoe priostrov'e (The sea off the islands) p. 79-89.

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32178. SOLOV'EV, D. K. Ékonomika okhoty v Pechorskoy kraie; iz materialov otráda okhotovedov Pechorskoy lesó-ékonomicheskoy ékspeditsii 1926 g. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 8, p. 31-38; no. 9, p. 12-24) *Title tr.:* The hunting economy in the District of Pechora; from materials of the hunting section of the Pechora Forest-Economic Expedition of 1926.

Contains a survey of the hunting production; utilization of the animals killed (Gostorg State Trading Enterprise); and number of firearms, dogs, and domestic animals. The economic importance of the hunting industry is outlined and statistics for 1922-27 given; there were 4,805 hunters in the forest region and 1,528 in the tundra. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32179. SOLOV'EV, D. K. O zverovodstve na Pechore. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 1-2, p. 3-20) *Title tr.:* On the raising of fur-bearers in Pechora.

Contains description, based on author's observations in 1926 of how the peasants of the villages of Kolva, Ust'-Usa and Novik-Bozh capture young arctic foxes, or ordinary foxes, raise them in cages and later kill them for furs.

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32180. SOLOV'EV, D. K. Okhotnich'e naselenie Pechorskogo kraia i ego byt. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 12, p. 31-37) *Title tr.:* The hunting population of the Pechora District and their way of life.

Contains a detailed enumeration of the settlements occupied by the Russians, Zyryans or Samoyeds. The hunting territory of the district represents an average of 769 hectares per hunter. The hunters may be divided into professionals (3,912 men), semi-professionals (1,699) and amateurs (762). The entire hunting region can be divided into nine sections, and characterization is given of each. About half of the hunters are organized into "artels" (or parties sharing the common take) of 3-8 persons. The hunters' customary laws and penalties for offenders are described.

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32181. SOOT-RYEN, TRON, 1896- New records on the distribution of marine Mollusca in northern Norway. Tromsø, Norway, Tromsø Museum, Dec. 5, 1951. 11 p. (Astarte, no. 1) 16 refs.

Contains notes on three arctic species, relict forms from colder periods (probably the last glacial stage), surviving in eastern Finnmark and the innermost parts of northern fjords; also on 27 southern species found in northern Norway. Some of the latter have extended their range into northern Norway as the result of the recent climatic amelioration. In each case locations are given for specimens found, often exact latitude and longitude, and the specimens are briefly described. Indications are that the arctic species are surviving with difficulty.

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32182. SOOT-RYEN, TRON, 1896- On the species of *Gaidropsarus* (Gadidae) in northern Norway. Tromsø, Norway, Tromsø Museum, Feb. 20, 1953. 10 p. 3 text maps, 3 tables. (Astarte, no. 6) 20 refs.

Contains description of four species of the rare fish *Gaidropsarus*. In each case new records of occurrences, physical description of the species, occurrences in northern Norway, and world distribution are given. Description of specimens in the "cauchia" (larval) stage is included.

Copy seen: DGS.

SOOT-RYEN, TRON, 1896-, see also Rost, H., and T. Soot-Ryen. Notes winter-food & parasites plaice. 1952. No. 31708.

32183. SOPER, JOSEPH DEWEY, 1893- Eskimo dogs of the Canadian Arctic. (Canadian geographical journal, Feb. 1940. v. 20, no. 2, p. 96-108, 14 illus.)

Contains remarks on the importance of dogs as draft animals, despite recent competition of the aeroplane; Eskimos' care of dogs and puppies; the Eskimo dog's origin (Asia), its biology, qualities and disposition; crosses with other races, local variations, similarities with wolves; its endurance, hauling capacity, food and rations in summer and winter; the Baffin Island breed; diseases, harness and driving, etc.

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32184. SOPER, JOSEPH DEWEY, 1893- Wood Buffalo Park: notes on the physical geography of the park and its vicinity. (Geographical review, July 1939. v. 29, no. 3, p. 383-99, 15 fig., map)

Contains a description of this national park south of Great Slave Lake (58°-60°40' N. 111°30'-115°50' W.), the northernmost and largest (area: 17,300 sq. miles) in North America. It was set aside mainly for the protection of the northern bison, 8000 head of which lived in it in 1934. The topography, physiography and biogeography of its parts are dealt with in descending order of altitude.

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SORGE, ERNST, 1899-1946, *see* Bader, H. Sorge's law of densification of snow on high polar glaciers. 1953? No. 27922.

32185. SORRE, M. Classifications biologiques et médicales des climats. (In: Piéry, M., ed. Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 261-65) *Title tr.:* Biological and medical classification of climates.

Contains an outline of principles which are the bases of several classification systems of climate, including polar climate, e. g. the hygrothermal system; plant limit systems; medical classifications, etc. The relative value of the systems is stressed.

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32186. SORRE, M. Le climat et les sociétés humaines. (In: Piéry, M., ed. Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 565-75) *Title tr.:* Climate and human societies.

Contains a survey of the effect of climate in the wider sense (including natural resources) on society. Eskimo

life is cited to illustrate the cold regions (p. 572-73) where light and temperature are the two main determining factors. The difference between the ways of life in the dark winter and in the summer, the excitement upon the return of sunshine, the dependence on migrating animals, etc., are discussed.

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32187. SOSHKINA, ELIZAVETA DMITRIEVNA. Opredelitel' Devon-skikh chetyrekhluhevyykh korallov; sostavlen po materialam iz Devona Urala, Timana, Armenii i sentral'nogo Devon-skogo polia russko platformy. Moskva, 1952. 126 p. illus. (122 figs.) plates 1-49. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, t. 39) 30 refs. *Title tr.:* Guide for the determination of Devonian rugose corals; based on material from the Devonian: of the Ural Mts., Timan, Armenia and central Devonian section of Russian platform.

Contains in the introduction (p. 1-20) notes on the preparation of sections of corals, and tables of (1) Devonian deposits of European Russia containing rugose corals, (2) stratigraphic distribution of 162 species. In the special part is a key to the families of corals of the group Rugosa, (p. 31-41), a key to the genera (p. 42-63), a key to species and characteristics of the families (p. 64-117), and a glossary of terms. Index of Latin names is appended. Many species from the Timan Range in Arkhangel'sk province are included.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32188. SOSHKINA, ELIZAVETA DMITRIEVNA. Pozdnedevonskie korally rugosa, ikh sistematika i evolutsiia. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1951. 121 p., illus., 24 plates. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, v. 34) *Title tr.:* Upper Devonian rugose corals; their systematics and evolution.

Contains data on distribution of described species by the horizons and basins, (tables 1-2), and on phylogeny and evolution; a systematic list of about 50 Devonian rugose corals with descriptions (14 species described as new), dimensions, critical notes and data on ontogenesis, geographic distribution and geological age. Includes at least 20 species found in the Timan and Northern Ural Mts., and one species, *Neostrogo-*

phyllum modicum, from the Mackenzie River basin, Canada.

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32189. SOSHKINA, ELIZAVETA DMITRIEVNA. Telpoz-iz, vysochaishaiâ ver-shina Severnogo Urala. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1929. v. 5, no. 2, p. 111-20, map) **Title tr.:** Telpoz-Iz, the highest peak in the Northern Ural.

A geologist's narrative of her two trips to Telpoz-iz (64° N. 59° E.) in 1926 and 1927 and her failure to achieve its ascent (summit 5,190 ft.). Geomorphological notes are given on the valley of River Shchugor, a right tributary of Pechora (at 64°40' N. 57° E.) and on approaches to the mountain. **Copy seen** DLC.

32190. SOSTEGNI, ALFREDO, and T. AUGENTI. Considerazioni su cento casi di congelamenti degli arti. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 228-229) **Title tr.:** Considerations on a hundred cases of frostbite of the limbs.

Contains a general outline of methods of treatment applied in 100 cases of second- third-degree frostbite in soldiers. Attention to demarcation; stimulation of "tissue vitality" and of circulation; sympathectomy, and surgery were practised. One case of tetanus and one case of gas-gangrene occurred.

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32191. SOUPAULT, and ORSONI. Pieds gelés: infiltration du sympathique lombaire. (Académie de Chirurgie, Paris. Mémoires, Mar. 13, 1940. t. 66, p. 358-59) **Title tr.:** Trench foot: lumbar sympathetic infiltration.

Contains report of case in a soldier treated early with synecaine infiltration. The indication of the method in this case is discussed.

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32192. SOUSTOV, NIKOLAI IVA-NOVICH. Novyi shchelochnoi massiv v okrestnostakh Khibinskikh tundr na Kol'skom poluostrve. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut, Trudy, 1938. v. 12, p. 89-105, illus.) **Title tr.:** A new alkaline intrusive body in the vicinity of the Khibiny Tundra on the Kola Peninsula.

The author describes a new alkaline intrusive body discovered by him near Khibiny in 1934; it consists of the analcite-nepheline syenites, displaying an intense development of the postmagmatic

processes of replacement which produced a series of such minerals, as muscovite, calcite, fluorite, etc.; two chemical analyses are reported. Summary in English.

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SOUTH, FRANK E., see Cook, S., and others. Oxygen consumption liver from animals in shock. 1953. No. 28607.

32193. SOUTHWORTH, JAMES L. The role of sympathectomy in the treatment of immersion foot and frostbite. (New England journal of medicine, Dec. 6, 1945. v. 233, no. 23, p. 673-81, fig. 2 tables) 17 refs.

Contains an introductory part dealing with the pathology and phases of trench foot and frostbite; treatment and sequels. This is followed by a presentation and discussion of a group of patients who underwent sympathetic blockade or sympathectomy. The applied operational techniques are discussed and compared and the results evaluated. The author concludes that sympathetic denervation "produces beneficial effects on certain late symptoms but does not always prevent partial disability."

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SOVESHCHANIE PO ÎAZYKAM NARODOV SEVERA, Leningrad, see Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Soveshchanie po îazykam narodov Sev. 1953. No. 27677.

32194. SOVETSKAIÂ ARKTIKA. O mekhanicheskom transporte na Severe. (Sovetskaiâ arktika, 1940, no. 4, p. 92-94, illus.) **Title tr.:** On mechanical transportation in the North.

"Transportation methods in the Arctic are discussed in terms of maintenance, fuel supply, applicability and performance. The use of track-equipped vehicles suitable for moving heavy loads has increased in arctic regions. Propeller-driven sleds for light loads are recommended whenever time is essential. Modification of external features of various vehicles is suggested. Local fuels, such as wood, shale oil, and coal, are recommended for gas-generator equipped vehicles."—SIPRE.

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32195. SOVETSKAIÂ AZIÂ. Osvo-bozhdenie ot voennol sluzhby malykh narodnostei Severa. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ 1929, god 5, no. 1, p. 117) **Title tr.:** Release from the duty of compulsory military service for small peoples of the North.

Contains decision of the Council of the People's Commissars to waive military service for persons belonging to the small nationalities, including all the arctic peoples: Lapps, Samoyeds, Voguls, Ostyaks, Yuraks, Tungus, Ostyak-Samoyeds, Dolgans, Yeniseians, Soyots, Lamuts, Yukaghirs, Chukchis, Gilyaks, Koryaks, Kamchadals, Aleuts, Eskimos and others.

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32196. SOVETSKAĬA MEDITSĬNA. Instruksiia po primeneniiu fizioterapii pri otmorozheniakh. (Sovetskaia meditsina, 1940, no. 22, p. 38) **Title tr.:** Instructions on use of physiotherapy in frostbite.

Contains instructions worked out by the physiotherapeutic commission of NKZ (i. e. Narodnyi Komisariat Zdravookhraniia, Peoples Commissariat for Protection of Health), and approved by S. A. Kolesnikov. Includes directives (for diathermy and ultraviolet treatment) about dosage in various degrees of frostbite, supporting therapy, etc.

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32197. SOVETSKAĬA MEDITSĬNA. Profilaktika i lechenie otmorozhenii. (Sovetskaia meditsina, 1940, no. 11, p. 34-35) **Title tr.:** Prophylaxis and treatment of frostbite.

Contains a concise account and instructions on the causes, predisposition and first aid in frostbite; prophylaxis; early therapy; therapy of various degrees of frostbite in successive military hospitals.

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32198. SPACCIABELLO, RENATO, and A. CASTAGNI. Contributo allo studio ed alla terapia dei congelamenti. (Polinico. Sezione pratica, Apr. 1942, anno 49, num. 17, p. 596-602) **Title tr.:** Contribution to the study and therapy of frostbite.

Contains an account of 397 recovered, military cases of first- to third-degree frostbite, dealing with monthly distribution of injuries; pathology and symptoms of the different degrees; prevention; therapy; combat of external infection, dry topical medication including sulfa drugs, sulfa injections; surgery.

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32199. SPASSKIĬ, A. A., and N. P. ROMANOVA. K kharakteristike sobolifimid (Dioctophymata: Soboliphymidae). (Akademii nauk SSSR. Gel'minologicheskaii laboratoria. Trudy 1952.

t. 6, p. 79-84, illus.) **Title tr.:** On characteristics of Soboliphymidae.

Contains a revision of nematode family Soboliphymidae which was established by A. M. Petrov in 1930 when he found a new nematode in the digestive tract of a sable, *Martes zibellina*, from Kamchatka Peninsula, and described it as *Soboliphyme baturini*; diagnoses of the family and genus are rewritten.

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32200. SPAULDING, ALBERT CLANTON, 1914- . The current status of Aleutian archaeology. (In: *Asia and North America, trans-Pacific contacts*, pub. as: Society for American Archaeology. Memoirs, no. 9; supplement to American antiquity, Jan. 1953, v. 18, no. 3, pt. 2, p. 29-31)

Contains critical evaluation of work done by Dall (1877), Jochelson (1909-1910), Hrdlička (1936-38), Quimby (1948), and Laughlin (1951). The most important discoveries were those of Jochelson: the Aleutian Islands were populated not from Asia but from the east, the Aleuts came to the islands many centuries ago, and no fundamental cultural changes occurred throughout the centuries. Detailed scientific archeology in the Aleutians is still in its infancy. An introduction sketches the Aleutians' geographical situation, vegetational character and possibilities of livelihood for man.

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32201. SPAULDING, ALBERT CLANTON, 1914- . Northeastern archaeology and general trends in the northern forest zone. (In: Johnson, F., ed. *Man in northeastern North America*, 1946, p. 143-67, map)

Contains a survey of the geographic and ecological features of the circumpolar area covered by coniferous forest; followed by an analysis of the cultural implications of the northern environments and a review of the archeology of the area. Hunting and fishing have always been its main economic activities, agriculture being almost impossible; the forest does not support a heavy population economically. Throughout the zone, in Eurasia and America, similar trends of cultural development are evident. The term "Arctic Culture", first proposed by Montelius and Rygh in 1874, is used to designate the culture of sites on the Scandinavian Peninsula, especially on the North Sea coast and the Baltic outside of the megalithic area, and from

Finland. The Arctic Culture is contemporaneous with the Scandinavian megalithic culture, although some sites show Arctic types mixed with bronze age tools, and even the Lapp Iron Age sites of early historic age preserve much of the Arctic complex. The most distinctive artifacts of the Arctic Culture are ground slate points and knives, and rock engravings. In Siberia, according to Zolotarev, is evidence for a widespread basic complex dependent on ice-fishing for winter livelihood, and using the pithouse, pottery and dog traction. In Kamchatka, the pithouse villages produced completely or partially polished celts and adzes, pestles, netsinkers, and chipped stone types; the bone implements, which were numerous at some sites, frequently resemble Eskimo specimens. In eastern Canada, limited exploration indicates that a complex related to the Laurentian and Red Paint is present; the Laurentian and related manifestations appear to be a relatively old and widespread complex in the Northeast. The author concludes: "The vague Siberian Neolithic and the total lack of information from most of the Canadian forest zones are an effective barrier to any final conclusions, and even if the suggested Old World origin of the Laurentian should ultimately prove to be correct, it would not solve the problem of Athabaskan cultural origins, nor would it shed much light on earlier migrations from Asia to America."

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SPAULDING, ALBERT CLANTON, 1914-, see also Bank, T. P., and others. Univ. Michigan Exped. Aleutian I. 1948-49. 1950. No. 27968.

32202. SPEALMAN, CLAIR RAYMOND, 1909-. Body cooling of rats, rabbits and dogs following immersion in water, with a few observations on man. (American journal of physiology, 1946. v. 146, p. 262-66, fig., 4 tables) 7 refs.

Contains a report on rectal temperatures during immersion in water of 0° to 30° C. Rats and rabbits cool at a rate which is dependent on the temperature difference between body and water; between 20° and 30° C. thermal equilibrium is reestablished with body temperatures a few degrees above that of the water; in water of 15° C. and below, these animals become unconscious before thermal equilibrium is established. Large dogs do not cool in water of 20° C. and

above; in water of 15° C. and below, some cool but some maintain normal body temperature for five hours at 0° C.; they all become impaired when rectal temperature reaches about 27° C. Men do not appear to be much more resistant to cooling than large dogs, and show similar individual variation to cooling by water.

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32203. SPEALMAN, CLAIR RAYMOND, 1909-. A characteristic of human temperature regulation. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Oct. 1945. v. 60, no. 1, p. 11-12, tables) 2 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with subjects immersed up to the neck in water of 20, 25 or 30° C. Rectal temperatures were taken during and gastric temperatures toward the end of experiments; gastric temperatures were somewhat higher (about 36° C.) and in all cases constant, even when shivering occurred; 36° C. is considered a critical deep body temperature.

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32204. SPEALMAN, CLAIR RAYMOND, 1909-, and others. Influence of hemorrhage, albumin infusion, bed rest, and exposure to cold on performance in the heat. (Journal of applied physiology, Sept. 1948. v. 1, no. 3, p. 242-53, 5 tables) 15 refs. *Other authors:* E. W. Bixby, J. LaRue Wiley, and M. Newton.

Contains a report on varied experiments which demonstrated that removal of blood, confinement to bed and exposure to cold decreased the ability of the subject to carry out physical activities in the heat. Infusion of serum albumin improved performance. The various procedures also altered hemoglobin concentration and blood volume.

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32205. SPEALMAN, CLAIR RAYMOND, 1909-. Protection of feet immersed in cold water. (United States Naval Medical bulletin, Feb. 1946. v. 46, no. 2, p. 169-78, diagrs., tables) 7 refs.

Contains observations and information on the effects of immersing feet in water of 5°-25° C., the critical temperature above which damage does not occur having been established as 12°-14° C. The value of insulation; the effect of keeping the body warm, and of exercising; value of petroleum jelly as protective, etc., are studied.

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32206. SPEALMAN, CLAIR RAYMOND, 1909- . Temperature and blood flow in extremities immersed in water. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, May 1944. v. 56, no. 1, p. 38-40, 2 fig.) 6 refs.

Contains an account on experiments with one hand immersed in water of different temperatures and various ambient air temperatures. At 16° C. air temperature, the difference between hand- and water-temperature was minimal when the water was moderately cold (15° to 20° C.); with higher or lower water temperatures the difference increases. Rising air temperature generally causes an increased difference between the temperature of the hand and the water; with very cold water, ambient air temperature has less effect on this difference. The relation of blood flow volume to these findings is discussed. Abstract by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Dec. 1944, v. 5, p. 236.

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32207. SPECK, FRANK GOULDSMITH, 1881-1950. Inland Eskimo bands of Labrador. (*In: Essays in anthropology presented to A. L. Kroeber, 1936, p. 313-30*)

Contains investigation and point-by-point comparison of essentials of Eskimo and Indian ethnology in Labrador, chiefly based on author's fieldwork in the springs of 1934 and 1935, sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania. The topics investigated were: conceptions of the soul, the "owners" of animals (belief in spirits), the use of masks in dramatic pantomime, the psychotherapeutic function of games and contests, economic properties of the Eskimo and possible Indian borrowings in respect to housing, clothing, tanning, hunting and winter travel, the acquisition of herbal remedies derived from Indian sources, the existence of territorial rights (caribou hunting grounds); phonetic recordings, and a survey of archeological sites were made. Five focal points on the Labrador and adjacent coasts of northern Newfoundland were visited in 1934, and in 1935 the time was spent among the Naskapi of the St. Augustin band and with the mixed Eskimo families about Eskimo River and Bay. In this paper, the author gives a detailed description of the caribou-hunting activities of the Labrador Eskimos, the boundary division of hunting grounds between inland Eskimos and the Naskapis; he discusses Eskimo occupation of territory

south of Hamilton Inlet; and presents a comparative list of Montagnais-Naskapi and Labrador Eskimo traits in clothing and personal adornment, in tools and household articles, art, social customs and religion. The author concludes: (1) Eskimos were, until their extirpation by the Montagnais-Naskapi in the 17th and 18th centuries, permanent residents of the southern and southeastern interior and coasts of the Labrador Peninsula, within the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far west as the 65th latitude, and of northern Newfoundland; (2) a blending of Eskimos and Indian blood and culture had started to develop among the southern Labrador representatives of the groups; (3) there exists a dialectic relationship between Labrador Eskimos and those of Baffin Island; (4) the Eskimos preceded the Montagnais-Naskapi in the peopling of the Peninsula.

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32208. SPECK, FRANK GOULDSMITH, 1881-1950. Labrador Eskimo mask and clown. (University of Pennsylvania. General magazine and historical chronicle, 1935. v. 37, no. 2, p. 159-73, 5 illus., plate)

Contains account of mask performances reported by native informants and observed by the author particularly at Nain, in 1934. Description of the masks is given, native names, materials and shape (usually made of seal-skin or dog-skin and to represent human faces). Their use and the performances, characterized as semi-formal competitive dramatic comedies and social festivals without religious meaning at present, are described. The social, sport and entertainment features are stressed. The restrictive influence of missionaries on these "survivals of ancient heathen festivals of the Eskimo" is noted, as having shorn them of certain religious associations and those connected practices of shamanism, wife-changing, etc. Comparative accounts of performances of Baffin, Iglulik and Greenland Eskimos are cited from Boas, Mathiassen and Birket-Smith.

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32209. SPECK, FRANK GOULDSMITH, 1881-1950. Land ownership among hunting peoples in primitive America and the world's marginal areas. (International Congress of Americanists. 22nd, Rome, 1926. Atti, 1928. v. 2, p. 323-32)

Includes references to Paleo-Siberians, Aleuts, Eskimos (Point Barrow region), and Montagnais Indians of Labrador,

and their conception of property in regard to hunting grounds.

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SPECK, FRANK GOULDSMITH, 1881-1950, *see also* Hallowell, A. I. Physical characteristics Indians Labrador. 1929. No. 29530.

SPEISER, P., *see* Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

32210. SPENCE, H. N. Helicopter operation, Knob Lake vicinity, Quebec-Labrador, season 1949. (Canadian surveyor, Jan. 1951. v. 10, no. 7, p. 2-8, illus., sketch map)

A geodetic survey was carried out July 11-Sept. 11, by a ten-man party (eight in survey group, two in helicopter) from the Canadian Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys. The purpose of the survey was to obtain horizontal and vertical control required to map and to contour, from vertical air photographs, 18 standard inch-to-mile sheets. Importance of preliminary office work is stressed, and field operations are described. The helicopter (1) transported men and equipment to previously selected control points, and (2) carried out barometer traverses to obtain vertical control. For the latter operation the helicopter was equipped with floats. Twenty-nine days of effective flights and 321 landings were made in the 64 days of operation. Recommendations for future work are made, the helicopter being judged successful from a practical and economic standpoint. Summary in *Polar record*, July 1952, p. 537-39. *Copy seen:* DGS.

32211. SPETZMAN, LLOYD A. Plant geography and ecology of the Arctic Slope of Alaska. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 72-74)

Contains a summary of information from a study initiated in 1946 with the assistance of the U. S. Geological Survey, Arctic Research Laboratory, Arctic Institute of North America, and University of Minnesota. The topography, soils, and climate of the three physiographic provinces of the Arctic Slope, (1) coastal plain, (2) foothills, and (3) Brooks Range, is outlined. Then follows brief description of the plant communities in these provinces and their distribution, with statistics on the number of species, genera, and families of vascular plants.

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32212. SPIER, LESLIE, 1893- . The distribution of kinship systems in North America. (Washington. University. Publications in anthropology, Aug. 1925. v. 1, no. 2, p. 69-88, 9 fold. maps) 88 refs.

Contains a study based on literature which gives a strictly empirical classification of kinship forms, without assertion of any historical connection between the systems of one class. The following kinship relations are investigated and mapped: cross cousins, parents' siblings, nephews and nieces, siblings (older brother, younger brother, etc.), grandchildren, parents and children, and grandparents. The following of the eight American types of kinship system are found in arctic America: Eskimo, Crow (includes Tlingit and Haida), Salish (includes Tinnah), Mackenzie basin (includes Yellowknife and Mountain), and Iroquois (includes Swampy Cree and Tsimshian). Among the Eskimos, cross cousins are called by the same name; there are four forms for parents' siblings; two terms for grandparents are used, and one for grandchild; siblings are usually differentiated according to relative age. The Alaskan Eskimos resemble the Chukchis and Koryaks in their tripartite division.

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SPIER, LESLIE, 1893- , *see also* Smith, D. A., and L. Spier. Dot & circle design. 1927. No. 32131.

32213. SPINDEN, HERBERT JOSEPH, 1879- . Top of the world, arctic lands in human history; handbook of the exhibition February 4-March 19, 1944. Brooklyn, N. Y., Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1944.

Contains a popular account of the vegetarian and carnivorous cycles of food for man, how man moved into the North, early references to the far North, arctic tribes and how they lived, whaling and the fur trade. Illus. show an Eskimo mask from Alaska, an Ostyak shaman's drum, and a Samoyed fur coat, objects displayed at the exhibition in Brooklyn Museum, for which this booklet was prepared.

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32214. SPIRIDONOV, NIKOLAI I. Na Kraĭnem Severe. Tekki Odulok. Moskva (?), Ogiz, Molodaiā gvardiā, 1933. 175 p. illus. (Biblioteka ėkspeditsiĭ i puteshestvii) *Title tr.:* In the far North. By Tekki the Yukaghir.

Contains a popular account of native

life and travels written by a native Yukaghir who received higher education and traveled a good deal on various occasions in the far North of Yakut A.S.S.R., Chukotskiy Peninsula and Kamchatka. He gives many details on the present-day life of natives in the Kolyma and Kamchatka, particularly Petropavlovsk, regions: on the role of dogs, hunting of fur-bearers and reindeer breeding; details from the life of the Yukaghirs (Oduls) and Yakuts living around Verkhne-Kolymsk and the River Yasochnaya (65° N. 151° E.). A visit to the Kolyma North and to the land of the Chukchis (to Mys Dezhneva) is described, also several other localities visited by the author where his fellow tribesmen, the Yukaghirs, still live; notes are given on their popular medicine, burial customs, etc. Many photographs of ethnographic interest on the life of Yukaghirs, Chukchis and Yakuts are reproduced. Foreword by V. G. Bogoraz introduces the author to the readers. Introduction by N. Firsov sketches the life of natives in the three northern districts, Bulunsk, Verkhoyansk and Kolymsk, since the Revolution and sovietization of their economy in 1925-1930. He mentions *inter alia* that in 1926-27 in these districts, there lived 13,145 Tungus, 1,281 Chukchis, 396 Yukaghirs and 17 Chuvantzy among a total population of 37,319. This book as a whole gives a realistic picture of the life of a dying-out primitive tribe.

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32215. SPIRIDONOV, V. KH. Étnograficheskaya vystavka 1867 goda. Moskva, 1878. 93 p. 19 plates. (Obshestvo lûbiteleĭ estestvoznaniĭa, antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiĭa, t. 29) *Title tr.:* Ethnographical exhibition of 1867.

Contains a detailed description of the exhibition, arranged by the Society at the University of Moscow. The objects, mostly dolls and models, represented various peoples, their clothing and implements. Included among other peoples are some arctic tribes: Aleuts, Chukchis, Yakuts, Tungus, Samoyeds, Lapps and Zyryans. Plates include one (p. 85) showing a group of Samoyeds from Mezen', and one (p. 92), a group of Tungus at their tent.

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32216. SPIRIN, IVAN TIMOFEEVICH. Istoricheskiĭ rels; ocherki o poletе na

Severnyi Poliūs. Leningrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1939. 181 p. illus. tables, fold. map. *Title tr.:* An historic race; sketches of the flight to the North Pole.

Contains a narrative of the air expedition to the North Pole in spring 1937, of which O. Ū. Schmidt was leader; the author, chief pilot; and M. V. Vodop'ianov, captain of the flagship. Preparations for the expedition, the successive laps of the flight with descriptions of the areas crossed, the polar area and the two days spent there by the fliers, return flight, reception in Moscow are described. The flight was organized for setting up the drifting polar station "Severnyi poliūs" headed by I. D. Papanin.

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32217. SPITSYN, A. A. Shamanizm v otnoshenii k russkoi arkhologii. (Russkoe arkhologicheskoe obshchestvo. Zapiski, 1899. novaya seriĭa, t. 11, vyp. 1-2. Otdelenie slavĭanskoi i russkoi arkhologii. Trudy, kn. 4, p. 167-76) *Title tr.:* Shamanism from the viewpoint of Russian archeology.

Contains an investigation of golden plates decorated with animal figures, found in Siberia and preserved in the Hermitage collection at Leningrad. Among the figures represented is one half ox and half reindeer, kites, dragons, an eagle with human head, etc. A plate from the Pechora region shows three heads which cannot be clearly identified as of man, or bird, or animal. They are probably dragons known from Buddhist mythology and art. The northern people used the plates, however, as ornaments for their shaman costumes and considered the figures as shamanistic protective spirits.

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32218. SPITSYN, A. A. Shamanskiĭ izobrazheniĭa. (Russkoe arkhologicheskoe obshchestvo. Otdelenie russkoi i slavĭanskoi arkhologii. Zapiski, 1906. t. 8, vyp. 1, p. 29-145, 496 illus.) 11 refs. *Title tr.:* Shamanistic representations.

Contains a monograph on metal plaques used as pendants on the shamanistic costume or on the drum. They represent *sulde* or spirits of shamanistic ideology: fantastic figures (individually or in groups) of men, animals and birds, or hybrid creatures, e. g. with a human body and animal's head, and vice versa. Several hundred of such objects have been found in the basins of the rivers Ob', Irtysh, Vychegda and Pechora, not, however,

on the Yenisey, the boundary of such finds lying along the Chulyma River. This is an area inhabited by Ural-Altaic peoples. Usually whole treasures have been found in ancient sacrificial places or mounds. Large collections of such objects have been preserved in the Hermitage Museum at Leningrad, in the museums of Tomsk, Tobol'sk, and other places. A total of 496 objects are here classified, described and illustrated, in three groups, dated for the 3rd to 6th, 8th to 9th, and 10th to 14th centuries. The "golden age" falls in the second period. One large group of figures is called Vogulian (nos. 410-96).

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32219. SPIVAK, T. L. Rentgenovskie dannye ob izmeneniakh kostei pri otmorozheniakh. (Vrachebnoe delo, 1941. god 23, no. 2, column 102-107, 8 illus.) *Title tr.:* Roentgenologic data on changes of bones after frostbite.

Contains a study of bone changes in frostbite, their extent and dynamics, and the relations between the clinical and X-ray findings. Structural changes of the bone were found in all degrees of frostbite and they developed according to the Sudeck type of osteoporosis; the bone lesions usually extended proximally beyond the frostbitten region, though in a few cases, of even severe frostbite, the bone beyond the demarcation line remained unchanged. In most cases the clinical picture corresponded to the extent, type and degree of osteoporosis.

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SPRENT, JOHN ADRIAN FREDERICK, 1915-, see Labzoffsky, M. M., and J. A. F. Sprent. Tularemia among beaver & muskrat in Ontario. 1952. No. 30294.

32220. SPRULES, WILLIAM MEMBERRY, 1916-. The arctic char of the west coast of Hudson Bay. (Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Journal. July 1952. v. 9, no. 1, p. 1-15, illus.) 7 refs.

Contains results of a preliminary investigation of arctic char carried out Aug. 12-Sept. 13, 1948, near Term Point, N. W. T., on the west coast of Hudson Bay. A total of 216 fish were examined including salt and fresh-water varieties. Information relative to rate of growth, food, and spawning habits of sea-run and landlocked varieties was obtained. "The dependence of the Eskimo residents on this species as a food coupled with the

limited supply would seem to preclude the establishment of a commercial char fishery in this area."

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SPURR, G. B., see Horvath, S. M., and others. Some metabolic responses of dogs having low body temperature. 1953. No. 29710.

32221. SQUIRE, LORENE. From an arctic voyage. (Beaver, Sept. 1952. Outfit 283, p. 16-21 illus.) Six photographs.

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SSYCH-AWERINZEWA, NATHALIE. See Sych-(Averinseva), Nataliia V.

32222. STAEMMLER, HANS-JOACHIM. Die Entwicklung der Stase in der terminalen Strombahn bei Anwendung von Kältereizen. (Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin, 1944. Bd. 312, p. 437-63) *Title tr.:* The development of stasis in the terminal circulation following the application of cold stimuli.

Contains a study on narcotized rats and rabbits with cold applied to the mesenteries. The blood vessels responded with a dilatation followed by a contraction and second dilatation; sensitivity was highest in capillaries followed by arterioles, arteries and veins; strong cold stimuli mostly caused dilatation of capillaries and contraction of veins, which results in a slow-down of peripheral circulation, and, when the stimulus is strong, in stagnation and a disturbance of blood composition. The slowing of circulation thus causes the formation of red and white thrombi and of stasis; the escape of lymph from the vessels is also partly due to these changes in circulation. Bibliography (8 items).

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32223. STAEMMLER, M. Örtliche Erfrierungen, ihre pathologische Anatomie und Pathogenese. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Nov. 7, 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 45, p. 1757-62) 44 refs. *Title tr.:* Local frostbite, its pathological anatomy and pathogenesis.

Contains an account based on observations in man and on experiments, with consideration of degrees of severity, complications and sequels. Vasospasm of arterioles and arteries followed by peristasis or stasis, thromboses and injuries of the blood vessels, are considered prime factors in the pathogenesis, with tissue injury playing only a

subordinate role. Inflammation and gangrene are also discussed in their relation to severity and duration of exposure. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32224. STAEMMLER, M. Über a omische Folgeerscheinungen örtlicher Erfrierungen. (Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin, 1944. Bd. 312, p. 501-533, 17 figs.) 40 refs. **Title tr.:** Anatomic sequelae of local frostbite.

Contains a microscopic-anatomical study of the zone outside the gangrenous and demarcation area in third-degree frostbite of military personnel. Twenty-eight cases, largely of lower extremities were examined; occasionally far extending endarteritis obliterans was observed; also, frequently, serious damage of the nerves, sometimes coupled with inflammation of the perineurium; muscle atrophy; atrophy of the epidermis, often coupled with hyperkeratosis; occasional bone atrophy without traces of reorganization. The changes are apparently due to serious circulatory disturbances which continue long after the actual cold injury. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32225. STAGER, WALTER R. A flight surgeon's notes on the Aleutians. (Air surgeon's bulletin, Apr. 1945. v. 2, p. 122-24, 7 fig.)

Contains an account of the difficult conditions and climate of the Aleutian Islands, and resultant strain upon the morale; the sanitation and medical work; the emergency housing, equipment and apparatus built from discarded crates, wreckage, etc., including a steam room, shower, eyelane (for eye-testing), desk, dentist's cuspidor, sick-call cabinet, boot scraper, etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32226. STAHL, PIERRE. Gravimétrie. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 59-76, illus., map, diagr., graph, 5 tables) **Title tr.:** Gravimetry.

Contains results of work in Greenland, Iceland, and Scotland by a six-man (number varied) party, Apr.-May 1951, toward completion of previous years' study by members of this expedition organized by P.-É. Victor, 1948. Objectives in Greenland included: (1) a coastal - Central Station liaison; (2) extension of measurements on the south-east axis (levelled in 1950) which passes

over the crest of the inland ice; and (3) new measurements of gravimetric tides on both coasts. A chronological account of operations, description of methods, and outline of results are given, supplemented by tables and map. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

32227. STAHL, PIERRE. Physique atmosphérique. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique, no. 15, p. 87-100, tables) **Title tr.:** Atmospheric physics.

From June 8 to Sept. 7, 1950, the author carried out a program which included studies of the electrical field on the inland ice, ionization of the air, electrical conductivity of the air, vertical electric currents in the ice, air pollution, meteorology, altimetry, and optical phenomena of the atmosphere such as halos and auroras. Tides were studied at Port Victor and Quervain Bay (north of Jacobshavn, West Greenland) during Sept. and early Oct. Tables give stations mentioned in the report, their exact location and altitude, and a résumé of observations with days when and places where made. Instruments used and recommendations for further studies are included. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

32228. STAHL, PIERRE. Physique atmosphérique. (In: Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1951; rapports préliminaires, 1953. Série scientifique no. 16, p. 77-79, illus.) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Atmospheric physics.

Objectives and methods of study, June-Sept. 1951, on the Greenland inland ice were similar to those of 1950 presented by the author in the item above. Brief notes are given on work done (but few results) in: (1) the terrestrial electrical field; (2) ionization of the air; (3) electrical conductivity of the air; (4) air pollution; (5) penetrating radiation; (6) meteorological observations; (7) altimetry; and (8) optical phenomena of the atmosphere. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

STAHL, PIERRE, see also Cailleux, A., and P. Stahl. Enregistrement annuel pression atmosphérique (Expéd. polaires françaises 1951). 1953. No. 28417.

STAHL, PIERRE, see also Dorst, J., and P. Stahl. À propos rongeur. 1952. No. 28794.

STAHL, PIERRE, *see also* Pluvinage, P., and P. Stahl. Conductibilité électrique air Groenland. 1953. No. 31336.

32229. STAKHOVSKIĬ, V. Dikie oleni Novo-Sibirskikh ostrovov. (Priroda, 1940, no. 2, p. 113-15, illus.) *Title tr.*: Wild reindeer of the New Siberian Islands.

Contains data on the former winter migration of reindeer from the New Siberian Islands to the mainland, Yakut A.S.S.R., and on the causes of its cessation. Some characteristics peculiar to these animals living on islands are noted: larger size and darker color; also the recent deterioration of the island herd.

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STALIN, IOSIF VISSARIONOVICH, 1879-1953, *see* Popov, A. I. Znachenie trudov I. V. Stalina. 1953. No. 31430.

STALIN, IOSIF VISSARIONOVICH, 1879-1953, *see also* Stepanov, N. N. Trudy I. V. Stalina. 1953. No. 32264.

STALIN, IOSIF VISSARIONOVICH, 1879-1953, *see also* ĖSimsius, V. I. Trudy I. V. Stalina. 1953. No. 32551.

STANIŪKOVICH, K. P., *see* Fesenkov, V. G., and others. O Tungusskom meteorite. 1951. No. 29010.

32230. STANTON, WILLIAM J. Analysis of passenger travel to Alaska with special reference to tourists. Prepared for U. S. National Park Service as part of Alaska Recreation Resources Survey. Univ. of Wash., College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1953. 96 p. illus., map, tables.

Contains results from questionnaires given to passengers traveling from Alaska, June 1-Sept. 30, 1952. Findings are summarized and data for general (chap. 2) and tourist (chap. 3) traffic presented. Statistics and travelers' remarks are included on steamship travel, hotel accommodations, prices, recreation facilities, etc.; and recommendations made. *Appendices* show methods used and text of questionnaire.

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32231. STANTON, WILLIAM J. Economic aspects of recreation in Alaska. Washington, D. C., 1953. 191 p. illus. maps. (U. S. National Park Service. Alaska Recreation Survey, pt. 1, v. 1)

The first of a proposed series of volumes to report the work of the Alaska Recrea-

tion Survey. The purpose of study is to assess the importance of the tourist industry in the Alaskan economy, estimate its future potential, to show the native and economic importance of the recreation resources. Other volumes will deal specifically with subjects here treated generally: archeology, history, biology, geology, planning and development. This volume, result of field work 1951-52, gives Alaskan history followed by chapters on the following subjects, stressing recreational implications of each: natural resources (physiography, climate, sea and land resources, wildlife and plant life, etc.); human resources; mining; manufacturing; agriculture; retail and wholesale distribution; tourism and tourist accommodations. Author suggests that the tourist trade may become the principal industry of Alaska. A recommended study of passenger transportation is outlined and other needed studies noted. Well illustrated with maps and photographs. Statistical tables supplement the text.

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32232. STARIKOV, G. F., and P. N. D'ĬAKONOV. Lesa poluostrova Kamchatki. Moskva-Leningrad, Goslesbumizdat, 1952. 118 p. illus., diagrs., tables, map. 45 refs. *Title tr.*: Forests of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The rise of the fishing and crab industry, and development of state and collective farms and reindeer breeding, with a great amount of construction, have so raised the demand for lumber in Kamchatka that since 1929 large quantities of timber are imported annually from other parts of the U.S.S.R. Of the extensive local resources, only the forests in the Kamchatka River valley have been utilized. In 1941, the Ministry of the Fishing Industry, responsible for forests in Kamchatka, sent a complex expedition, directed by "Giprorryba" (State institute for the planning and reconstruction of fishing industry undertakings) to investigate the timber capacity of Kamchatka forests. The results of this expedition (headed by the authors?) are summarized here and supplemented by data of previous investigations, including the extensive work of the Academy of Sciences' expedition in 1935 and the authors' investigations in the period 1936-1948.

The nine chapters deal with (1) physico-geographic conditions; (2) in-

vestigation of forest vegetation; (3) main trees and bushes (p. 25-46): from the 828 species of Kamchatka flora, 17 arboreal plants of greatest practical importance, are briefly described, with Latin name, peculiar features and occurrence indicated. Chap. 4 gives characteristics of forests and bush thickets (p. 46-79): forest types and composition, growth data for main species. Chap. 5 concerns wood fuel resources; (6) natural reforestation; (7) the protective function of the arboreal vegetation; (8) felling methods; (9) prospects of development of the timber industry and silviculture.

The forests of Kamchatka, if properly utilized, can yield over four and a half million cu. m. of timber annually and meet all the peninsula's needs, authors conclude. *Text map* (p. 22) shows their itineraries and areas of investigations.

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32233. STARK, V. N. Zhestkokrylye, t. 31. Koroedy. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 462 p. illus. (304 fig.) (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 31. (Nov. ser., no. 49)) 378 refs. **Title tr.:** Beetles. Bark borers.

Contains a systematic index of bark borers of the fam. Ipsidae; followed by an introduction (p. 13-83) giving characteristics of the family and data on morphology, classification, geographic distribution, types of damage to wood (p. 27-29), ecology, distribution by the types of forests, economic importance and the control of these insects (p. 64-71) and a bibliography (378 items). In the special part (p. 84-444) are keys to the subfamilies, sections, genera and species; descriptions of over 300 species (five described as new) of which 299 species are native to the U.S.S.R. Literature citations, data on damage to trees, and geographic distribution are given. Indexes to Russian and Latin names of the insects, and to host plants are appended (p. 445-61). Some species native to northern European Russia and Siberia are included.

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32234. STARLINGER, FRITZ. Zur Kälteschadenvorbeuge im Felde. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Oct. 1953. Bd. 70, no. 44, p. 1570-73) **Title tr.:** Prevention of cold injury in the field.

Contains a general article dealing with clothing, food and vitamin intake, drinking and smoking, hardening to cold, prevention of cold injuries during transport and by drugs, indoctrination of troops.

Abstracted by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, May 1945, v. 5, no. 9, p. 550-51.

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32235. STARLINGER, FRITZ. Zur Vorbeuge der Erfrierungen im Felde. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Nov. 7, 1942. Jahrg. 69, Nr. 45, p. 1779-82) **Title tr.:** On the prophylaxis of frostbite in the field.

Contains information on the internal and external causes of frostbite and its pathology; the value of indoctrination; proper clothing and shelter; transportation of wounded; chemical prophylactics, etc.

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STAROSTINA, ZOĬA MIKHAILOVNA, see Zegebart, D. K., and Z. M. Starostina. O geol. istorii Lensko-Enisejskogo polja. 1935. No. 33040.

32236. STARTSEV, GEORGIĬ A. Die altsyrjänische Geldrechnung. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1927. Bd. 7, Heft 3-4, p. 449-51) **Title tr.:** The ancient Zyryan counting of money.

Contains notes on commercial relations of the Zyryans from the oldest times, their use of silver bars for money, and a counting system based on squirrel's fur (*ur*): 100 pelts being equivalent to one silver bar or ruble.

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32236A. STARTSEV, GEORGIĬ A. Izuchenie komi fol'klora za poslednie tri goda, 1932-1934 gg. (Sovetskii fol'klor, 1935, pub. 1936. no. 2-3, p. 453-54) **Title tr.:** Study of Zyryan folklore in the last three years, 1932-34.

Contains review of folkloristic activities developed by the Educational Institute in Syktyvkar, and the National Zyryan Museum: distribution of questionnaires, publication of articles and books (e. g. *Komi fol'klor* by G. A. Startsev in 1933), collection of interesting materials on the Zyryans' belief in forest spirits, etc.

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32237. STARTSEV, GEORGIĬ A. O zaural'skikh zyrfanakh. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 1-2, p. 46-50) **Title tr.:** On the Zyryans behind the Ural Mts.

Contains an account of the Zyryans of the Berezov and Obdorsk districts where, recent immigrants from the Pechora, they total 4,950 persons, as against 18,308 Ostyaks and 11,658 Samoyeds. The Zyryans are better educated, their children attend schools, and they know how to make profit from the less civilized natives. Many Zyryans are reindeer

breeders; medical and veterinary aid is poor; syphilis and trachoma are rare, the common ailments being colds, rheumatic pains, boils, intestinal and tape-worms, the last from eating raw meat and fish. Marriage and social relations are noted: Zyryans intermarry with Samoyeds, but not with Ostyaks. In the schools, the Zyryan children are taught in Russian only, Zyryan books and newspapers are rare in these districts.

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32238. STARTSEV, GEORGIĬ A. Ostiaki; sotsial'no-étnograficheskii ocherk. Leningrad, Pribol, 1928. 152 p. text tables, illus. 100 refs. *Title tr.:* Ostyaks; a social-ethnographical sketch.

Contains a rather popular monograph for general orientation on the (then) situation of the Ostyak people: their origin and past, present conditions, material culture, language, social organization, family life, wedding customs, status of women, beliefs in gods and spirits, shamanism, relics of totemism, bear cult, sacrifices, attitude towards death, another world and the dead, etc. A legend of a war between Ostyaks and Samoyeds, and two mythological tales are related. The economic data were collected by the author in 1925 on a trip commissioned by the Institut narodov severa, and the ethnographical data were compiled later from literature.

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32239. STARTSEV, GEORGIĬ A. Vliianie Samoeodov na Izhemskikh Zyriân; ñazyk i byt. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 11, p. 31-34) *Title tr.:* The influence of Samoyeds upon the Zyryans of Izhemsk; language and life.

Contains an account of cultural relations between Samoyeds and Zyryans: peoples who met each other for the first time in the 16th century. The Zyryans learned from the Samoyeds methods of reindeer husbandry, and adopted several Samoyedic words relating to the reindeer-breeding techniques; they also took over certain Samoyedic customs and superstitions.

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STARTSEV, GEORGIĬ A., *see also* Bouda, K. E. Erste ostjakische Buch. 1932. No. 28265.

32240. STAUBER, HANS. Drift-Fahrten im Polareis. (Atlantis, Länder, Völker, Reisen, Feb. 1953. Jahr. 25, Heft 2, p. 73-75, 83-84, illus.) *Title*

tr.: Drifting expeditions in the polar ice.

Contains an account of the drifts of the *Fram* 1893-96, and of Russian Drifting Ice-floe Expedition of 1937-38 under Papanin.

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32241. STAUBER, HANS. Geologische Forschungsarbeit im Fjordgebiet NO-Grönlands. (Polarforschung 1951, pub. 1953. Band 3, Jahrg. 21, Heft 2, p. 106-113) 36 refs. *Title tr.:* Geological research in the fjord area of northeast Greenland.

Contains summary of a report delivered to the 25th anniversary meeting of Archiv für Polarforschung, Kiel, June 18-20, 1951. It covers exploratory and prospecting work done in the Keiser Franz Joseph Fjord and Kong Oskar Fjord area during six summer and two winters between 1936 and 1950. The advantages of air reconnaissance and methods of air surveying and geological exploration from the air are stressed; the particular value of these methods in arctic areas outlined and a series of procedures in picture taking, reconstruction from air photos, preparation of maps, etc., discussed.

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STAUBER, HANS, *see also* Brenneisen, M., and H. Stauber. Flug Küstengebirgen. 1953. No. 28294.

32242. STAUNING, THORVALD AUGUST MARINUS, 1873-1942. Greenland. (American-Scandinavian review, June 1940. v. 28, no. 2, p. 135-40)

Contains impressions of Denmark's prime minister from his trip to Greenland in 1936, visiting the west coast from Julianehaab to Upernavik. The organization of society and machinery of administration are outlined. "The Danish government has never attempted to exploit the natives of Greenland . . . It has been our aim to protect the population from the usual consequences of civilization (liquor, venereal diseases, exploitation and poverty) and this aim has been to a large extent realized." (p. 138).

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32243. STEBNITSKIĬ, SERGEĬ NIKOLAEVICH, 1906- . Avtobiografii nymylanov (Koryaks). (Sovetskafâ étnografîa. Sbornik statei, 1938. t. 1, p. 76-79) *Title tr.:* Autobiographies of Nymylans (Koryaks).

Contains life stories of three native Koryaks of lowly origin who were selected

to attend school, become members of the Communist party, extol the new order, etc.

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32244. STEBNIŨSKIĬ, SERGEĬ NIKOLAEVICH, 1906- . Nymylany-álutortšy. K voprosu o proiskhozhdenii olenevodstva u ŭzhnykh korŭkov. (Sovetskŭŭ ŕtnografŭ. Sbornik statef, 1938. t. 1, p. 129-44) *Title tr.:* Nymylans-Alutores. Contribution to the question of the origin of reindeer breeding among the southern Koryaks.

Contains description of Alutores, a Koryak tribe of some 2,000 persons living along the shore of Bering Sea from Korf Bay to the village of Tymlat. More than half of them keep reindeer, their other occupation is fishing and hunting of sea animals. Reindeer breeding among these people is only about 100-200 years old and their family life shows matriarchal trends. The genuine old-time reindeer breeders are of the Chavchuvnes tribe: these people do not practice hunting, and their fishing is only an auxiliary enterprise; they once possessed large reindeer herds but no dogs, and formerly often fought with Alutores who tried to seize their herds; they have a patriarchal organization. The Koryak people, as a whole, consist of eight linguistic groups, and the nomadic Chavchuvnes comprise about 50 percent of the entire population. Their dialect has been adopted as the Koryak literature language. These dialects are described and examples of words of the two dialects mentioned. Summary in French.

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STEBNIŨSKIĬ, SERGEĬ NIKOLAEVICH, 1906- , *see also* Korsakov, G. M., and S. N. Stebniŭskiĭ. Brief remarks Nymylan (Koryak) language. 1952. No. 30154.

32245. STECHOW, E. Einige neue Hydroiden aus verschiedenen Meeresgebieten. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1929. Bd. 68, no. 3-4, p. 96-108) *Title tr.:* Some new hydroids from various seas.

Contains descriptions of ten new hydroids from various seas. *Sertularella brandti*, briefly described in 1912 by A. Linko from a specimen collected in Kamchatka waters, is redescribed in detail on the basis of material from Unalaska, Aleutian Islands. *Copy seen:* MH-Z.

STEERE, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, 1907- . Botanical research in Alaska.

See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32246. STEERE, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, 1907- . On the geographical distribution of arctic bryophytes. (*In:* Wiggins, I. L., and others. Current biological research in the Alaskan Arctic, 1953. p. 30-47, 12 maps) 40 refs.

Contains discussion of a group of mosses and hepatics endemic to arctic regions. Specimens were seen 1948-1952 in northern and central Alaska and Great Bear Lake and Coppermine regions, Mackenzie District, Canada. Geographical range of ten representative species is discussed. The most typically arctic species may be survivors of widespread Tertiary or interglacial flora which remained in ice-free arctic areas during continental glaciation of lower latitudes.

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STEFANSSON, EVELYN (SWARTZ) BAIRD, 1913- , *see* Markov, S. I. Discovery ancient coins. 1953. No. 30690.

32247. STEFANSSON, KARL, 1914- , and R. M. MOXHAM. Copper Bullion claims, Rua Cove, Knight Island, Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1946. p. 85-92, 4 maps (3 fold.). (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 947-E, Mineral resources of Alaska, 1943 and 1944)

Contains description of one of the largest copper deposits in the Prince William Sound area, examined July-Aug. 1943. History and development are briefly described. Rocks of the region are igneous, probably of late Mesozoic age. "Mineralization occurred in a shear zone, with sulfide minerals replacing the country rock along fault and fracture planes." Mines are described and estimated reserves given.

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32248. STEFANSSON, VILHJALMUR, 1879- . The Arctic. (Air affairs, 1950. v. 3, no. 2, p. 391-402)

Powerful nations face each other across the hitherto impassable Arctic Ocean, now crossable by airplane and submarine, offering the shortest routes between the opposing countries, and making the area the possible center of air and undersea strategy in case of war. Diametrically opposed attitudes of United States-Canada and the Soviet Union are noted on the defense and development of

their portions of the Arctic. The former depends upon a "defence-by-desert" theory and is pessimistic about the development of northern North America, whereas the Soviet Union is more optimistic, prefers a "defence-by-colonization", and has an aggressive program of northward colonization. The population trend in the United States-Canada area is southwestward, and in the U.S.S.R. towards the east and north. The distribution of population differs widely in the two areas: north of the Arctic Circle in the U. S.-Canadian area, there are only about 10,000 people, whereas in the Soviet Union there are 500,000 persons. Of the U. S.-Canadian population of 165 million people, over 99½ percent live south of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, whereas more than 75 percent of the 200,000,000 inhabitants of the Soviet Union live north of that city. Competition in both peace and war, is between a southward-looking group on one side, and a northward-looking power on the other. *Copy seen:* DLC.

STEFANSSON, VILHJALMUR, 1879-, see also U. S. Army Air Forces. Directorate of Weather. Discussion Arctic by Stefansson. 1942. No. 32603.

32249. STEFANUTTI, PIETRO. Variazione di tecnica nel trattamento marconiterapico dei congelati. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, Apr. 1941. Anno 48, num. 14, p. 626-27) *Title tr.:* A variation in the technique of shortwave treatment of frostbite.

Article is based on experience in the Greek campaign and deals with new treatments of cold injuries: sympathetic block and short-wave therapy. A modified technique of the latter is described and superior results claimed for it.

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STEGMANN, B. See Shtegman, Boris Konstantinovich.

32250. STEIN, ROBERT, 1857-1917. Besiedelung der Antarktis durch Verpflanzung einiger Eskimo-familien. (Petersmanns geographische Mitteilungen, 1909. Bd. 55, no. 11, p. 374) *Title tr.:* Colonization of the Antarctic by transplantation of some Eskimo families.

Contains note on proposal made by Robert Stein in the *Washington Herald*, Oct. 18, 1909, that some six Eskimo families be taken to Victoria Land by Capt. Scott's projected Antarctic Expedition.

Flocks of penguins would contribute to their food supply. Other islands (South Shetland, Louis-Philippe Land and Graham Land) are noted as probably suitable for Eskimo colonization. The greatest obstacle to success of the project is anticipated to be lack of foresight on the part of the Eskimos in storing food supplies: the penguins move north during the polar night, and the Antarctic sea animals are not in such abundance as those of the Arctic. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32251. STEIN, ROBERT, 1857-1917. Eskimo music. (*In:* The White world, New York, 1902. p. 337-56, 40 music notes)

Contains Eskimo dances and songs (mostly on animals), noted down at Cape York and Fort Magnesia (near Cape Sabine) in northwest Greenland, where the author accompanied a Peary expedition in 1900-1901. The performance of the dances and songs and the collector's experiences are described: in two years he noted down 38 songs and their melodies. The words, mostly archaic, were hardly understood by the singers, probable translation is given here along with the texts. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32252. STEINER, FRANZ BAERMANN, 1909- . Hundepfer und Wehengeständnis, ihre Beziehungen zum nord-eurasischen Wiedergeburtsglauben. (*In:* Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939. p. 301-303) *Title tr.:* The dog sacrifice and confession at parturition, its relation to the north Eurasian beliefs on reincarnation.

Contains résumé of a paper on beliefs in reincarnation found among several arctic and subarctic peoples (e. g. Lapps, Samoyeds, and Yeniseians). A dog must be sacrificed at childbirth and the mother confess the father of the child, to relieve pains of birth. Both practices, also divination while naming the new-born, are said to have some connection with belief in reincarnation.

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32253. STEINER, GOTTHOLD, 1886- . Freilebende Nematoden von Nowaya-Zemlja. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1916. Bd. 47, Heft 2-3, p. 50-74, illus.) *Title tr.:* Free-living nematodes from Novaya Zemlya.

Contains a biometric study of 27 nematodes, in 13 genera, living on mosses,

collected by Richter in the region of Matochkin Shar, in July 1907. Three new species: *Cyatholaimus ornatus*, *C. micoletzkyi* and *Ethomolaimus arcticus* are described. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32254. STEINHAUS, ARTHUR H., 1897-, and **G. WENDHUT.** Pulse rate, blood pressure and vision after a cold hip bath. (Journal of applied physiology, May 1953. v. 5, no. 11, p. 677-82, table) 7 refs.

A cold hip bath was administered to healthy, young males a total of 43 times and compared with conditions on bathless days. All the circulatory changes were observed 45 minutes after the bath; some of them persisted for two hours. In general, all the observed circulatory changes shifted somewhat the burden of maintaining blood pressure from the heart to other mechanisms. The bath improved visual efficiency under conditions of very low illumination, for at least one hour. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32255. STEINHOFF, ILSE. Dreizehn Monate bei den Polareskimos von Thule. Nach Erzählungen des französischen Forschers Dr. Jean-Noël Malaurie. (Atlantique, Länder, Völker, Reisen, Feb. 1953. Jahr 25, Heft 2, p. 75-80, 5 illus. on plates) **Title tr.:** Thirteen months among the Polar Eskimos of Thule. From narratives of the French explorer Dr. Jean-Noël Malaurie.

Contains account of Malaurie's winter sojourn 1950-51 at Siorapaluk, a settlement of 40 Eskimos (eight snowhouses) 200 km. north of Thule in northwest Greenland. His sledge trips and survey work along the coast of Inglefield Land, across Kane Basin to northern Ellesmere (Grinnell Land, Bache Peninsula) are sketched. His psychological tests of the Eskimos at Siorapaluk are noted, and description is given of their mentality, entertainments and dances, their story telling (two texts are included), eating habits and food (e. g. *kiviak*, fermented bird meat), family life and sex, attitude toward Whites and civilization, etc. In the Thule region there are 342 Eskimos and mixed bloods, including two descendants of Peary expedition personnel. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32256. STEINITZ, WOLFGANG, 1905-. Das Lautsystem und die finnische Transkription dreier westsibirischer Eingeborensprachen: des Ostjakischen, Wogulischen und Jenissei-

Ostjakischen. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939, p. 375-76) **Title tr.:** The sound system and the Finnish transcription for three West Siberian native languages: Ostyakian, Vogulian, and Yeniseian.

Contains criticism of the transcription for these native languages used by the Finnish linguists; their transcription is very complicated, because the Finns wanted to show all the shades of the pronunciation and did not study the whole system of sounds, or phonemes and its variation; e. g., Karjalainen found in the Kasym dialect of Ostyakian, 21 vowels of different quality, there are however, only ten vowel phonemes, so the vowel system is not particularly complicated. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32257. STEINITZ, WOLFGANG, 1905-. Die neuen Literatursprachen der sibirischen Eingeborenen (ugrische, samojedische, tunguso-mandschurische, "paläosiasische" Sprachen). (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939, p. 377-78) **Title tr.:** The new literature languages of the Siberian natives (Ugrian, Samoyedic, Tungus-Manchu and "Paleoasiatic" languages).

Contains résumé of an account of Soviet policy toward the native languages of the minority peoples: During 1930-38, twelve "literature languages" for north Siberian natives were set up by the Institute for the Peoples of the North in Leningrad, adopting the Latin alphabet with numerous diacritical signs; from several dialects, one was chosen as the "literature language" to be used in schools and for the printing of books and newspapers in the native languages. In 1937 this "northern alphabet" in Latin characters was abolished and replaced by the Russian alphabet, on the ground that learning two different alphabets was too much for unadvanced peoples and Russian had to be learned anyway, as the main "educational language". **Copy seen:** DLC.

32258. STEINITZ, WOLFGANG, 1905-. Totemismus bei den Ostjaken und Herkunft der Ostjaken und Wogulen. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 2d, Copenhagen, 1938. Compte rendu, 1939, p. 303-304) **Title tr.:** Totemism

among the Ostyaks, and the origin of Ostyaks and Voguls.

Contains résumé of the author's views on the controversial question of totemism among the Ob-Ugrians: he sees relics of totemism in the social organization of Ostyaks, e. g. the presence of two exogamous phratries, *mäs* and *por*; the original ancestor imagined as having both human and animal shapes and formerly was worshipped. The phratry *mäs* is considered to be superior and evidently is of Finno-Ugric origin; the people belonging to the phratry *por* are considered silly and wild, and probably originated from the "old Siberians". A similar situation exists also among the Voguls.

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32259. STEINMANN, GUSTAV, 1856-1929. Zur Urbesiedelung Amerikas. (International Congress of Americanists. 21st, Part I, The Hague, 1924. Proceedings, 1924. p. 63-70) **Title tr.:** The ancient land-settlement of America.

Contains discussion of when and how people from the Old World moved into the American continent. There is no proof of the existence of man on the American continent in the pre-glacial period, and no remains of other races than Indians found. Two possible ways of entry may be considered: one over Bering Strait, the other by Greenland. Most probably the first people, at the stage of primitive hunters, followed the same route as the Asiatic animals and moved in via Bering Strait on a land bridge. The time may be either the pre-glacial, or post-glacial period, some 30-40,000 or 6-8,000 years ago. Speculations are made as to the length of time needed for development of these primitive hunters to the high culture of the Mayas and Incas.

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STEINTHAL, see Virchow, R. Physi-schen Eigenschaften. 1875. No. 32757.

STEJER, F. A., see Wedow, H., and others. Prelim. summary uranium and thorium, Alaska. 1953. No. 32864.

32260. STEJNEGER, LEONHARD HESS, 1851-1943. Analecta ornithologica I-III, V. (Auk, 1884, new ser., v. 1, no. 2, p. 166-73; (II) no. 3, p. 225-36; (III) no. 4, p. 358-67; (V) 1885, v. 2, no. 2, p. 178-88) **Title tr.:** Ornithological fragments, I-III, V.

Contains miscellaneous ornithological notes dealing mostly with synonymy,

validity of scientific names, geographic distribution, etc. Pt. I includes notes on *Turdus aliciae*, native to the Chukotsk Peninsula, northeastern Siberia; pt. II, a description of *Larus schistisagus* n. sp. inhabiting Bering Island and the eastern coast of Kamchatka (p. 231), and notes on various birds of Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. In pt. III are notes on arctic gulls of the genus *Larus* and criticism of E. W. Nelson, *Birds of Bering Sea*, 1883 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 12172). Pt. V has notes on gyrfalcons divided in two distinct species, the "white" and the "brown", the latter divisible into three geographic races: Scandinavian form, Iceland-Greenland form, and Labrador form. Pt. IV does not contain arctic material.

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32260A. STEJNEGER, LEONHARD HESS, 1851-1943. Notes on the genus *Acanthis*. (Auk, 1884, new ser., v. 1, no. 2, p. 145-56)

Contains a discussion of the genus *Acanthis* and its synonymy, a synopsis of seven species and varieties of redpolls and a table of comparative measurements; includes *A. hornemanni* with var. *exilipes* native to Greenland and "arctic America" and *A. linaria* with var. *palescens*, *holboellii* and *rostrata* distributed in "northern portion of Palaearctic", arctic Europe, and northern America.

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STEMLER, F. W., see Hiestand, W. A., and others. Effect water temp. on survival from drowning. 1952. No. 29637.

32261. STENIN, P. von. Das Gewohnheitsrecht der Samojeden. (Globus, 1891. Bd. 60, p. 170-74, 186-90) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** The customary laws of the Samoyeds.

Account of the customs and laws of the European Samoyeds, based on literature. It deals with: observation of exogamy in the male line, levirate, bride purchase and wedding customs, polygamy, divorce, personal names, patriarchal form of family, personal property and rules of inheritance, work of men and women, status of women and numerous tabus for the womenfolk, care for orphans, use of a stamp with family mark as a signature, payment for manual work, exploitation of Samoyeds by Russian and Zyryan merchants and the Samoyeds' occasional retributive measures, collective hunting parties (*artels*), fighting and murder cases

(mostly under influence of alcohol), suicides, the moral code, cases of stealing, social organization (names and legends of origin of several sibs are given). The Samoyedic "aristocracy," the functions of a chief (*starshina*) and a shaman are described; heathen forms of an oath are discussed and numerous examples quoted.

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32262. STEPANIŤSKAĬA, S. M. K voprosu o vozraste vechnoi merzloty. (Pochvovedenie, 1941. t. 36, vyp. 4, p. 83-98, tables) 87 refs. **Title tr.:** On the question of the age of permafrost.

"Permafrost in U.S.S.R. is considered of contemporary origin rather than a remnant of the glacial epoch, and is determined by average annual air temperatures of below 0° C. The theory is based on the facts that permafrost exists where winter freezing of the ground is greater than the summer thawing; that permafrost forms rapidly in alluvial deposits; and that the average temperature distribution curves for frozen ground are similar to those for non-frozen ground. The discovery of remnants of oak in central Yakutia, and mixed coniferous and deciduous forests on the New Siberian Islands is considered further evidence."—SIPRE.

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32263. STEPANOV, N. N. K voprosu ob ostiako-vogul'skom feodalizme. (Sovetskaja étnografiia, 1936, no. 3, p. 19-35) **Title tr.:** On the question of the Ostyak-Vogulian feudalism.

Contains critical appraisal of S. B. Bakhrushin's work *Ostiālskie i vogul'skie kniazhestva*, 1935 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20425). Stepanov does not accept the thesis that the feudalism developed before the Russian conquest. On the contrary, he suggests the Russian administration supported the native heads of the patriarchal clans in becoming "princes" because collection of the "vas-sak" (tribute) was easier with the help of natives. Summary in French.

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32264. STEPANOV, N. N. Trudy I. V. Stalina po iazykoznaniiu i voprosy istorii narodov Severa. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953. no. 157, Seria fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, *Iazyk i istoriia narodnostei Kraĭnego Severa SSSR*, p. 35-59) **Title tr.:** I. V. Stalin's works on linguistics and the problems of the history of the peoples of the North.

The effects of Stalin's criticism of N. Ā. Marr's theory and of his (Stalin's) principles of linguistics, proclaimed in 1950 are discussed, and illustrated by critical comment upon works of S. A. Tokarev, A. N. Bernshtam, and, partly, of A. P. Okladnikov, whose investigation of the history of Yakuts had been influenced by an erroneous theory of Marr's. A short survey is given of Soviet investigations in the history of the peoples of the North. Problems are noted which Stalin's tenets raise in further historical research on the Yakuts, Yukaghirs, Samoyeds, Ostyaks, and other northern peoples. Laudatory remarks on Soviet policy and rule in the North are added, as well as numerous refs. in footnotes.

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32265. STEPANOV, V. N. O sushchestvovanii gipoteticheskikh zemel' Sannikova i Andreeva. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 321-329, fold. map) **Title tr.:** On the existence of the hypothetical Sannikov and Andreev Lands.

Contains summary of information on both lands, reported from time to time in the past, the first north of the East Siberian Islands, the second, west of Vrangeli Island. Data on the bottom morphology of Laptev Sea and on the marine erosion of the coasts are analyzed. Conclusion is offered that both lands actually did exist, but, being formed chiefly of fossil ice, they were destroyed by action of the sea, wind, etc., and disappeared like certain other small islands of the New Siberian archipelago.

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32266. STEPANOVA, M. V. I. Veniaminov kak étnograf. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Institut étnografii. Trudy, novaiia seriia, 1947. t. 2, p. 294-314, 2 illus., map) 24 refs. **Title tr.:** I. Veniaminov as an ethnographer.

Contains a characterization of Ivan Veniaminov 1797-1879, as an unusually energetic and versatile individual: missionary, linguist, ethnographer, interested in natural sciences, sharp in trade and able in emergency to take charge of a ship, etc. His activities on the Aleutian Islands, his contributions to the language of the Aleuts and Kodiaks are noted. Most of the article is devoted to an analysis of his chief work, *Zapiski ob ostrovakh Unalashkinskogo otdela* (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18650). Map on p.

305 drawn by Veniaminov, shows sea routes used by the Aleuts for war and trade.

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STEPHENS, GROVER C., see Webb, H. M., and others. Relationship time of day & low temp. chromatophore rhythm. 1953. No. 32859.

STERKEL, see Weitz, W., and Sterkel. Über Einfluss Kälte Gestalt Magens. 1920. No. 32872.

32267. STERLING, HAWLEY WINCHELL, 1889-1948. Alaska gravels her roads. (Pacific builder and engineer, June 1938. v. 44, no. 23, p. 34-37, 48, illus.)

"Roads over short, swampy sections are built in winter of willow or alder brush laid on the frozen moss and covered with gravel, or by placing a larger quantity of gravel directly on the tundra. Roads over glaciers are cut in one season, exposed to the sun and completed the next or a following season when the ice has thawed. Problems resulting from snow- and mud-slides, spring breakups, washouts, frozen drainages and floods are discussed."—SIPRE.

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32268. STERN, PETER M. Alaska. New York, American Geographical Society, 1953. 6 p. 5 sketch maps. (Focus, Sept. 1953. v. 6, no. 1) 5 refs.

Contains summary of present Alaskan economy, stressing the potentialities of the fisheries, lumber industry, hydroelectric power, and tourist industry. Obstacles to future development include isolation; high costs of transportation, labor and equipment; climate and soils; and present lack of detailed geologic mapping. As 99 percent of the Territory is public domain, responsibility lies with the Federal Government to provide a wise program for further development.

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32269. STERNECK, JAKOB DAUBLEBSKY von, 1868-1941. Monographie der Gattung *Alectorolophus*. Wien, 1901. p. 1, 150 p., 4 double plates incl. 3 maps, (diagr.) (Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna. Abhandlungen, Bd. 1, Heft 2)

Contains a monographic treatment of herbaceous genus *Alectorolophus*, with a discussion of nomenclature, characteristics and variation of the genus, descriptions of 52 species (p. 27-123); a table for the determination of the species

(p. 123-26); phylogeny, systematics (p. 126-47); and an index of Latin names. Includes *A. minor* (Lapland, Kola Peninsula, Greenland), *A. borealis* (Greenland, Unalaska), *A. arcticus* (Alaska), and *A. groenlandicus* (Greenland, Labrador).

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STEVENS, G. E., see Horvath, S. M., and others. Some metabolic responses of dogs having low body temperature. 1953. No. 29710.

STEVENS, JOHN M., see White, M. G., and J. M. Stevens. Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits, Ruby-Poorman, Nixon Fork dist., Alaska. 1953. No. 32903.

STEVENSON, DONALD H., see Nelson, E. W. Descrip. new lemming. 1929. No. 30964.

STEWART, BENJAMIN DUANE, 1878- . Mining in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32270. STEWART, THOMAS DALE, 1901- . Anthropometric observations on the Eskimo and Indians of Labrador. Chicago, 1939. 163 p., tables, 16 plates, map. (Field Museum of Natural History. Anthropological series, v. 31, no. 1. Pub. 462) 100 refs.

Contains a monograph on Labrador's native population: analysis of metrical and non-metrical observations on living Eskimos and Indians, and on Eskimo skeletal remains; Eskimo affiliations and physical changes due to altered diet; theories of Eskimo and Indian migrations; and records of contact between Europeans and the natives of Labrador. The material and data evaluated were those secured during the 1927-28 Rawson-MacMillan Sub-Arctic Expedition of the Field Museum, by William Duncan Strong: measurements of 137 living Eskimos of both sexes and 18 Montagnais and Naskapi Indians (excluding obvious mixed bloods and sub-adults), also 32 measurable skulls and other skeletal remains from Eskimo graves. Material from the Peabody Museum and several European museums are also included. Comparisons of skeletal series show the closest metrical resemblance to be between those of Labrador and Greenland Eskimos. The physical differences between the modern and ancient Eskimos of Labrador (change in head shape and decrease in stature) are due for the most part to altered diet. The northern bands

of the Montagnais-Naskapi differ from those to the south, and are less distinct from the Eskimos.

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32271. STEWART, THOMAS DALE, 1901- . New measurements on the Eskimos and Indians of Labrador. (American journal of physical anthropology, 1936. v. 21, suppl. p. 10)

Contains abstract of report on anthropometric measurements done previously by Hallowell, by Lee and Sornberger (in 1891), and more recently by W. D. Strong who measured, in 1927-28, as a member of the Rawson-MacMillan Field Museum Expedition to Labrador, 137 Eskimos, also 28 Indians. The Indians measured by Strong (Barren Ground and Davis Inlet bands) seem to differ considerably from those reported by Hallowell from southern Labrador. It is possible that more European blood is represented in Hallowell's series. The earlier and recent measurements on the Eskimos are in fairly close agreement.

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STIGERS, WILLIAM E., *see* Nuzie, S. B., and L. S. Nuzie. Prelim. observ. lowering body temp. 1941. No. 31041.

32272. STIMSON, THOMAS E., Jr. Probing the secrets of the glaciers. (Popular mechanics, Feb. 1950. v. 93, p. 148-52, 252, 254, illus.)

Popular description of glacier studies in Southeast Alaska in 1949 made by two expeditions under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Naval Research. The American Geographic Society's expedition studied the Juneau icefield, particularly the Taku Glacier. The expedition of the Arctic Institute of North America, headed by Walter A. Wood, and including Dr. Henri Bader, Dr. R. F. Sharp, and Laurence Nobles, operated out of Yakutat, 200 miles northwest, studying especially the Seward and Malaspina Glaciers.

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STINCHFIELD, PHILLIP R., *see* U. S. Air Force. Elmendorf Weather Control. Typical weather Alaska. 1953. No. 32596.

32273. STINES, NORMAN C. "Russia's mineral potential" criticized. (Mining engineering, Nov. 1951. v. 3, p. 949-50)

Sharply critical review of P. M. Tyler's *Russia's mineral potential*, 1951, q. v.

Contains data on the activities of the Lenskoi Gold Mining Co. in Lena River placer-gold fields, the discovery of the Kolyma River goldfield, and the Amur and Kamchatka Peninsula gold areas. Based on author's prospecting experience in Russia 1912-1917.

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32274. STODDARD, H. A. The problems of Alaska road-builders. (Western construction news, Feb. 1952. v. 27, p. 71-73, illus., map)

"A survey is presented of the difficulties arising from road construction across muskeg and permafrost in Alaska. The organic soils range from 2-20 ft. in depth and occur in patches up to 3000 ft. across. The unstable material is usually excavated and replaced by selected granular material where deposits are not more than three ft. deep. Fill is placed on thick deposits of organic soil to raise the road surface about four ft. above the general ground level. Considerable settlement often occurs and surfacing is frequently not applied until the underlying soil has become consolidated. Some two ft. of granular base material is generally considered adequate on silty soils to ensure stability during the spring thaw."—SIPRE.

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32275. STOLFI G., and G. BARLOZZINO. Disturbi della sensibilità negli arti periferici. (Società italiana di biologia sperimentale. Bollettino, Mar. 1941. v. 16, art. no. 74, p. 153-54) *Title tr.:* Sensation disturbances in chilled limbs.

Contains a note on the syndrome and a case report with observations on sensation disorders conducted for 18 days.

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32276. STOLIARENKO, D. K voprosy o klinike obshchego obmorozeniia. (Ortopediia i travmatologiia, 1940. no. 5-6, p. 101-107) *Title tr.:* To the problem of the clinical aspects of general hypothermia.

Contains a study based on 77 cases of frostbite, some of them of the fourth degree (general frostbite) and 51 cases of cold exposure, 20 of these with involvement of the spine. General laboratory findings are presented as well as those of neurological and myological examinations. The author stresses the differences he found between local effects of cold (frostbite) and general effects of cold,

and accordingly between "surgical" (necrotic) and the neurologic or myalgic forms of cold injury. Previously listed as No. 17054. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32277. STOLTZ, CARMEN. New physical therapy program aids post-polio and orthopedic patients. (Alaska's health, Aug. 1952. p. 3, illus.)

Contains information on: the number of patients given physical therapy since the polio outbreak in 1951; home care and hospitalization; rehabilitation of patients; clinical work of physical therapist; condition of polio since 1950, etc.

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32278. STONE, KIRK HASKIN, 1914- . Aerial photographic interpretation of natural vegetation in the Anchorage area, Alaska. (Surveying and mapping, July-Sept. 1950. v. 10, no. 3, p. 197-207, illus.)

Vegetative "keys" for the Anchorage area were prepared by a land-classification party in early summer 1946. Construction of the keys is explained and physical geography of the region briefly summarized. Within the area seven types of natural vegetation can be recognized and identified on small scale aerial photographs. The outlines, or "keys," of distinguishing photographic characteristics of each type are given, each type illustrated by stereogram. Previously published in the *Geographical review*, July 1948 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17062). **Copy seen:** DGS.

32279. STONE, KIRK HASKIN, 1914- . Alaskan ice-dammed lake: Lake George (abstract). (Association of American Geographers. Annals, June 1953. v. 43, no. 2, p. 192-93)

Contains a definition and brief description of ice-dammed lakes, marginal drainage forms of mountain glaciers in general, and stresses the need for an understanding of their draining processes "in relation to potential settlement, transportation, and water power." Drainage from Lake George, 60 miles east of Anchorage, takes place annually beginning the first week in August. Its level dropping by 120 ft. in ten days, the L-shaped lake, 14 by 4 miles, becomes three small lakes. The gorge through which the lake drains is closed by midwinter.

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32280. STONE, KIRK HASKIN, 1914- . Bases for Alaska mapping.

(In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1952. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. *pub.* in Surveying and mapping, Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 189-92, 2 text maps) 18 refs.

Contains a short general survey of the history of mapping in Alaska from the Russian period to 1953. Maps available in 1940 are noted, and the mapping program in the post-war period is outlined. The importance of aerial photographs is stressed. Map shows aerial photograph coverage.

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STONE, KIRK HASKIN, 1914- . Some geographic bases for new Alaskan settlement. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32281. STONEHOUSE, BERNARD. Fire precautions at antarctic stations. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 743-45)

Contains discussion of hut design and construction, fire-fighting equipment, and instructions necessary for safety of expedition personnel. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32282. STORER, JOHN B., and L. H. HEMPELMANN. Hypothermia and increased survival rate of infant mice irradiated with X-rays. (American journal of physiology. Nov. 1952. v. 171, no. 2, pp. 341-48, 8 tables) 17 refs.

Survival of infant mice irradiated while in deep hypothermia (5° C.) was almost twice that of non-chilled controls. Mortality rate was not affected in less severely chilled infant animals, nor in adult mice anesthetized prior to chilling. Protection afforded by deep hypothermia was about equal to that produced by a nitrogen atmosphere; the benefits derived from chilling was less when animals were placed in oxygen rather than in nitrogen, but combining anoxia with refrigeration did not enhance the radiation protection. It is concluded that lowered tissue oxygen played an important role in increasing the survival rate of the chilled baby mice.

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32283. STOSS. Kälteschädigungen beim Pferde. (Deutsche tierärztliche Wochenschrift, Oct. 24, 1942. Jahrg. 50, Nr. 43-44, pp. 444-46) *Title tr.:* Cold injuries in the horse.

Contains a report on cases of frostbite in horses encountered on the Russian

front during the winter of 1941-42. Hairless areas were affected: lips, hoofs, genitalia. Short notes on therapy and prevention are included.

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32284. STOWELL, DAVID. A history of Alaskan weather observations. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, pp. 295-98)

Earliest observations were kept by the Russians in the 18th and 19th centuries. Observations begun by Americans in 1874, lapsed between 1886 and 1890, after which regular records have been kept. Some observers and stations with long records are noted. Early forecasting services, airway reports, and observations made during the Second International Polar year are mentioned. Fairbanks, Juneau, and Anchorage are now forecast centers, and climatological data for about 130 stations are regularly published.

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32285. STRAND, EMBRIK, 1876- , and J. WEISE. Neue Beiträge zur Arthropoden-Fauna Norwegens nebst gelegentlichen Bemerkungen über deutsche Arten, XXVIII-XXX. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1920. Bd. 86 A, heft 12, pp. 1-15) **Title tr.:** New contributions to Arthropoda fauna of Norway with occasional remarks on German species, XXVIII-XXX.

Contains in no. XXVIII (by J. Weise) a list of 40 species of phytophagous rove beetles of the fam. Chrysomellidae, including three species native to northern Norway. No. XXIX (by E. Strand) records 190 staphilinids, including a few species from Nordland and Finnmark provinces, in northern Norway. No. XXX, also by E. Strand, contains a list of 40 species of Hymenoptera and Diptera, including a few from Nordland, northern Norway. For previous contributions in this series, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17088.

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32286. STRAND, EMBRIK, 1876- . Zur Coleopteren Norwegens. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1923. Bd. 89 A, Heft 4, p. 186-87) **Title tr.:** A contribution to Coleoptera fauna of Norway.

Contains a list of 43 species of beetles, collected by van Heyden in Norway, including 17 species native to Tromsø and Finnmark provinces and the Sydvaranger region. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

STREET, ST. CLAIR, see Ellis, F. H. Call it re-conquest. 1944. No. 28898.

STRELKOVA, OL'GA STEPANOVNA, 1903- , see Sokolovskaja, A. P. and O. S. Strelkova. Polyploidy Arctic. 1941. No. 32170.

32287. STRESEMANN, ERWIN. On the supposed identity of *Emberiza hyperborea* Pallas with *Pipilo fuscus* Swainson. (Condor, 1951, v. 53, no. 5, p. 257)

Contains a criticism of L. A. Portenko's conclusion (in his: *Kakaiā ptitsa byla nazvana Pallasom* ["Emberiza hyperborea", 1951, q. v.] that the scientific name of the brown towhee, *Pipilo fuscus*, be replaced by *Pipilo hyperboreus* (Pallas "1811"). In Stresemann's opinion, the bird in question is not *P. fuscus*: it is clearly one of the Aleutian races of the song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia*, and the Pallas name should be relegated to the rank of obligatory synonym.

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32288. STRIDSBERG, EINAR. Den norrländska skogsindustriens råvaruförutsättningar. (Ymer, 1950. Årg. 70, häfte 1, p. 1-23; häfte 2, p. 97-107, 12 fig., 2 fold. col. plates) **Title tr.:** The raw materials of the Norrland forest industry.

Contains a detailed analytical study of the forest situation particularly in Gävleborg, partly Västernorrland and Jämtland, partly Västerbotten and Norrbotten (62°-68°N. 12°-24° E). Comparison between the periods of 1923-29 and 1934-53 shows decline. Export figures are expected to drop to 75 percent of pre-war figures, hence means to reduce domestic consumption and to increase the timber production are discussed. It is said that 20-30 percent reduction of cutting timber will be necessary to maintain future timber production. Summary in English.

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32289. STRÖM, GUNNAR. Effect of hypothalamic cooling on cutaneous blood flow in the unanesthetized dog. (Acta physiologica scandinavica, 1950. v. 21, fasc. 2-3, p. 271-77, 3 illus.) 14 refs.

In dogs under heat stress with initially dilated skin vessels, cooling of the hypothalamus produced cutaneous vasoconstriction. Otherwise hypothalamic cooling was without significant influence on skin blood flow. No evidence was found of "cold-sensitive" hypothalamic

structures regulating blood flow in the skin.

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32290. STRÖM, GUNNAR. Influence of local thermal stimulation of the hypothalamus of the cat on cutaneous blood flow and respiratory rate. (*Acta physiologica scandinavica*, 1950. v. 20, suppl. 70. p. 47-76, illus.) 67 refs.

Contains a study performed on anesthetized cats, by stimulation according to the Horsley-Clarke technique. Cooling of the anterior or posterior hypothalamus was not followed by any change in cutaneous blood flow, nor did it cause shivering.

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32291. STRÖM, GUNNAR. Vaso-motor responses to thermal and electrical stimulation of frontal lobe and hypothalamus. (*Acta physiologica scandinavica* 1950. v. 20, suppl. 70, p. 83-112, illus. tables) 36 refs.

Contains an account of various experiments, including conductive cooling of the hypothalamus of anesthetized cats, dogs and rabbits. Local hypothalamic cooling did not influence the effect of electrical stimulation; neither heating nor cooling had any effect on post-stimulatory vasodilatation caused by electrical impulses.

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32292. STRONA, ANDREJ ALEK-SANDROVICH. O nekotorykh druzitakh Kandalakskogo zaliva Belogo moria. Leningrad, 1929. 55 p. plates 1-2. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Materialy po obshchey i prikladnoy geologii. Vyp. 127) *Title tr.:* On some drusites of Kandalaksha Gulf of the White Sea.

Contains descriptions of several samples of drusites (rocks of drusy structure, i. e. encrusted with crystals), collected by E. S. Fedorov in 1891 on the southern coast of the Gulf of Kandalaksha (they are not known from Kola side of the gulf). Measurements of crystals, chemical analyses are given as well as a survey of the literature data on drusites and a conclusion on their genesis. Summary in English.

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STRONG, WILLIAM DUNCAN, 1899- , see Stewart, T. D. Anthropom. observ. Labrador. 1939. No. 32270.

STRONG, WILLIAM DUNCAN, 1899- , see also Stewart, T. D. New measurements Eskimos & Indians. 1936. No. 32271.

32293. STRUKOV. Bericht über die Expedition zur Erforschung des grossen Meteorfalles in der Taiga Ostsibiriens. (Erdball, 1930. Jahrg. 4, no. 5, p. 161-65, 6 illus. on plates 45-47) *Title tr.:* Report on the expedition to investigate the great meteorite in the taiga of eastern Siberia.

Contains a motion-picture cameraman's account of his participation in an expedition headed by L. A. Kulik in 1927 to the site of the so-called Tunguska meteorite. It fell in 1908, devastating a large area of uninhabited taiga, about 360 km. north of Keshma, and 12 km. from the confluence of the Chushma and Churgina Rivers (tributaries of Podkamennaya Tunguska). Locally-current Tungus accounts of a thundergod who came down from the heavens and dwelt at the spot (which the natives avoid), are said to have aided the party to locate the site. Description and illus. are given. The extensive destruction of forest and terrain, still evident after 20 years is described and illustrated: trees uprooted and scorched for more than 100 km., numerous craters 5-50 m. in diameter, etc. The three-man party with five native workers, all became affected by scurvy, and, except Kulik, returned. The author, on his way back, made a series of films in Keshma, from the life of the Tungus.

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32294. STRULEV, M. S. Essel. (Geografiiya v shkole, Oct. 1953, no. 5, p. 11-13, illus.) *Title tr.:* Yessey.

Contains notes on the northernmost settlement in the Evenki National District, located at 68°27' N. lat. on Lake Yessey, and inhabited by Yakuts. The country around Yessey, its land forms, hydrology, and wildlife, the economy of the region: a collective farm, reindeer breeding, hunting and fishing, are also briefly described.

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32295. STUCKE, KURT. Kälteschäden und Erfrierungen im Felde. (Bruns' Beiträge zur klinischen Chirurgie, Nov. 1942. Bd. 174, no. 1, p. 1-10) *Title tr.:* Cold injuries and frostbite in the field.

Contains a general account of the effects of the severe winter of 1941-42 on the German troops in Russia; frostbite and general hypothermia; symptoms and complications in hypothermia; location, extent and nature of frostbite, injuries; therapy and surgery of frostbite. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of*

war medicine, May 1944. v. 4, no. 9, p. 507.

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32296. STUCKEY, W., and V. VAINIO. Paleltumien hepariinihoidosta. (Duodecim, Helsinki, 1949. v. 65, no. 3, p. 212-17) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Heparin treatment of frostbite.

Contains presentation of two cases of frostbite successfully treated with heparin administered intravenously. Earlier investigations on, and experience with heparin therapy are also discussed. Summary in English.

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32297. STUDEMEISTER, A. Beitrag zur operativen Nachbehandlung von Erfrierungstümpfen am Fuss. (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, 1943. Bd. 258, Heft 1-2, p. 49-54, 6 illus.) **Title tr.:** A contribution to operative after-treatment of frostbite stumps of the foot.

Contains a description of Klapp's grafting method combined with the Riverdin mosaic plastic and used in surgical therapy of frostbite of the foot. Conditions required before, and treatment after operation are outlined.

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Studies in Experimental Frostbite, 1-5. See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26178, 26179, 21808, and 23764-23765.

6, see Shumacker, H. B., and others. Effect rutin. 1951. No. 32035.

7, see Shumacker, H. B., and R. E. Lempke. Rapid thawing. 1951. No. 32036.

8, see Lempke, R. E., and H. B. Shumacker. Treatment ACTH. 1951. No. 30387.

Studies on the Helminth Fauna of Alaska. See *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 25396-25399, 31562 (Rausch, R. L.); and No. 25950-25954, 31823 (Schiller, E. L.).

32298. STURGIS, SAMUEL D., Jr. Arctic engineering know-how gets acid test at Thule. (Civil engineering, Sept. 1953. v. 23, p. 585-89, illus., diags.)

"The engineering problems related to the construction of a modern airbase at Thule (Greenland) include prefabricated building material, water supply, and the construction of the runway. Ventilation, insulation and their combination were used to maintain the thermal balance; ventilation under the foundations of

boilers, the combination method under frame buildings. Structures were built with panels of 3.5 in. Fiberglass insulation between two sheets of Al-clad, 0.25-in. plywood. Crescent Lake, six mi. from the base, was equipped with an earth dam to provide water supply. The water, chlorinated and filtered at the lake, will be transported to the base by a fleet of heated tank trucks. The binder course for the runway was made from aggregate produced from local stream gravel. Crushed and screened diorite rock was used for the wearing course."—SIPRE.

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SUBITZKY, SEYMOUR, 1923—, see Cederstrom, D. J., and others. Occurrence & develop. ground water, permafrost regions. 1953. No. 28472.

32299. SUCHKOV, A. Mekhanizatsiia pogruzki lesa v Karelo-Finskoi SSR. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Dec. 1950. t. 10, no. 12, p. 13-14, illus.) **Title tr.:** Mechanization of timber loading in the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.

Contains short notes on methods, equipment (various types of cranes), organization and effectiveness of loading on railroad cars, trucks, etc., in the area, including northern parts of the Republic.

Copy seen: DLC.

SUCHKOV, P. N., see Äkzhin, A. A., and P. N. Suchkov. Flogopity Vostochnosibirskogo i Äakutskoi ASSR. 1935. No. 29762.

32300. SUDARIKOV, V. E., and K. M. RYZHIKOV. Obosnovanie novogo semeistva nematod ot presnovodnykh ryb, Spirurata: Haplonematidae. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Gel'mintologicheskaiia laboratoriia, Trudy, 1952. t. 6, p. 152-57)

Title tr.: Establishment of a new family of Nematoda of fresh-water fishes, Spirurata: Haplonematidae, nov. fam.

The authors establish a new family, Haplonematidae, of nematodes parasitic in fresh-water fishes; with diagnoses of the family, three genera and four species including *Ichtyobronema gnedini* nom. nov. found parasitic in *Lota lota* in Northern Dvina River in Arkhangel'sk province. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

32301. SUDILOVSKAIA, A. M. Novye dannye o migratsiakh i kochevkakh tonkokhlivogo burevestnika *Puffinus tenuirostris* Temm. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1950. nov. seriia. Otdel biol., t. 55,

vyp. 5, p. 49-52, text map) *Title tr.*: New data on the migrations and wandering of *Puffinus tenuirostris* Temm.

Contains a study of migration routes of this aquatic bird, which nests in southern Australia and is found in the spring and summer in the northwestern Pacific, in Asiatic coastal waters (Kamchatka, Bering Strait and Chukotskiy Peninsula), and also visiting the Pacific coast of North America (Alaska, Aleutian Islands). *Map* of its migration routes is given on p. 50. *Copy seen*: MH.

SUGAYA, JŪJI, *see* Nakaya, U., and J. Sugaya. Report permafrost surveying 1943. 1953. No. 30932.

SUKACHEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 1880- , *see* Lipshits, S. R. Russkie botaniki, biograf.-bibliog. slovar'. 1947-50. No. 30500.

SUKHOĖVANENKO, N. G., *see* Belotserkovskaja, E. N., and N. G. Sukhoivanenko. Sadovodstvo na Kamchatke. 1953. No. 28059.

32302. SULLIVAN, BERNARD JEREMIAH, 1921- , and B. G. COVINO. Peripheral vascular responses to frostbite as influenced by alcohol. (American journal of physiology, Oct. 1953. v. 175, no. 1, p. 61-64) 20 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with golden hamsters, chilled or frost-bitten locally. Intraperitoneal administration of 25 percent alcohol alleviated vasoconstriction when given after the cold injury, but prevented it when given before it. The action was in both cases temporary, but lasted longer in pretreatment. The action of alcohol suggests that peripheral vasoconstriction is due to activation of vasomotor centers by injury substances originating at the site of frostbite. Blood sludge, observed under conditions of frostbite and alcohol treatment, is also discussed.

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32303. SULLIVAN, BERNARD JEREMIAH, 1921- , and W. K. MASTERSON. Peripheral vascular responses to remote thermal burns and frostbite as influenced by heparin and Paritol. (American journal of physiology, Oct. 1953. v. 175, no. 1, p. 56-60) 17 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with golden hamsters including such with their leg exposed to solid carbon dioxide or their pouches to Ringer solu-

tion of 4° C. The mechanism of remote vasoconstriction and vasodilatation, the formation of thrombocytoses and white thromboses were studied. Heparin and the relatively more powerful Paritol caused vasodilatation and an increase of the rate of flow, cleared up stasis, but favored thrombocytosis and white thrombosis in the venules.

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32304. SULLIVAN, J. D. Dependence of the cold pressor reaction on peripheral sensation. (American Medical Association. Journal, Sept. 1941. v. 117, no. 13, p. 1090-91)

Contains a report on cold pressor tests applied to upper and lower extremities of a patient completely paralyzed and anesthetic from the hips down. The observations support the idea that the cold pressor reaction is due to stimulation of temperature and pain nerves in the skin.

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32305. SULLIVAN, J. D. Sensory reception in hysterical anesthesia as measured by the cold pressor response. (Archives of neurology and psychiatry, Jan. 1944. v. 51, p. 84-85) 2 refs.

Contains a report on the application of the cold pressor test in four cases of hysterical anesthesia. The response appeared in the affected limb, despite denial of subjective sensation of pain and cold, and was in all subjects similar to that in the normal limb. The observations suggest that the test may be useful in differentiation of hysterical and peripheral nerve anesthesia.

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32306. SUMGIN, MIKHAIL IVANOVICH, 1872-1942. K istorii izucheniia vechnoi merzloty pochvy v predelakh SSSR. (Sovetskaja Azia, 1926. v. 2, no. 3, p. 38-46) *Title tr.*: History of the investigation of permanently frozen soil within the confines of the U.S.S.R.

Historical sketch beginning with the 16th century and claiming priority for Russian scientists in permafrost investigations. This is a draft of the first chapter of the author's *Vechnaja merzlota pochvy v predelakh SSSR*, 1927, 1937 (Arctic Bibliography, No. 17189).

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32307. SUMNER, E. J. Cold pools: a statistical and synoptic study. London, Oct. 1952. 13 p. illus., 7 tables. Mimeographed. (Great Britain. Meteorological

Research Committee. M. R. P. 764)
3 refs.

"Thickness (1000-500 mb), intensity and movement of cold pool centers in 60° W.-30° E. south of 80° N. are plotted and tabulated; mainly late spring and early summer. Mean duration three days. Origin (mostly by cutting off a cold trough) examined. Associated pressure systems are classified into six types and distribution discussed. Tables and graphs show surface pressures at centers of pool and of associated high or low cloud frequencies, type of precipitation and central thickness. Forecasting applications are considered." *Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1267.

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32308. SUMNER, LOWELL, 1907-

Alaska's biological wealth; why let history repeat itself? (*In: Alaskan Science Conference* . . . 1951. *Proceedings, pub.* 1953, p. 337-39)

Results of the unrestricted use of the game, fish and forest resources of the Territory are stated. The decimation of caribou, mountain sheep, musk ox, etc. is discussed; the ravages of forest fires exposed, and the inroads on the fish resources indicated. Having stressed the accelerating rate of depletion, the author offers several means of conservation.

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SUMNER, LOWELL, 1907-, *see also* Collins, G. L., and L. Sumner. NE Arctic. 1953. No. 28587.

SUND, TORE, *see* Nordnes, S., and T. Sund. Isavmeltingen Saltfjellet. 1953. No. 31003.

SUNDBORG, ÅKE, *see* Bylund, E., and Å. Sundborg. Lokalklimatets Arvidsjaurs socken. 1952. No. 28404.

32309. SUNDBY, SEKSJONSSJEF E. The tidal work of Norges Sjøkartverk. (*International hydrographic review*, Nov. 1952. v. 29, no. 2, p. 60-62)

Contains a brief summary of the work and equipment of the Hydrographic Office of Norway from 1937, when the first three automatic tide gauges were placed in the ports of Tromsø, Rørvik, and Florø, to 1949, when for the first time since World War II the Hydrographic Office took charge of tide prediction along the entire Norwegian coast.

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SUNDEWALL, CARL JACOB, 1801-1875, *see* Fries, B. F., and others. Hist. Scandinavian fishes. 1892-95. No. 29127.

SUNDEWALL, CARL JACOB, 1801-1875, *see also* Fries, B. F., and others. Skandinaviens fiskar. 1836-48. No. 29128.

32310. SUOMALAINEN, ESKO. The raccoon dog, *Nyctereutes procyonoides* Gray (Canidae) found in Finland. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1950. v. 5, no. 1, p. 20-22, illus., sketch map)

A bitch of the species was shot in Keuru, central Finland, Dec. 1949, the first record of this animal in Finland; another specimen, male, was shot in 1950 in the village of Unari in Sodankylä, southern Lapland. This animal was previously recorded in eastern Fennoscandia (Karelia) but has been recently encountered in Norrbotten, northern Sweden.

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32311. SUOMALAINEN, PAAVO. Havaintoja Oulangen-Paanajärven seudun ja kaakkois-Sallan linnustosta. (Ornis fennica, 1952. Årg. 29, no. 3, p. 88-102)
Title tr.: Observations on the bird fauna of the Oulankajoki and Paanajärvi district in Kuusamo, and of southwest Salla.

Contains general notes on the area investigated in summers 1935 and 1937 (66°15'-67° N. 29°-30°30' E.); and annotated list of 89 species of birds collected or observed during the trips, with notes on habitat and local distribution. Northern, eastern and southern species of the region are listed (p. 100). Summary in English.

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32312. SUOMALAINEN, VICTOR. The battle of Suomussalmi. (Military review, Dec. 1949. v. 29, no. 9, p. 54-62, illus., maps)

"The Finnish Army, inferior in manpower and materials, used arctic warfare tactics advantageously in the Finno-Russian Winter War of 1939-40. Finnish troops of arms and services were mounted on skis; ammunitions and tents moved on snowboats (ahkios) drawn by troops on skis; artillery pieces, field kitchens, and heavy equipment moved on horse-drawn sleds. This arrangement permitted long cross-country movements in roadless areas. The terrain is characterized as forested subarctic with few

roads, thick lake ice and snow cover. The Finnish attacks are described. Decisive victory was due to Finnish mobility and maneuverability over subarctic terrain."—SIPRE.

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SUOMEN MAANTIETEELLINEN SEURA, see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

32313. SURVEYING AND MAPPING. The longest triangulation arc. (Surveying and mapping, Oct. 1944. v. 4, no. 4, p. 48)

Contains a note (signed: H. W. H.) on completion of triangulation in Alaska from Port Clarence on Seward Peninsula to Little Diomed Island in Bering Strait and between Wide Bay and Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula. Triangulation is now continuous for 6000 miles from the lower end of Mexico through the U. S., Canada, western Alaska, to little Diomed, and via Cook Inlet and Alaska Peninsula to Tanaga Island at long. 178° W. in the Aleutian chain. "Stations established on the Little Diomed Island have been selected so that connections can be made to the control of the Soviet Government at such time as their triangulation is carried from Siberia to the Bering Sea."

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32314. SURVEYING AND MAPPING. Recent triangulation in Alaska. (Surveying and mapping, Oct. 1943. v. 3, no. 4, p. 13)

Contains a brief note on the completion by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of first-order triangulation from Skagway to Whitehorse (Yukon Territory, Canada) and northwest along the Alaska Highway to Big Delta south of Fairbanks, from Ruby on the Yukon River west to Unalakleet on Norton Sound, and north and west along the Seward Peninsula to Teller on Port Clarence.

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32315. SURVEYING AND MAPPING. Soviets map Kamchatka. (Surveying and mapping July 1945. v. 5, no. 3, p. 66)

Contains a note on two Soviet military expeditions which completed a mapping survey of 200,000 sq. km. of the mountain regions of Kamchatka Peninsula. The survey was started in 1942 and lasted 540 days. A detailed study of

weather conditions was also made. Note was taken from P.M. May 28, 1945.

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32316. SUSHKIN, PETR PETROVICH, 1868-1928. K etologii *Dicynodon*. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1922. Ser. A, p. 11-12) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the ecology of *Dicynodon*.

Contains a discussion on the mode of life of a fossil reptile of the genus *Dicynodon*, based on the study of the skeleton of this reptile from the excavation in the valley of Northern Dvina River.

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32317. SUSHKIN, PETR PETROVICH, 1868-1928. K morfologii *Dicynodontia*. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady) 1922. Ser. A, p. 9-11) **Title tr.:** Contributions to the morphology of *Dicynodontia*.

A discussion of morphology of a fossil reptile, *Dicynodon amalitzkii*, based on the bones found in the excavation in the Northern Dvina region by V. P. Amaliiskii and on his unpublished notes.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32318. SUSHKIN, PETR PETROVICH, 1868-1928. Notes on *Dinosaurus* (Stegoccephala, Rachitomi). (Akademii nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus, Jan.-June, 1923. p. 11-13)

Contains some additional data on *Dinosaurus*, discovered and described by V. P. Amaliiskii from Permian deposits on the Northern Dvina River, with a discussion of relations to some other fossil reptiles and probable trend of reptiles' evolution.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32319. SUSLOV, INNOKENTII M. Sośial'naiā kul'tura u tungusov basseina Podkamennoi Tunguski i verkhov'ev r. Taimury. Iz materialov Chunkskoi ekspeditsii 1926 goda. (Sovetskaiā Aziā, 1928. god 4, no. 1, p. 55-63) **Title tr.:** Social culture of the Tungus of the Podkammennaya Tunguska basin and the upper Taymura River. From materials of the Chunks Expedition in 1926.

Contains investigation on the social organization of the Tungus: five patriarchal clans, terminology of relationship, blood (not clan) exogamy, status of women, "princes" elected for three years, their power and functions, court cases, marriage customs, punishment for theft, rules of inheritance, sponsoring of or-

phans, and the fate of the soul after death.

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SUTHERLAND, G. W., see Passmore, R., and G. W. Sutherland. Climate & distrib. disease. 1952. No. 31192.

SUTHERLAND, MARJORIE L., see James, N., and M. L. Sutherland. Are there living bacteria in permanently frozen subsoil? 1942. No. 29851.

SUTTER, JEAN, see Malaurie, J. N., and others. L'isolat Esquimaux Thulé. 1952. No. 30651.

32320. SUTTON, R. W. A hooded warbler from Churchill, Manitoba. (Canadian field-naturalist, Nov.-Dec. 1952. v. 66, no. 6, p. 175)

Contains brief note on the first record of *Wilsonia citrina* from Manitoba, June 10, 1952. Its occurrence this far north is unusual.

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32321. SUVOROV, EVGENĬ KONSTANTINOVICH. O vozrastnykh gruppakh *Gadus callaris*, *G. aeglefinus* i *Pleuronectes flesus*. (In: Vserossiiskii s"ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 1, Petrograd, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 71-72) **Title tr.:** On the age groups of *Gadus callaris*, *G. aeglefinus* and *Pleuronectes flesus*.

Contains a study of age groups of two species of cod and a flatfish, carried out by the author on the Murman Coast of Kola Peninsula, with comparative tables of dimensions and data on sex maturity.

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SVENDSEN, AXEL, see Larsen, K. Laks og laksefiskeri. 1950. No. 30346.

32322. SVENSSON, INGVAR. Eine neue Art der Gattung *Tinea* Zeller (Lepidoptera). (Opuscula entomologica, 1953, Bd. 18, häft. 2-3, p. 22-27, illus.) **Title tr.:** A new species of the genus *Tinea* Zeller (Lepidoptera).

Contains a description of a new butterfly *Tinea bothniella* n. sp., native to Norrbotten, and comparison with related species.

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32323. SVERCHKOV, V. S. Voroninskoe mestorozhdenie sul'fidnykh vkraplennykh rud, Kol'skii poluostrov. (Razvedka nedr, 1936, no. 4, p. 26-28, diagr.) **Title tr.:** The Voroninskoye deposit of sulfide impregnate ores, Kola Peninsula.

Contains a short description of the locality, discovered in summer 1935 by a prospecting party of Leningrad Geolog-

ical Trust, at 68°29' N. 35°35' E., 12 km. east of Voroninskiy Pogost, in the Lovozerskiy region. The sulfide impregnated stratum of quartzose sericite-kyanite schist is 750 m. thick and its area about 1.5 sq. m. Average percentage of sulfide content is 4. Analyses of mineral samples are given.

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32324. SVERDRUP, HARALD ULRIK, 1888- . Turbulensforskning i laboratoriet og i naturen. Bergen, Norway, Chr. Michelsens Institutt for Videnskap og Andsfrihet, 1936. 21 p. illus. (Its: Beretninger 6, no. 5) **Title tr.:** Turbulence investigations in the laboratory and in nature.

"Concepts of eddy or turbulent motion and exchange of mass between sea or land surface and air are outlined and importance for solution of technical or geophysical problems stressed. Until a short time previous to this paper, not much had been done to harmonize theoretical work, laboratory experiments, and free air turbulence investigations. Prandtl's mixing length concept was applied to free air conditions by Rossby and Montgomery with some success. The author uses data from the Norwegian-Swedish Svalbard Expedition of 1934 [meteorological investigations on Isachsen's Plateau, Vestspitsbergen] to obtain values for turbulent exchange of mass over a snow field. The work is further refined in the laboratory and applied to computation of evaporation over the Atlantic Ocean. Equations and nomograms given." Summary in English.—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Feb. 1953. v. 4, no. 2, p. 205.

Copy seen: DWB.

SVERDRUP, HARALD ULRIK, 1888- , see also Shuleikin, V. V. Dvëf lediannykh polei. 1938. No. 32022.

32325. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. O chernomorskoi forme merlanga (*Gadus merlangus euzinus*). (Akademii nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. nov. seriia, t. 1, no. 6, p. 421-27, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the Black Sea subspecies of the whiting (*Gadus merlangus euzinus*).

Contains a comparative study of the whiting, *Gadus merlangus*, native to European coastal waters from the Murman coast of Barents Sea to the Mediterranean Sea, and its subspecies, *G. m. euzinus*, inhabiting the Black Sea, with a key, descriptions of a comparative table

of dimensions (p. 422-23) and critical notes. Summary in English.

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32326. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. O geograficheskoi izmenchivosti pyzh'fana, *Coregonus lavaretus pidschian*. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.

Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1934. nov. seriia, t. 4, no. 5-6, p. 343-37) **Title tr.:** On the geographic variability of *Coregonus lavaretus pidschian*.

Contains a study of geographic races (nations) of *Coregonus lavaretus pidschian* native to all northern rivers of Eurasia, from Nordkap to the Anadyr' River. As a result this subspecies is split into following six migratory nations: (1) *C. lavaretus pidschian* (Ob' River); (2) *C. lavaretus n. bergiellus* (Kara River); (3) *C. lavaretus n. α nova* (Pechora River); (4) *C. lavaretus n. β nova* (Yenisey River); (5) *C. lavaretus n. γ nova*; (6) *C. lavaretus n. anaulorum* (Anadyr' River). Summary in English.

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32327. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. O geograficheskoi rasprostraneniĭ sel'devykh v svyazi s nekotorymi voprosami zoogeografii severnykh chastei Atlanticheskogo i Tikhogo okeanov. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 184-91, table) **Title tr.:** On the geographical distribution of the herrings in connection with some zoogeographical problems of the northern parts of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Distribution of various forms of *Clupea* throughout the world are discussed, particularly the herrings of the northern seas and their relative abundance in the North Atlantic, as compared with their scarcity in the northern Pacific Ocean.

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32328. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. O nekotorykh skhodnykh osobennostfakh fauny ryb Kaspiskogo i Chernogo moriia i severnykh chastei Tikhogo i Atlanticheskogo okeanov. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriia, t. 62, no. 5, p. 721-24) **Title tr.:** On some common features in the fish fauna of the Caspian and Black Seas and the northern sections of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Contains a comparative study of dimensions of fishes of the Azov, Caspian and Black Seas (see tables 1-2) on one hand, and the fishes of the northern sec-

tions of the Atlantic Ocean (Greenland Sea) and the Pacific Ocean (Bering Sea) on the other. Various species of the genera *Gadus*, *Eleginus* and *Clupea* are compared; the larger sizes of the Pacific Ocean fishes are noted.

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32329. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. Ryby, t. 2, vyp. 1. Sel'devye (Clupeidae). Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 331 p. illus. (54 figs.), plates 1-53. (In: Fauna SSSR. Pisces, t. 2, vyp. 1. Clupeidae. (Nov. seriia, no. 48)) **Title tr.:** Fishes, v. 2, pt. 1, Herring family (Clupeidae).

Contains a systematic index to the fishes of the fam. Clupeidae, followed in the introductory part (p. 9-90) by data on the system, a short historical sketch, notes on the principles of classification, geographic distribution (table 11), biology, economic importance and a bibliography (198 items). In systematic part (p. 91-322) are keys to the genera, species and subspecies, and descriptions of 21 species, 30 subspecies and four geographic races; also synonyms, references, critical notes and data on biology, ecology, geographic distribution and economic importance. Many species native to the northern seas of Europe, Asia and North America are included. Alphabetic indexes of Latin and Russian names of fishes are appended.

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32330. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. Ryby, t. 6, vyp. 9, Sem. Triglidae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1936. 24 p. illus., plates 1-3. (In: Fauna SSSR. Pisces, t. 6, vyp. 9. (Nov. ser. no. 2)) **Title tr.:** Fishes. Fam. Triglidae.

Contains keys to the genera and species of gurnards inhabiting the waters of the U.S.S.R. and a list of five species and one subspecies, with synonyms, descriptions, critical notes and data on geographic distribution and ecology. Includes *Trigla gurnardus* native to Barents Sea (Murman coast) and Greenland Sea. Summary in English.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32331. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. Ryby, t. 9, vyp. 4. Treskoobraznye. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1948. 223 p. illus. (39 fig.), 72 plates. (In: Fauna SSSR. Pisces, t. 9, vyp. 4 (Nov. ser. no.

34)) 158 refs. **Title tr.:** Fishes. Gadiformes.

Contains a systematic index to the species and subspecies of the order Gadiformes (fam. Moridae and Gadidae); followed (p. 10-61) by an introduction giving the system of the order and a short historical sketch of it; fossil representatives; geographic distribution; biology; economic importance: these cod are the most important component of the Soviet catch in the Barents Sea; bibliography. In the special part (p. 62-221) are keys to the families, genera and species; descriptions of 54 species and 20 subspecies, with synonyms, references, critical notes and data on biology, economic importance and total geographic distribution. At least 11 arctic circumpolar species are included (see text map, p. 38, and tables 1-2, p. 37-39). Index of Latin names is appended. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

32332. SVETOVIDOV, ANATOLIĬ NIKOLAEVICH. Vtoroi vid treski iz roda *Boreogadus* (*B. agilis* Reinhardt). (Akademii nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1935. nov. seriia, t. 1, no. 6, p. 427-32) **Title tr.:** A second species of cod of the genus *Boreogadus* (*B. agilis* Reinhardt).

Contains a critical study of a species of cod obtained by J. Reinhardt in 1842 from northern Greenland waters in two specimens which he described as *Gadus agilis*, and deposited (along with another specimen which he described as *Gadus ogak*), in the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences. *Gadus agilis* is re-described here under the name *Boreogadus agilis*, with Russian and English diagnoses. Comparison is made with a closely related species *Boreogadus saida*, and table of dimensions given (p. 429-30) for Reinhardt's three specimens and for *B. saida*. Summary in English.

Copy seen: DLC.

32333. SVETOVIDOVA, A. A. O nakhozhenii tikhookeanskoi minogi *Entosphenus tridentatus* (Gairdner) v sovetskoi chasti Beringova moria. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriia, t. 61, no. 1, p. 150-52, illus.) **Title tr.:** On occurrence of the Pacific minnow *Entosphenus tridentatus* (Gairdner) in the Soviet section of Bering Sea.

Contains a report of the first find of this minnow in the stomach of a whale, killed by the crew of whaling ship *Aleut* near the Commander Islands in 1947. This fish was previously reported from Ameri-

can waters of the Pacific Ocean: from Alaska to Oregon.

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32334. SVETOZAROV, I. M. Gidrogeologičeskoe issledovanie v raione Jakutskaja. (Sovetskaja geologičeskaja, 1934. t. 4, no. 10, p. 119-31, illus., sketch map) **Title tr.:** The hydrogeology of permafrost based on investigation in the Yakutsk region.

"A hydrogeological survey was made in the area of Yakutsk in order to locate an adequate source of water supply. The region has a rugged climate with average annual air temperatures about -10.7° C. and limited winter precipitation. The following three types of water sources were found: suprapermafrost water, talik water flowing below the Lena riverbed, and subpermafrost water. The suprapermafrost waters of the Yakutsk region are turbid, easily contaminated and usually unreliable as to the yield and sanitary conditions. Free talik water was found below the riverbed of the Lena and near the edge of the stream. Drillings revealed a water bearing horizon, 10 m. thick and 700 m. wide, which could be effectively utilized. The water was highly mineralized, but was considered suitable for use after purification."—SIPRE. Summary in English.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

SVIATLOVSKIĬ, A. E., see Diterikhs, F. M., and A. E. Sviatlovskii. Petrograf. ocherk Sheveluch. 1938. No. 28766.

32335. SVIDERSKIĬ, P. A. Iz istorii razvitiia rybopromyshlennogo portostroeniia v SSSR. (Rybnoe khozafstvo, July 1949. t. 25, no. 7, p. 26-27) **Title tr.:** From the history of the construction of fisheries harbors in the U.S.S.R.

Preliminary investigation for harbor construction on the Barents and White Sea coasts, carried out in 1914-32, is briefly noted.

Copy seen: DLC.

32336. SVIHLA, ARTHUR, 1902- Relation of water to dormancy in aestivating and hibernating mammals. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 124)

Dormancy in hibernating as well as aestivating mammals was found to be a water-balance phenomenon. Injection of a small amount of water into the dormant mammal causes its awakening, with increase of heart beat and respiration rates and a return of the blood composi-

tion to a condition it was prior to dormancy. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

32337. SVIN'IN, N. V. Kratkii obzor pogody po Komi oblasti 1926 g. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 4-5, p. 62-68, tables) **Title tr.:** A short review of weather in the Province of Komi in 1926.

Contains description of weather for each month, and tables showing mean, maximum and minimum temperatures, cloudiness, wind direction and force and snow-fall for each ten days throughout the year. Based on observational data from the meteorological stations at Matochkin Shar, Vaygach, Ust'-Tsil'ma, Troitsko-Pechersk, and Ust'-Syol'sk.

Copy seen: DLC.

SWADESH, MORRIS, 1909-, see Shafer, R. Athapaskan & Sino-Tibetan. 1952. No. 31903.

SWAIN, HARMON L., see Bly, C. G., and others. Survival in cold. 1950. No. 28189.

32338. SWAN, HENRY, and others. Cessation of circulation in general hypothermia. I. Physiologic changes and their control. (Annals of surgery, Sept. 1953. v. 138, no. 3, p. 360-76, illus. tables) 53 refs. **Other authors:** Irvin Zaevin, Joseph H. Holmes, and Vernon Montgomery.

Contains a study of certain physiological changes in numerous dogs (and three humans) undergoing general hypothermia, with and without circulatory arrest. Data on pH; serum sodium, chloride, potassium and phosphorus; plasma protein; on hematocrit levels; total body water; extracellular fluid space; blood volume and in some cases on urinary output, are presented. Hypothermic dogs undergoing circulatory arrest by occlusion were routinely subjected to auricular cardiotomy. The problem of ventricular fibrillation and its causes are analyzed in detail. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32339. SWAN, HENRY, and others. Surgery by direct vision in the open heart during hypothermia. (American Medical Association, Journal, Nov. 21, 1953. v. 153, no. 12, p. 1081-85) 17 refs. **Other authors:** Irvin Zaevin, Gilbert Blount, and Robert W. Virtue.

Contains an account of cardiac operations made on 15 patients submitted to hypothermia, with body temperatures lowered to 21.5° to 26° C. In 13 of them, circulation was stopped from two to eight and one-half minutes, and the

operation was performed in the open heart under direct vision, with one operative death in the group. The report includes information on surgical procedure; methods of chilling and rewarming (in water bath); prevention of shivering, hyperventilation, air embolism, case histories, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32340. SWANSON, ANTON. They kill for joy. (Forest and outdoors, Nov. 1953. v. 49, no. 11, p. 6-7, 18, illus.)

Depredation by wolves, especially in Northern Ontario is described. They often kill without consuming the prey, or kill pregnant animals and eat only the unborn young. Hunting habits of the wolf; animals preyed upon, etc., are noted. **Copy seen:** DA.

32341. SWANTON, JOHN REED, 1873- Contributions of the ethnology of Haida. (American Museum of Natural History, N. Y., Memoirs, 1905. v. 8, pt. 1, p. 1-300, 31 text illus., 26 plates, 4 fold. maps). Reprint from Jesup North Pacific Expedition. Publications v. 5, pt. 1.

Contains a monograph on the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, whom the author studied Sept. 1900-Aug. 1901 in the interest of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. His primary task was investigation of their religious ideas, social organization, and language; material was secured at Skidegate and Masset with help of interpreters. This monograph deals with: cosmic notions, shamanism and witchcraft, medicine, customs and taboos, games, social organization, history, such family prerogatives as crests, names, songs, representation of crests and myths in art (with photographs and drawings by Rudolf Weber), the secret society and potlatches, the families (clans) of the Haida. English abstracts are given of 198 Haida stories from Skidegate, Masset, and Kaigani. Families and clans listed include those who later migrated from northwestern Graham Island (of the Queen Charlottes) across Dixon Entrance to Kaigani in Southeast Alaska (p. 271-72).

Copy seen: DSI-M.

32342. SWANTON, JOHN REED, 1873- Haida texts and myths, Skidegate dialect. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1905. 448 p. 5 fig. (U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 29)

Contains a collection of stories in the Skidegate dialect with English translation (p. 7-150), and myths in English with numerous explanatory notes and interpretations (p. 150-448). A few texts in the Masset dialect, used also by Haida Indians in Southeast Alaska are included. The texts were obtained on the Queen Charlotte Islands during the winter of 1900-1901. The interpreter was a Haida native of a leading family.

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32343. SWANTON, JOHN REED, 1873- . The Indian tribes of North America. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. vi, 726 p. 4 fold. maps. (U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 145) 81st Congress, 2d session. House Document no. 383.

Basic reference work, arranged by states. Tribes are listed alphabetically with information on location, band subdivisions, and villages, variant names, population data, history, notes on migrations and cultural affiliations. Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos of Alaska, Canada, and Greenland are treated: p. 524-608, maps 2-3, and p. 5-7 (introd.). Bibliography (about 300 items) and extensive index are appended. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32344. SWARTH, HARRY SCHELD, 1878-1935. Revision of the avian genus *Passerella* with special reference to the distribution and migration of the races in California. (California University. Publications in zoology, 1918-20, pub. 1920. v. 21, no. 4, p. 75-224, illus., plates 4-7) 67 refs.

Contains notes on material and methods of treatment, data on the history, variation, distribution and migration of *Passerella iliaca*, descriptions of 16 subspecies, and a table of measurements (p. 114-83), a list of specimens examined (p. 184-211). Includes descriptions of *P. iliaca iliaca* (Alaska, Mackenzie, northern Ontario, Keewatin and northern Manitoba), *P. iliaca unalaschensis* (Alaska, Shumagin and Unalaska Islands), *P. iliaca insularis* (Kodiak Island) and *P. iliaca sinuosa* (Prince William Sound region and Alaska).

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32345. SWARTH, HARRY SCHELD, 1878-1935. The Sitkan race of the dusky grouse. (Condor, 1921, v. 23, no. 2, p. 59-60)

Contains a diagnosis of a new race of the dusky grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus*

silkensis n. subsp., native to Sitka district of southeastern Alaska; specimens are from the following islands of the Alexander Archipelago: Admiralty, Baranof, Chichagof, Kupreanof, Etolin, Mitkof and Wrangell.

Copy seen: MH-Z

SWARTZ, JOEL HOWARD, 1893- Geophysical investigations in the Aleutian Islands. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32346. SWEATMAN, GORDON R. Distribution and incidence of *Echinococcus granulosus* in man and other animals with special reference to Canada (Canadian journal of public health, Nov. 1952. v. 43, no. 11, p. 480-86, 2 text maps, table) 59 refs.

Contains account of the incidence and distribution of *Echinococcus granulosus*, based on published records and personal communications to the author. It is concluded that the parasite has a widespread distribution in areas inhabited by moose and wolf, these animals being the important reservoir hosts in North America. Human cases have occurred close to wolf and moose populations, and are probably acquired through handling infected wolf carcasses or through contact with dogs that had eaten infected carcasses of moose or other wild herbivores. The parasite is relatively rare in cattle, horses and swine. The account covers the arctic areas, including Alaska. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32347. SWEDEN. LANTFÖRSVARETS KOMMANDOEXPEDITION. Handledning för tjänsten i fält under vinterförhållanden. Stockholm, Lantförsvarets Kommandoexpeditioners Bokdetalj, 1934. 245 p. illus., tables, graphs, maps, diagrs. **Title tr.:** Handbook for field service during winter conditions.

Contains instructions concerning military equipment and its care, sanitation, health, commissary service, and special instructions for marching, camping, and combat under winter conditions. Includes sections on clothing and footwear (p. 45-53); winter hygiene (p. 83-103) dealing with prevention and first aid in frostbite, snow blindness, cold, etc.; also food and provisions (p. 106-117). "The number of days with temperatures below -10° C. for various parts of Sweden are tabulated. Temperatures between -25° to -40° C. and with variations of as much as 30° in 12-24 hr. are found in upper Norrland from Jan.-Feb. The

snow cover thickness varies from 10-150 cm. during Nov.-Mar., but rarely exceeds 80 cm. along the coast. Dates of ice formation and break-up for rivers and lakes are given."—SIPRE.

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32348. SWEETMAN, WILLIAM J. Dairying in Alaska. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 70-72)

Contains a short summary of dairying practices, including a discussion of Red Dane and Holstein breeds; artificial breeding; the effect of short winter days on milk production and on the conception rate of cows; and the advantages of (1) silage over hay, and (2) raising calves for replacement rather than purchasing them from continental United States.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

32349. SWITHINBANK, CHARLES. Mechanical transport of the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52. (Polar record, July 1953. v. 16, no. 46, p. 765-74, plate, diagr.)

The value to expeditions of weasels and motor-bicycles with ski attachment is discussed as a result of use in the field. Operating conditions, fuel, performance, modifications, and methods of operating are given for the weasel, description (with diagram) and performance for the motor-bicycle. A more detailed report is noted to be available at the Scott Polar Research Institute.

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32350. *SYCH-(AVERINTSEVA), NATALIYA V. *O Pleuronectes flesus* (L.) Barentsova i Belogo morel. (Moskva. Nauchnyi institut rybnogo khozjalstva. Trudy, 1930. t. 5, vyp. 4, p. 89-116, 2 illus., 3 fig., 26 tables) **Title tr.:** On *Pleuronectes flesus* L. of the Barents and White Seas.

Contains a description and analysis of specimens of flounder taken by the *Polarnaia Zvezda* in the Barents and White Seas in 1927-28, and their classification by age groups and meristic characteristics.

Copy seen: DLC.

32351. SYKES, R. B. Weather stations in the far North. (Weatherwise, Aug. 1952. v. 5, no. 4, p. 75-77, 84, illus., map)

Contains a popular account of activities and equipment of the five Canadian-American weather stations in the Ca-

nadian Arctic Islands—Alert and Eureka on Ellesmere, Isachsen on Ellef Ringnes, Mould Bay on Prince Patrick, and Resolute on Cornwallis. Alert, northernmost station (82°30' N. 62°19' W.) established in 1950, is described as typical of the five: its staff, meteorological and ice observations carried out, and data put on teletype circuits of Canada and the U. S. Living conditions at the station and local wildlife are noted.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

32352. SYNNERBERG, GEORG. Sibirien, dess land och folk, I. (Terra, 1899. v. 11, no. 1-2, p. 1-36, tables) **Title tr.:** Siberia, its land and population, part I.

The author divides Siberia into four sections: (1) west Siberia with the Ob' River; (2) east Siberia with the Yenisey and Lena Rivers; (3) the Amur region, which includes Transbaykalia, the Amur and Ussuri River Territories, the Maritime Territory, the Okhotsk-Kamchatka area, and Sakhalin Island; and (4) the steppes with the Irtysh River. A brief survey of the climate, population, rivers, flora and fauna of each division is given. The temperature tables for east and west Siberia include data on the arctic tundra.

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32353. SYNNERBERG, GEORG. Sibirien, dess land och folk, II. (Terra, 1899. v. 11, no. 3-4, p. 173-84) **Title tr.:** Siberia, its land and population, part II.

The population of Siberia is divided into four groups: Slavs, Turks, Mongols, and Finns. The main subdivisions of the last three are listed. Brief descriptions are given of four of "Siberia's foremost original inhabitants": the Khirgiz people, the Yakuts of northern west Siberia, the Buryats, and the Tungus of the central Siberian plateau.

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32354. SYNNERBERG, GEORG. Sibirien, dess land och folk, III. (Terra, 1899. v. 11, no. 5, p. 281-89) **Title tr.:** Siberia, its land and population, part III.

Short descriptions of the Tobolsk and Tomsk governments (provinces) of west Siberia, and the Yeniseysk and Irkutsk governments and the Yakutsk district of east Siberia. The Tobolsk and Yeniseysk governments as well as the Yakutsk district extend to the Arctic Ocean. The mineral wealth of the Yakutsk district (gold, silver, iron, malachite, etc.) is stressed.

Part IV (in Terra 1889, v. 11, no. 6, p. 321-33) deals with the eastern Siberia

but not with its northern parts or Kamchatka.

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32355. SYTOVA, V. A. Koralý semeľstva Kyphophyllidae iz verkhnego silura Urala. (Akademíia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 40, p. 127-58, illus. 1-20, plates 1-6) **Title tr.:** Corals of the family Kyphophyllidae from the Upper Silurian of the Ural.

Contains a brief review of the literature on Silurian corals, morphology of the fam. Kyphophyllidae, a systematic list of six species, synonyms, descriptions, diagnoses of one new genus and two new species, dimensions and data on variation and ontogeny, notes on phylogeny of the family, stratigraphy and geographic distribution. Includes *Entelophyllum uralicum* and *Kyphophyllum elkinense* n. sp. found on the eastern slope of the Northern Ural.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32356. TĀNING, Å. VEDEL, 1890- Influence of the environment on number of vertebrae in teleostean fishes. (Nature, Jan. 7, 1950. v. 165, no. 4184, p. 28, illus.) ref.

Contains an account of experiments with eggs of sea-trout exposed during the sensitive period to low (or high) environmental temperature. Fish developing from the cold-treated eggs showed a higher number of vertebrae (and of other meristic characters) than untreated controls. Similar conditions were found in the northern areas of distribution of this species.

Copy seen: DSG.

TABAH, LÉON, see Malaurie, J. N., and others. L'isolat Esquimaux Thulé. 1952. No. 30651.

32357. TABER, STEPHEN, 1882- Origin of Alaska silts. (American journal of science, May 1953. v. 251, no. 5, p. 321-36, text map) 13 refs.

In opposition to the theory that most Alaskan silts are wind-borne and of glacial origin, the author states that "wind-borne glacial silts are important in a few limited areas, but silts formed by frost disintegration of fine-grained cleavable rocks are widely distributed. In the Fairbanks District, which is typical of a large area, silt deposits are thick though glacial streams are absent, winds extremely light and dust storms unknown. The dense vegetal blanket, almost universally present, is a major factor in restricting wind transportation." The meteorology, topography, petrology and

vegetative cover of this region are discussed as evidence of local origin of the silts. Silts accumulated when the climate was warmer than at present; and the ground was not perennially frozen until probably the first glacial age. The main steps in the process of silt formation are outlined and related to climatic changes. Other sections of Alaska are briefly discussed with the same conclusions as to silt origin. (See also *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20709).

Copy seen: DGS; DLC.

TABER, STEPHEN, 1882-, see also Shvefsov, P. F. Nakhodka fol'somskogo cheloveka. 1947. No. 32046.

32358. TADA, NORIMASA. A study on the relation of changes in temperatures of the medulla oblongata and cerebral cortex to the changes in respiratory action as well as electrical brain waves in the process of death from cold. Sapporo, Japan, 1952. p. 21-41, figs., tables. (Hokkaido University. Institute of Low Temperature Science. Contribution 140, no. 2) 20 refs.

Contains observations on unanesthetized rabbits exposed to -40° C. temperature. Electro-cardiograms and encephalograms, respiratory rate, cerebral, medullary and rectal temperature, recorded till death occurred, are presented, compared and discussed. It is concluded that the cause of cold death is attributable to a paralysis of neural centers of respiration rather than to failure of heart function.

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TADA, NORIMASA, see also Nei, T., and N. Tada. Vital reactions by exposure to cold. 1950. No. 30954.

32359. TĀUBERT, H. Die Eskimo-Siedlungsinsel Thule in Grönland. (Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen, 1953. Jahrg. 97, Heft 4, p. 295-96)

Title tr.: The Eskimo island-like settlement of Thule in Greenland.

Contains vital statistics and their demographic evaluation (birth and death rates, number of children, age of people, etc.), based on older available sources and, particularly, on Jean Malaurie's detailed survey of 1950-51. Ten populated places in northwest Greenland between 76° - 79° N. were surveyed and 302 persons accounted for. Abstracted from J. M. Malaurie and others' *L'isolat Esquimaux de Thulé Groenland*, 1952, q. v.

Copy seen: DGS.

32360. TAGEEVA, N. V. Geokhimiia bora i flora. (Priroda, 1943, no. 6, p. 25-35, text map) *Title tr.*: The geochemistry of boron and fluorine.

Contains notes on rock formations and on waters of volcanic regions containing boron (table 1 and text map); data on the types of boron deposits and their geographic distribution (table 3), on the boron content of the waters, also their chemical characteristics (table 4). Springs of Kamchatka Peninsula (Nalychevsk springs and Uzon volcano springs) are included. *Copy seen*: DLC; MH.

32361. TAKAHASHI, KOICHIRO. Climatic change. (Chigaku zasshi, Tokyo, 1952. v. 61, no. 2, p. 1-4, diagrs., tables)

"Table of ten year running mean temperatures for Spitsbergen shows definite rise in temperature from -1.3° C. (1895-1904) to 4.0° C. (1929-38). . . . The changes are attributed to results of solar activity and to the vast heat capacity of the ocean." Text in Japanese. Summary in English.—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1153. *Copy seen*: DWB.

32362. TAKAHASHI, S. Changes in the circulatory reaction of the human skin to cold by training. (Japanese journal of medical sciences. pt. 3, Biophysics, 1940. v. 6, p. 122*-23*)

Contains a summary of a report delivered at the 18th annual meeting of the Japanese Physiological Society, Apr. 1939. One hand (or foot) was chilled once or twice daily in water of -2° to -5° C., and changes in the skin temperature reaction of the finger observed and compared with the opposite hand or foot. An increase of reaction was noted after about ten applications of cold. The reaction varied from day to day. The reaction of the feet varied considerably in different individuals probably due to differences in habitual exposure of the feet to cold. *Copy seen*: DLC; DSG.

TAKEUTI, M., see Ogata, K., and others. Influence exposure to cold body temp. 1941. No. 31064.

TAKEUTI, M., see also Ogata, K., and others. Studies of influence cold upon regulation human temp. 1943. No. 31065.

TALBOT, JEAN, see González, V. R. Vie et mort U.R.S.S. 1950. No. 29327.

32363. TALBOTT, JOHN H. Cold exposure; pathologic effects. (In: Glasser, Otto, ed. Medical physics, Chicago, 1944. p. 244-46) 8 refs.

Contains information on clinical syndromes of frostbite and hypothermia (general reduction of body temperature); critical level of hypothermia; pathology of hypothermia (heart, nervous system, blood; physiology and biochemistry, etc.) first aid in hypothermia; frostbite and first aid in it. *Copy seen*: DLC.

32364. TALBOTT, JOHN H. Medical progress: the physiologic and therapeutic effects of hypothermia. (New England journal of medicine, Feb. 13, 1941. v. 224, p. 281-88) 45 refs.

Contains a review and discussion of induced hypothermia (general and local), with sections on early observations and experiments with tissue cultures and laboratory animals; induction and maintenance of general hypothermia in man for therapeutic purposes; complications and mortality; physiologic and biochemical phenomena observed during hypothermia; therapeutic effects of hypothermia in cancer, leukemia, morphine addiction, schizophrenia, etc. *Copy seen*: DLC.

32365. TALITSKIĬ, M. V. K étnogenezu komi. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 47-54, 2 fig.) *Title tr.*: The ethnic origin of the Komi (Zyryans).

Contains an attempt, on the basis of newly discovered archeological material and old chronicles, to solve the problem of what ethnic groups lived on the upper Kama, the Vyehgda River and behind the Ural Mts. in the 10-16th centuries. The large settlements unearthed on the River Kama show the chief occupation of the people to have been agriculture. Up to 1000 A. D. the inhabitants of the Kama region belonged to the so-called Anan'in culture. After that date a new population, bringing a more advanced culture, moved in. They are called in historical sources the Visu, and they evidently traded with the Bulgars. Archeological excavations have brought to light whole treasuries of ornaments and dishes of silver and bronze. The Komi people apparently is composed of two groups: that of the Kama, and that of the Vyehgda, or the Great Perm, according to the chronicles. *Copy seen*: DLC.

32366. TALLGREN, A. M. Die "altpermische" Pelzwarenperiode an der Pechora. (Suomen muinaismuistoyhdistys. Aikakauskirja, 1934. v. 40, p. 152-81, 37 illus. incl. text map) **Title tr.:** The period of "old Permian" fur trade on the Pechora River.

Contains description and comparative investigation of treasure found on the middle Pechora in 1873 and donated to the Museum at Reval (Tallinn) Estonia. The find consists of 18 bronze plaques and ten arrow points, five of stone and five iron. The artifacts are compared with several similar finds (complete "treasures"), discovered in a region between 62°-65° N. 50°-60° E., on the Rivers Pechora, Vym, and especially those of the Kama region (as indicated on map, p. 160). The plaques bear figures of mammals, birds and fish, horned or hooded human faces, and fantastic creatures part animal part human, representing the forest spirit (*sulde*). They were pendants obviously used with the shaman's costume. They were probably produced by Zyryans of the Kama River region in the "golden age" of the Permian animal style (500-700 A. D.) as trade objects for furs of the North or the Pechora region. The Zyryans developed this style of ornament by incorporating local features and fancies with imported oriental motifs. The nature, population and trade of the Pechora basin and Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra is outlined in the introduction. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32367. TALLGREN, BRUNO. Lapparnes gudatro i äldre tider. (Terra, 1908. v. 20, p. 175-90, illus.) **Title tr.:** The religion of the Lapps in olden times.

The old religion of the Lapps was fatalistic and remained undeveloped. Nature worship was common and the chief gods represented the sun, the air, water, and the like. The bear was looked upon as a god-like animal, but it was hunted, killed, and eaten nevertheless. The common god of all the Lapps was Jubmel or Jumy, their divine ancestor, who had an earthly representative, Junkker or Storra Junkker, protector of cattle-raising and hunting. "Troll drums" were beaten with hammers to ascertain the will of the gods. Sacrifices were made to the chief gods in the fall, usually of horns and bones, rarely of live animals. A rite similar to baptism was current among the Lapps long before the arrival of Christianity. It is pointed out that the religion of the Lapps adopted many

features from the cults of neighboring peoples. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32368. TALSO, PETER J., and others. Effects of the cold pressor test on glomerular filtration and effective renal plasma flow. (Journal of laboratory and clinical medicine, Apr. 1948. v. 33, p. 430-34, diagr., table) 13 refs. **Other authors:** A. P. Crosley, Jr., and R. W. Clarke.

Contains a report of experiments on seven volunteers with no history of renal disease. In six out of seven, glomerular filtration rate and effective renal plasma flow decreased either during, or within about 30 minutes after, the application of the cold stimulus.

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32369. TAMBOVŤSEV, B. M. Obyknovennaja belona v Belom more. (Rybnoe khozjajstvo, Apr. 1949. t. 25, no. 4, p. 48) **Title tr.:** The common needlefish in the White Sea.

Note on the catching of this fish in 1948 off Bol'shoy Solovetskij Island, an area in which it had been hitherto unknown (cf. *Arctic Bibliography* No. 26593). This occurrence is explained by the amelioration of the climate which is confirmed by the presence observed in 1944-48 of mackerel, *Clupea harengus harengus* (L.) and *Nereis virens* (Sars) in the waters of the White Sea.

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32370. TAMBOVŤSEV, B. M. Promysel i sostojanie zapasov sel'di v Belom more; iz rabot Belomorskoj rybokhozjajstvennoj stantsii PINRO. (Rybnoe khozjajstvo, June 1947. t. 23, no. 6, p. 30-33) **Title tr.:** The herring fisheries and state of the herring stock in the White Sea; from the work of the White Sea Scientific Fisheries Station of PINRO [Polar Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography].

Contains description of methods of catching herring in various parts of the White Sea, and discussion of causes of a considerable fall in the catch. In Kandalaksha Bay, for example, the spring catch dropped from 1,200 tons (24,000 centners) in 1927 to 7.5-15 tons in 1940-44. This decline is attributed to a decrease in the stock caused by a warming of the climate unfavorable to propagation of the White Sea species of herring.

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TAMBOVŤSEVA, O. S., see Tolstikhin, N. I., and O. S. TambovŤseva. Mineral'nye istochniki DVK. 1938. No. 32507.

**32371. TANASIČHUK, NIKOLAI PAR-
FENOVICH.** O nekotorykh dopolneni-
yakh k faune Kol'skogo zaliva. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i
gistologov, 3, Leningrad, 1927. Trudy,
1928, p. 382-83) **Title tr.:** Some addi-
tions to the fauna of Kola Bay.

Contains notes and data on origin and
habitat of some species new to this arm
of the Barents Sea (Murmansk coast).
Molluscs and hydroids are included.

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**32372. TANASIČHUK, NIKOLAI PAR-
FENOVICH.** Zoologicheskie rezul'taty
reysov po Kol'skomu meridianu za 1925 i
1927 g. g. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoolo-
gov, anatomov i gistologov, 3, Leningrad,
1927. Trudy, 1928, p. 382) **Title tr.:**
Zoological results of the cruise along the
Kola meridian in the year 1925 and 1927.

Contains a list of nine species new to
the marine fauna of Barents Sea along
the 33°30' E. long. meridian. Statistical
data on its composition (Hydrozoa: 38;
Polychaeta: 84; Echinodermata: 42;
Arthropoda: 72; Mollusca: 115) and
notes on distribution of some species are
given.

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**32373. TANFIL'EV, GAVRIIL IVANO-
VICH, 1857-1928.** Fiziko-geograficheskie
oblasti evropeiskoi Rossii. (In his:
Geograficheskie raboty, 1953, p. 481-
507, fold. map) **Title tr.:** Physico-
geographical regions of the European
section of the U.S.S.R.

Contains historical notes on the study
of phytogeography of Russia and a re-
view of its physical-geographic subdivi-
sion by E. R. Trautvetter and A. N.
Beketov; a general discussion of land-
scapes of European Russia, including
tundra and taiga zones (p. 494-98),
stressing their botanical and agricultural
aspects; a scheme of physico-geographical
subdivision (p. 504-505) and a map of
natural regions (scale: 1:11,550,000).
This paper was first presented to a meet-
ing of the Free Economic Society, Oct.
31, 1896.

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**32374. TANFIL'EV, GAVRIIL IVANO-
VICH, 1857-1928.** Geograficheskie ra-
boty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geog. liter.,
1953. 676 p., illus., ports., maps. **Title
tr.:** Geographical works.

Republication of this author's most im-
portant works, many of them bibliographi-
cal rarities. Those (four) dealing with
the North are listed in this bibliography
separately. They are (titles translated):

Across the tundras of the Samoyeds of
Timan, in the summer of 1892, p. 87-121.
(*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17402).

Forest limits in the Russian Arctic
based on a study of the tundras of the
Timan Samoyeds, p. 123-226 (cf. *Arctic
Bibliography*, No. 17403). The 1953 re-
print lacks appendices pub. with the
original 1911 edition of this paper.

Physico-geographical regions of Euro-
pean section of the U.S.S.R., p. 481-507.
(No. 32373).

Principal characteristics of the vege-
tation of Russia, p. 509-648. (No. 32375).

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**32375. TANFIL'EV, GAVRIIL IVANO-
VICH, 1857-1928.** Glavnyshie cherty
rastitel'nosti Rossii. (In his: Geografi-
cheskie raboty, 1953, p. 509-648, fold.
map) 110 refs. **Title tr.:** Principal
characteristics of the vegetation of the
U.S.S.R.

Includes (p. 511-15) historical notes on
the study of the phytogeography of Russia
and on the most important botanical
travels. A chapter on tundras (p. 518-
26) has a list of literature (40 items), gen-
eral description, subdivisions of the tun-
dra, their characteristics, and references
to many plants. Chap. 2 (p. 526-52) on
forests of northern Russia and Siberia,
contains a bibliography (ca. 70 items),
characteristics of the taiga and forests of
various regions of European Russia and
Siberia, subdivisions of this zone by
various geobotanists and lists of typical
trees and shrubs. The scheme of geo-
botanical regions includes the northern
or taiga region subdivided into tundra
and taiga (and swamp) zone. The nat-
ural regions are plotted on the map
(scale, 1:25,200,000). This paper was
originally published as a supplement to
the Russian translation of E. Warming,
*Lehrbuch der oekologischen Pflanzengeo-
graphie*, 1902.

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32376. TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948.
Folk och kulturer på Labrador. Ett
bidrag till belysande av konvergens-
företeelserna; föredrag vid Finska veten-
skaps-societetens sammanträde den 16
januari 1939. Helsingfors, 1939. 54 p.,
36 illus. (incl. 4 maps). (Finska veten-
skaps-societeten, Årsbok-Vuosikirja 17
B, no. 2) **Title tr.:** Peoples and cultures
in Labrador. A contribution to the
theory of convergence. Lecture delivered
at the January 16, 1939 meeting of the
Finnish Scientific Society.

The population of Labrador consists

of white people (floaters and planters or shore people called "livyers"), Eskimos, and Indians (the Montagnais in the south and the Naskapis in the north). The cultures of the Eskimos and Indians are used to illustrate the convergence process, according to which similar cultural forms are developed by primitive peoples in similar natural surroundings. It is pointed out that at one time in the past the primitive cultures of northern Finland and Labrador were essentially alike. Photographs of individuals, groups, habitations, etc., illustrate author's argument.

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32377. TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948. Naturförhållanden på Labrador. Iakttagelser under den Finländska expeditionens färder och forskningar år 1937. Föredrag vid Finska vetenskaps-societeten sammanträde den 21 februari 1938. Helsingfors, 1938. 43 p. illus. (incl. 2 maps). (Finska vetenskaps-societeten. Årsbok-Vuosikirja 17B5, no. 1) **Title tr.:** Natural conditions in Labrador. Observations made during the journeys and researches of the Finnish Expedition in 1937. Lecture delivered at the February 2, 1938 meeting of the Finnish Scientific Society.

A summary of European voyages to Labrador from 900 to 1500 is given. The geological development and structure of Labrador are held to be similar to those of the Fennoscandian Shield. The vegetation of the tundra and forest zones and of the transition areas between them are described. The climate of Labrador, including the influence of the Labrador Current on it, is discussed.

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32378. TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948. Den naturvetenskapliga stationen vid Vassijaure i sveriges Lappmark. (Terra, 1907. v. 19, no. 1, p. 31-34, illus.) **Title tr.:** The natural science station at Vassijaure in Swedish Lappmark.

A meteorological inland station was built in 1904 at Vassijaure (68°23'30" N. 18°9'30" E.), only 2.5 km. from Riksgräsen on the Norwegian border (16 miles east of Narvik. Its special feature is a geophysical laboratory, which will be connected by means of electric lines with instruments set up on exposed mountain tops. The station has facilities for biologists, geologists, hydrographers, and other scientists occupied with arctic research.

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32379. TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948. Note sur la position chronologique des trouvailles préhistoriques par rapport aux étages géologiques dans la région côtière de la Fénno-Scandie aux confins de l'océan Arctique. Helsinki, 1931. 24 p. 11 illus. (Suomen muinaismuistoyhdistys. Aikakauskirja, v. 39, pt. 1) 42 refs. **Title tr.:** Note on the chronological position of the prehistoric finds in relation to the geological stages in the littoral region of Fennoscandia on the border of the Arctic Ocean.

Contains an attempt to date from the geological viewpoint the paleolithic sites (Komsa culture), discovered by A. Nummedal in 1926 at Alten, Norway, and later near Petsamo (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 12612). An epeirogenic diagram (fig. 9) graphically shows shoreline changes by which the finds are dated. Human habitation of the Scandinavian arctic coast was impossible earlier than the period following the *Portlandia* transgression about 9500 years ago. The second geological transgression of Scandinavian North, which is contemporaneous with the Arctic Neolithic, occurred about 4200 years ago (fig. 9). The author believes the bearers of Komsa culture to have been ancestors of the Lapps.

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32380. TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948. Om de blockrika strandgördlarna vid subarktiska oceankuster. (Terra, 1939. v. 51, p. 157-65, illus.) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** The boulder barricades along the sub-arctic ocean shores.

"Boulder barricades occur along ocean shores having a winter ice sheet and a tide amplitude of about two-four m. The tide forms a land of ice blocks between the ice sheet of the fjord and the ice foot. Pressure develops in the shore zone due to wind action on the ice sheet. A mixture of ice blocks and stones, gravel and clay from the sublittoral belt is piled against the ice foot. Boulders with attached clay arise after the ice melts at places not reached by high tide indicating that boulder barricades are not formed by tide action alone."—SIPRE. Summary in English.

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32381. TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948. Det senglaciäla havets utbredning i Lutto och Suomu älvars dalgångar ovanför sammanflödet samt några ord om morfologien inom denna trakt. (Finland. Geologiska kommission. Bulletin, 1936. no. 115, p. 107-119, diagr.) **Title**

tr.: The extension of the late glacial sea into the Lutto and Suomo River valleys upstream from their confluence, and some remarks about the morphology of the district.

The author discusses the geomorphology of the Lutto-Suomu district, one of the three valley districts between Patsjoki and Vuorijärvi on the eastern boundary of Finland where it is possible to study the transgression conditions of the postglacial period. The geological development of the district is outlined, including the formation of the plateau ridges and the deposits of fine sand in the lower parts of the valleys. A number of the measurements of elevations above sea level made by the author is given in order to facilitate future research.

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32382. TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948. Studier över kvartärsystemet i Fennoskandias nordliga delar, IV. Om nivåförändringarna och grunddragen av den geografiska utvecklingen efter istiden i ishavs-Finland samt om homotaxin av Fennoskandias Kvartära marina avlagringar. Helsingfors, 1930. 600 p., 84 illus., 5 fold. maps and tables. (Finland. Geologisk kommission. Bulletin, 88) Also pub. as Fennia, 53:1. About 1050 refs. *Title tr.*: Studies of the Quaternary system in the northern parts of Fennoscandia, IV. The changes of level and the basic features of the postglacial geographic development of Finland near the arctic sea as well as the homotaxis of the Quaternary marine deposits in Fennoscandia.

Tanner confirms the fixed relation between the *Tapes shoreline* and that ordinarily called *ligne senglaciale* reported by Fridtjof Nansen in his *The strandflat and isostasy* (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 12020), and explains the anomalies existing between direct measurements and the results calculated from the empirical equation given by Nansen. Nansen's results remain "en vigueur" notwithstanding that his premises ought to be essentially modified.

Tanner discusses the coordinating principle (p. 3-11); the genesis of some principal types of littoral formations and their reciprocal relations (p. 11-33); the method of measuring (p. 33-40); the authors who have described the changes of level of the Fennoscandian coast of the arctic sea (p. 41-45); the new observations on the elevated shorelines (p.

46-165); and the Quaternary fossil-bearing beds of the area (p. 165-97). Under Conclusions, he considers combinations of the old littoral formations with surfaces of synchronous shorelines (p. 198-258); the homotaxy of the marine formations of Fennoscandia by means of the old shorelines (p. 258-439); and the principal phases of the geographic evolution of the arctic coast of Finland since the beginning of the latest glaciation. Summary in French, p. 485-537. Parts I-III of these studies are listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26615-26617.

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TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948, see also Thorarinnsson, S. Vinlandsproblemet. 1942. No. 32459.

TANNER, VÄINÖ, 1881-1948, see also Zemliakov, B. F. Arkheolog. issled. poberezh'e Arkticheskogo ok. 1937. No. 33047.

32383. TANTINI, E., and others. L'arteriografia negli arti congelati. Nota preventiva di tecnica. (Minerva medica, Aug. 24, 1941. anno 32, v. 2, no. 34, p. 213-16, 2 illus.) Other authors: G. Baggio and A. Barbieri. *Title tr.*: Arteriography in frozen limbs. Advance note on technique.

Contains an outline of earlier research in this field followed by directives based on 24 arteriograms of frostbite of the feet; included are directions as to contrast substances, projection, focal distance, exposure time, etc.

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TAPPAN, HELEN, see Loeblich, A. R., and H. Tappan. Studies of arctic Foraminifera. 1953. No. 30522.

TAPPAN, HELEN, see also Payne, T. G., and others. Geol. arctic slope, Alaska 1951. No. 31213.

32384. TARAN, A. F. Zadachi i organizatsiia rybopromyslovoi razvedki v Barentsovom more. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, Jan. 1947. t. 23, no. 1, p. 14-16) *Title tr.*: Tasks and organization of the fish reconnaissance in the Barents Sea.

Contains brief survey of experimental reconnaissance for herring and cod, carried out by special trawlers of the Soviet fisheries since 1932. The need of expanding the Barents Sea herring industry and its prospect of attaining an annual catch of 4,000 tons (80,000

centners) are discussed. Twenty-two operating in the open sea are mentioned (by name), also the use of air reconnaissance. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32385. TARASOV, N. I. Issledovanie Grenlandskoi littoral (Priroda, 1938, no. 5, p. 100-101) **Title tr.:** Study of the Greenland littoral.

Contains a review of the present-day knowledge of the littoral fauna of East Greenland, with a general description, notes on some typical species and ecological subdivision; based chiefly on works of H. Madsen (Arctic Bibliography, No. 10715), H. Broch (Arctic Bibliography, No. 2195), and some other zoologists; the littoral fauna of West Greenland (53° N.-67° N.) is also briefly discussed.

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32386. TARENETSKIĬ, A. I. Ostiaŭskie cherepa. (Leningrad. Voenno-meditsinskaiā akademiiā. Antropologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1895-96, pub. 1898, t. 3, p. 12-16, 4 plates) **Title tr.:** The Ostyak skulls.

Contains description and measurements of three Ostyak skulls, excavated in a heathen Ostyak cemetery on the Shehekur'ia River by an expedition to the Ob' in summer 1895 under G. G. Fedorov. One was the skull of a middle-aged male; another, that of an elderly woman; and the third of a 15-year-old boy.

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32387. TARSITANO, F. Terapia delle lesioni da congelamento in guerra. (Riforma medica, Jan. 11, 1941, anno 57, n. 2, p. 47) **Title tr.:** Therapy of frostbite lesions in war.

Contains an account of degrees of frostbite and the advantages of marconitherapy and folliculin treatment, followed by author's report of 45 cases of first-second degree frostbite treated with sexual hormone preparations.

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32388. TAVERNER, PERCY ALGER-NON, 1875-1947. Birds in Canada's national parks. (Canadian geographic journal, May 1940. v. 20, no. 5, p. 241-55, illus.)

Contains information on the purpose of the national parks, their area, distribution, etc., with accounts and illus. of the birds found in them; included are two arctic forms: Canada goose and ptarmigan.

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TAX, SOL, 1907- . see International Congress of Americanists, N. Y. 1949. Indian tribes. 1962. No. 29790.

32389. TAYLOR, ANDREW. Snow compaction. Wilmette, Ill., 1953. xxiv, 64 p. illus. diagrs. tables, graphs. (U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment. Report no. 13, Jan. 1953) 47 refs.

"The current concept of snow formation is presented by Ukichiro Nakaya to provide better understanding of snow dynamics involved in snow compaction. Conditions necessary for the formation and precipitation of snow are presented. The metamorphism of snow including firnification and hardening are discussed. Snow is considered as an engineering material with changeable mechanical properties easily modified by natural and artificial processes. Snow compaction techniques used in maintenance of roads and airport runways consist of cementing the first three or four in. of snow to the ground by rolling, thus forming a firm foundation for future surfaces. The equipment used in compressive snow-compaction is described and the processes involved are studied. Compaction of deep snow beds by depth processing through scarification is discussed. Methods of snow road [and ice road] construction developed by the logging industry are appended."—SIPRE.

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32390. TAYLOR, CHARLES BRUCE, 1915- , and others. Controlled myocardial injury produced by a hypothermal method. (Circulation, Feb. 1951. v. 3, p. 239-53, 7 illus. (1 col.)) 94 refs. *Other authors:* C. B. Davis, Jr., G. F. Vawter, and G. M. Hass.

Contains description of apparatus and methods for production of controlled myocardial injury by low temperature. Any of the four cardiac chambers and the interventricular septum can be affected up to complete necrosis of muscle cells. The value for the experimental study of cardiac insufficiencies is discussed.

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32391. TAYLOR, CHARLES BRUCE, 1915- , and others. Localized arteriosclerotic lesions induced in aorta of juvenile rabbit by freezing. (Archives of pathology, June 1950. v. 49, no. 6, p. 623-40, illus., tables) 9 refs. *Other authors:* D. Baldwin, and G. M. Hass.

Contains a microscopic study of de-

generative, but especially regenerative processes in the abdominal aorta, frozen by contact with a cold needle. Injurious effects were slight, and only smooth muscle cells of the media disintegrated, with calcium deposits appearing in place of their remnants. Cell proliferation occurred mainly in the intima. In time a new aortic wall regenerated in the proliferating intima, and offered an almost perfect substitute for the hardened, partly calcified degenerate segment.

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TAYLOR, CHARLES BRUCE, 1915- .
see also Baldwin, D., and others. Comparison arteriosclerotic lesions freezing aorta. 1950. No. 27947.

TAYLOR, CHARLES BRUCE, 1915- .
see also Hass, G. M., and C. B. Taylor. Quantitative hypothermal method for producing local injury of tissue. 1948. No. 29576.

TAYLOR, F. *see* McCrea, F., and others. Case of frostbite, loss of all toes. 1947. No. 30600.

32392. TAYLOR, GÉRALD. Physique atmosphérique. (*In:* Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne au Groenland 1950; rapports préliminaires, 1952. Série scientifique no. 15, p. 101-116, incl. 8 illus. on 4 plates, tables, diagr.) *Title tr.:* Atmospheric physics.

Contains an account of the work on the Greenland icecap of a three-man party led by the writer during June-Aug. 1950, and that of its wintering member until Apr. 30, 1951. The two-part scientific program included measurements of atmospheric electricity and of temperature gradients in the lower levels of the atmosphere (continuing studies made during summer 1949 and winter 1949-50), and were carried out partly at the Central Station of the main expedition and partly during the return to the station on the west coast. Techniques and apparatus are discussed in some detail. The behavior of the apparatus and its endurance under arctic conditions is criticized and suggestions given for improvement. A summary, supplemented by tables and a graph, is presented of work done and results obtained in both parts of the program, and a brief statement of plans for analysis and use of results is given. *Copy seen:* CaMAI.

32393. TAYLOR, IKE PENDLETON, 1890- . Road maintenance in Alaska. (Pacific builder and engineer, Aug. 1939. v. 45, no. 31, p. 36, illus.)

"Roads near larger towns in Alaska are kept open for winter travel by standard equipment such as blades on tractors or rotary blowers. Small continuous water flows or seepages often cause high ice accumulation on roads which, in some instances, may be prevented by blind drains. Frozen culverts are opened before the spring melt by running a pipe, connected with a boiler, through the culvert. A drainage for melting ice covering the floor of a bridge is provided by trenching the ice over the center of the bridge to the bridge deck, removing some planks, and opening a channel in the ice below the bridge. Streams passing under roads in mountainous regions are controlled by laying small poles along the bank at right angles to the direction of the stream and on a 25°-35° slope, which are weighted with rolls of stone enclosed in galvanized wire mesh. The poles and rock rolls slide down if cutting occurs, stopping erosion at the bottom of the slope."—SIPRE.

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TAYLOR, RAYMOND FRANK, 1897- . Alaska forest research problems and program. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32394. TAYLOR, RAYMOND FRANK, 1897- . Forest research possibilities in Alaska's Interior. (*In:* Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 61-65) 6 refs.

Of an estimated 121 million acres in actual tree growth in interior Alaska, some 24-25 million acres are heavily forested. The work of Dr. H. J. Lutz of the Yale Forest School is discussed as evidence of potential resources. Climax and subclimax species are noted and a comparison made between these interior Alaskan forests (and the quantity of lumber produced) and those in other northern regions. Future research problems include the effects of forest fires on soils, plant and tree succession following fires, and studies of seeds, tree growth and measurement predictions, tree culture and harvesting.

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TAYLOR, RAYMOND FRANK, 1897- .
see also U. S. Forest Service. Alaska

Forest Research Center. Technical notes, 1-22. 1949-53. No. 32621.

32395. TCHERNIAKOVSKY, PAUL. Contribution à l'étude ornithologique du Scoresby-Sund, côte nord-est du Groenland. (Oiseau et la revue française d'ornithologie, 1939. nouv. sér., v. 9, no. 3, p. 321-63, map) *Title tr.*: A contribution to the ornithological study of Scoresby Sund, northeast coast of Greenland.

Contains the results of an investigation of the ornithological fauna of the Scoresby Sund (70°28' N. 24° W.) region, carried out by the author in 1932 while at the French International Polar Year station there. The physiography of the region is outlined and thirty-four birds observed are listed (p. 327) with descriptions, dimensions, biological and ecological observations and a discussion of peculiar features of this fauna.

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32396. TEBEN'KOV, V. P. Osnovnye cherty uglenosnosti Tungusskogo baselna. (Sovetskaiâ geologiâ, 1938, no. 6, p. 3-15) *Title tr.*: General geology of the Tunguska coal basin.

Contains a study of the Tunguska basin (58°-72° N.) between the Yenisey and Lena Rivers from the viewpoint of its coal reserves. The general geology of the region is treated in three sections: (1) the Yenisey depression, Tunguska coal-bearing and lava-tuff region, and the Tunguska-Khatanga lava section, p. 3-6; (2) the traps of the Tunguska coal region, analyses, p. 6-9, table 1; (3) the coal deposits of the Yenisey depression with analyses, p. 9-13, tables 2-3, and data on coal metamorphosis. A general survey of all three subdivisions is given in table 5, p. 14-15.

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TEEL, H. M., see Reid, D. E., and H. M. Teel. Study "cold test" in pregnancy. 1938. No. 31586.

32397. TEGENGREN, HELMER. En utdöd lappkultur i Kemi Lappmark; studier i Nordfinlands kolonisationshistoria. Åbo, 1952. 287 p. illus., text maps, 265 refs. (Åbo, Finland. Akademi. Acta Humaniora, 19, pt. 4). Text in Swedish. *Title tr.*: An extinct Lapp culture in Kemi Lappmark; study in the history of colonization of northern Finland.

Monograph with introductory sketch of the natural history of that region; followed by chapters on: population and payment of tribute during the 16th century; Lapp settlements, their trade and tribute in the 17th century; colonization during the 16th-17th centuries; hunting, trapping and fishing; diminishing population, construction of dwellings, and trade through the 18th century; 19th century immigration of Lapps; reindeer breeding of old and new settlers; reindeer milking and primitive dairying; the last traces of Lapps in southern Lapland.

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32398. TEIS, R. V. Izotopnyi sostav iskopaemykh l'dov. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriâ, t. 62, no. 3, p. 365-67) *Title tr.*: Isotopic content of fossil ice.

The isotopic composition of ground ice was investigated on the basis of four samples from Yakutia (various localities), one from Polar Ural, and two from the Anadyr' region of Chukotsk Peninsula. "In all samples analysed, with one exception, the O¹⁸ content was below normal."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1952, v. 17, p. 429. *Copy seen:* DLC; MH.

TEITZ, WILLIAM J., see Morrison, P. R., and W. J. Teitz. Observ. on food consumption & preference in four Alaskan mammals. 1953. No. 30877.

32399. TEIVAINEN, LAURI. *Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim. Kapealehtinen muoto Suomesta. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1949. v. 4, no. 2, p. 113, illus.) *Title tr.*: A narrow-leaved form of *Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim. from Finland.

Contains a description of a peculiar narrow-leaved form of *Filipendula ulmaria* found in Pallas-Ounastunturi National Park in northern Finland (68° N.). The name of *F. ulmaria f. lanceolata* n. f. is proposed. Summary in German.

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TEKKI ODULOK, see Spiridonov, N. I. Na Krafnem Severe. 1933. 32214.

32400. TELENGA, N. A. Nasekomye pereponchatokrylye, t. 5, vyp. 2-3. Sem. Braconidae, ch. 1-2. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1936-41. pt. 1: xvi, 403 p. illus. (50 fig.); pt. 2: xvii, 466 p. illus. (129 fig.).

(In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Hymenoptera, t. 5, vyp. 2-3. (Nov. ser. no. 4, 24)). Vyp. 2 (n. s. 4) is misnumbered: 1. 58 refs. **Title tr.:** Hymenopterous insects. Fam. Braconidae, pt. 1-2.

Contains (in pt. 1) a systematic index of the species of the fam. Braconidae, subfam. Braconinae, tribe Braconini, (p. vii-xvi); followed by an introductory part (p. 1-20) giving a brief morphological sketch, data on the mode of life, and on the importance of braconids for the control of injurious insects; notes on gathering and culture of braconids; bibliography. In the special part (p. 21-305) are keys to the subfamilies, genera and species; a systematic list of 427 species including diagnoses of 83 new ones, with descriptions and data on distribution; a list of 40 insufficiently known forms (p. 302-305).

Pt. 2 presents a systematic index to seven tribes of the subfam. Braconinae and to the subfam. Sigalphinae (p. vii-xvii), followed (p. 1-370) by a systematic enumeration of 427 species, including 59 new to science, with keys to the subfamilies, genera and species, descriptions, literature references and data on distribution and biology (hosts). Many species native to northern European U.S.S.R. and Siberia are included in both parts. Summaries in English, pt. 1, p. 306-402; pt. 2, p. 371-465.

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32401. TELFORD, EVELYN DAVISON. Sympathectomy in treatment of the cryopathies. (British medical journal, Sept. 18, 1943. p. 360) 4 refs.

Contains an article advising against the use of early sympathectomy but recommending it for treatment of sequels. Notes on two cases supporting this view, are included. A method to determine in advance the benefit of an operation, is also presented. Abstracted by J. R. Learmonth in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Jan. 1944. v. 4, no. 5, p. 268.

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TEMPLIN, JOYCE L., see Tuttle, W. W. and J. L. Templin. Study normal cardiac response submersion syndrome. 1942. No. 32565.

32402. ten CATE, J., and others The influence of the body temperature on the EEG of the rat. (Electroencephalography and clinical neurophysiology, May 1949. v. 1, no. 2, p. 231-35, 2

illus.) 27 refs. **Other authors:** P. M. Horsten and L. J. Koopman.

Contains a study on the effects of cold (and heat) on the electroencephalogram (EEG) of curarized adult rats. It was observed that body temperature affects the electrical activity of the cerebral cortex; at body (rectal) temperatures of 32°-39° C. the EEG remained virtually unaltered; at body temperatures below 30° C. the amplitude of the EEG gradually decreased; the electrical activity of the brain practically disappeared at a body temperature of 18°-20° C.

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TENER, J. S., see Godfrey, W. E. Notes Ellesmere I. birds. 1953. No. 29302.

32403. TEOLOGOV, A. V. Topografo-geodezicheskie raboty 2-I Chukotskol'ekspeditsii Glavsevmorputi. (Geodezist, 1937, god 13, no. 6, p. 58-62, illus.)

Title tr.: Topographic and geodetic work of the second Chukotka expedition of the Northern Sea Route Administration.

Contains a description of geodetic work carried out in 1935-36 under arctic conditions. The region surveyed (some 10,500 sq. km.) lay north of Zaliv Kresta (66° N. 179°15' W.) and included the Kresta Bay region, and Omguma and Yakatika River basins. A map of the region (scale 1:100,000, contour interval 50 m.) and another map (1:200,000) resulted from the work. Six astronomical points were determined: (1) in the middle part of Omguma (Amguyema) River, (2) near Mt. Ukooch-Khoiygen, the rest on the shore of Kresta Bay.

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32404. TEPLOUKHOV, A. F. O drevnem shamanskom izobrazhenii iz bronzy, bytovavshem na Konde sredi vogul i ostiakov. (Sovetskaiâ arkheologiâ, 1947. t. 9, p. 239-50, 3 illus.) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** On an ancient shamanistic representation in bronze, among the Voguls and Ostyaks on the Konda River.

Contains the history of a famous "idol" called "satan of Nakhhrach" (fig. 1). Often mentioned in literature, it was finally purchased in 1933, from a descendant of the famous Vogulian family of shamans, Pakin. It is a bronze plaque, typical of the sub-Uralian region of the 7-10th centuries. Some other artifacts, representing human faces or animal figures, are also described. These

objects were venerated by the Voguls and Ostyaks as representations of their national heroes, and kept hidden from missionaries who wanted to destroy "the idols." Russian prose translation of a Vogulian epic song of two heroic brothers is appended (p. 245-48); it had been noted down by B. Munkácsi on the lower Konda in 1888. Summary in French, p. 149-50.

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32405. TEPLOUKHOV, A. F. Perm' Velikaia po istoricheskim dannym i v fantazii I. Mösshaga. (Komi mu, 1927. god 4, no. 6-7, p. 71-83) **Title tr.:** The Great Perm' in the historical sources and in the fancy of I. Mösshag.

Contains dispute of the past of the Zyryan people as presented by Mösshag q. v. The latter, author states, wrongly interpreted chronicles and drew false conclusions on the former high culture of the Permians or Zyryans, who were not the old inhabitants of the North, but came thither from the southern regions.

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32406. TEPLOUKHOV, A. F. Perm-fäki i zyrfäne. (Permskil kraevedcheskil sbornik, 1926. vyp. 2, p. 113-24) about 180 refs. **Title tr.:** The Permians and Zyryans.

Contains discussion on the history and meaning of these terms. "Perm-fäki" is not ethnographical but geographic in derivation, and was first used in 1467 to designate the inhabitants of the Great Perm' who were defeated by the Muscovite army in 1472. The term "Zyrfäne" is an ethnographical one, first mentioned in 1581. The term "Komi" by which Permians and their more northerly kin, the Zyryans, called each other, was first mentioned in 1695. The historical sources on these people, their territory, language and anthropology are reviewed. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32407. TEPLOUKHOV, ALEKSANDR EFIMOVICH, 1811-1885. Ueber die prähistorischen Opferstätten am Uralgebirge. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1879. Bd. 12, p. 201-231, plates V-VI) **Title tr.:** On the prehistoric sacrificial places in the Ural Mts.

Contains description of a sacrificial mound at Garevaya (55 verst north of Perm'), discovered and explored by the author in 1874. Piles of bones were unearthed, skulls and leg bones of wild and domestic animals, some burned and

crushed or marked by sharp cutting tools, together with numerous artifacts; bone arrow heads (170 pieces), glass and gold-plated beads (150 pieces), small drinking cups of clay, larger pots, and a few objects of stone, bronze and iron. Detailed descriptions are given of these objects, of which 61 are illustrated at end of the volume. The region is now inhabited by Zyryans; the author, however, believes the sacrificial mound to have belonged to the Chuds, an extinct Finnish people. For comparison he refers to the more recent sacrificial practices of Ostyaks and Voguls as described by J. G. Georgi (q. v.) in 1773-74, N. A. Abramov in 1857 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26), and Pozdniakov the missionary in 1877, and points out their striking resemblance to the find at Garevaya (p. 222-26). The trapping of wild reindeer in pitfalls as practiced by Ostyaks, Voguls, and Samoyeds is also described (p. 226-27).

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32408. TEPLOV, V. P. O vliñanii zapovednogo rezhima na promyslovyykh zverei Pechorskoi talgi. (In: Nasimovich, A. A., Preobrazovanie fauny, 1953. p. 70-79) **Title tr.:** On the influence of the régime of game preserves on the game animals of the taiga zone of Pechora region.

The game preserve system is shown not only to benefit the animals inhabiting such preserves but to increase the numbers of valuable game animals in adjoining areas, thus improving hunting conditions; the study was carried out in Pechora-Ilych game preserve in Arkhangel'sk province. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32409. TEPLOV, V. P. Opyt otsenki khishchnicheskoi defätel'nosti burogo medvedä, po materialam sobrannym v zapovednikakh. (In: Nasimovich, A. A., Preobrazovanie fauny, 1953. p. 153-66) **Title tr.:** An attempt at evaluation of the rapacious activity of the brown bear on the basis of observations in the game preserves.

The brown bear's rapacity, killing cattle and sometimes men, is surveyed on the basis of information from game preserves in various regions of the U.S.S.R., including those in Pechora River region and in Kola Peninsula. The life habit and food of this bear are noted, and statistical data given on the numbers of men and animals killed. It is concluded that rapacious bears

("stervfátnik") are usually old males, especially dangerous in years when the supply of vegetative food is low. The killing of old, large, male bears is recommended.

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32410. TEPLOV, V. P. Rechnaia vydra v ralone Pechero-Ilychskogo zapovednika. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. (Bülleten', Otdel biol., nov. seriia, 1953. t. 8, vyp. 6, p. 7-16) **Title tr.:** River otter in the Pechora-Ilych sanctuary.

Contains results of an ecological study of the river otter (*Lutra lutra lutra*) carried out in 1937-46 in the Pechora-Ilych sanctuary in Arkhangel'sk province. Data are given on dimensions of the males, females and young (tables 1-2), their distribution in the sanctuary, life habits, feed (tables 3-7), relation with beavers and other aquatic animals, enemies and endoparasites of otter, sex content of the population (table 8), and productivity (table 9). It is concluded that the otter population has increased considerably in the sanctuary also in the adjoining regions (table 10).

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32411. TERENCEV, A. V. Mekhanizatsiia rybnol promyshlennosti Sakhalina. (Rybnoe khoziaistvo, July 1952. t. 28, no. 7, p. 4-6) **Title tr.:** Mechanization of the Sakhalin fish industry.

Contains brief description of fish-unloading pumps, the hydromatic intersectional transport and distribution of raw fish, and mechanized salting of herring in circulating brine, as applied in the Sakhalin fish industry in 1952. Some defects of the devices and their installation are mentioned. Cf. Grigor'ev's paper on similar operations in adjacent regions, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 22236.

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TERENT'EV, GEORGIĬ, see Efimenko, A. Iuridicheskie obychai. 1878. No. 28868.

32412. TERENCEV, N. D. Nomenklatura olenia. (Komi mu, 1928. god 5, no. 1, p. 15-20, tables) **Title tr.:** The nomenclature of reindeer.

Contains physical description and measurements of the reindeer's body; names for different kinds of reindeer (Russian terms), techniques of castration, the role of the leading buck in the herd (*menurel*), the completely domesticated reindeer (*avko*), etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32413. TERENCEV, N. D. Podkhoznyĭ oleni ovod i ego ekonomicheskoe znachenie. (Komi mu, 1928. god 5, no. 8, p. 33-43, tables) **Title tr.:** The subcutaneous reindeer gadfly and its economic importance.

Contains an account of the gadfly, responsible for a 4.5 million ruble loss a year in the Soviet Union, because of damage to reindeer hides by its larvae. The biological life of the fly, influence of weather on its propagation, and the means of protecting animals from this pest are described. The larvae are used by the natives as a food delicacy.

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32414. TERESHCHENKO, N. M. O russkikh vlianiiaakh na nenetskiĭ iazyk; po materialam leksiki. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953. no. 157. Seria fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, Iazyki i istoriia narodnostei Kraĭnego Severa SSSR, p. 60-83) **Title tr.:** Russian influence upon the Samoyed language; based on lexical material.

Contains a sketch of the Samoyed mode of life as that of a reindeer-herding nomad people, and as it appeared in their folklore. Russian loan words in the Samoyedic language are investigated according to linguistic principles proclaimed by I. V. Stalin. The author finds two categories of cultural loan words in Samoyed: to the first and older category belong words typical of the period of "colonial oppression." To the second group belong the Russian words adopted in the Soviet period, numerous because of the radical changes in social and economic structure. As the Russian "cultural words" were adopted, the Samoyedic language was enriched. The Russian words, however, often acquired a Samoyedic style of pronunciation and form changes according to rules of Samoyedic grammar. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32415. TERLETSKIĬ, P. E. Naselenie Kraĭnego Severa; po dannym perepisi 1926/27 gg. Leningrad, 1932. 64 p. text tables, diagr. (Institut Narodov Severa. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia assotsiatsiia. Trudy, 1932. t. 1, vyp. 1-2) **Title tr.:** The population of the far North; according to the data of the census of 1926/27.

Contains a demographic, economic and social survey of the arctic and subarctic regions of the U.S.S.R. from the Kola Peninsula to Sakhalin Island. Statistics

and summary are given on the number and ethnic composition of the population (including Russians), characteristics of their economy and family, types of occupation, status of literacy, number and percentage of hired workers, and the diminishing (dying-out) of the native population. The problems are investigated from the territorial, national and social-economic point of view. Considerable changes are said to have occurred after 1926. **Copy seen:** DLC.

TERLETSKIĬ, P. E., see also Vonwiller, P. Demonstration d. Karte Nordens Sowjetunion. 1935. No. 32789.

32416. TER-MINASIAN, MARGARITA ERVANDOVNA. Nasekomye zhestkokrylye, t. 27, vyp. 2. Dolgonosik-trubkoverty (Attelabidae). Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk, SSSR, 1950. 233 p. illus. (71 fig.) 2 plates. (*In*: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Coleoptera, t. 27, vyp. 2 (Nov. ser. no. 39)) 40 refs.

Contains a systematic index of beetles of the fam. Attelabidae; followed (p. 11-45) by an introduction giving a morphological sketch of the family, its systematic position, a general survey of its biology, general distribution and history of its spreading; its distribution and ecology in the U.S.S.R.; economic importance (injurious to fruit and timber trees, cultivated shrubs and some herbaceous plants); data on the biology of pests and their control, and a bibliography. In the special part (p. 46-223) are keys to the subfamilies, genera and species; descriptions of 159 species inhabiting the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries, with synonyms, literature references and data on distribution and ecology. Indexes of the insect and host plants are appended (p. 224-31). A few species native to the northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included in this study. Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32417. TER-MINASIAN, MARGARITA ERVANDOVNA. Obzor zhukov-dolgonosikov roda *Trachodes* Germ. fauny SSSR. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Trudy, 1952. t. 12, p. 317-20) **Title tr.:** A review of snout beetles of the genus *Trachodes* Germ. of the fauna of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a table for the determination of palaearctic species of beetles of the genus Trachodes, including T. borealis native to Kamchatka Peninsula.

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32418. TERNITSKIĬ, P. I. Sibirskaa severnafa. (Nauka i zhizn', Feb. 1953. t. 20, no. 2, p. 31-32, illus.) **Title tr.:** Siberian Northern.

Soviet scientists succeeded in producing a new breed of pig suited to the northern climate. In 1942 it was officially accepted and named "Siberian Northern," and the group of scientists (headed by the author?) were awarded the Stalin prize. The methods of producing the new breed, its main features and successful breeding in various parts of Siberia, including Omsk and Krasnoyarsk provinces, are briefly described.

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TERRANOVA, R., see Scherf, D., and others. Ventricular fibrillation, focal cooling. 1953. No. 31819.

32419. TERZAGHI, KARL CHARLES, 1883- Permafrost. (Boston Society of Civil Engineers. Journal, Jan. 1952. v. 39, no. 1, p. 1-50, illus., graphs, map, diagr.) 11 refs.

"Basic information on the effects of engineering operations on permafrost is given. The permafrost layer extends from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to a line coinciding roughly with the 0° C. mean annual temperature isotherm. The heat conductivity of frozen and unfrozen ground depends on porosity, water content and the mineral composition of the grains. The upper boundary of the permafrost layer can be determined by rail penetration tests, by sampling operations, and by geophysical methods which are in the experimental stage. These methods are unsatisfactory when the permafrost layer contains layers or lenses of porous, spongy material. The upper limiting value for the settlement of the surface due to the thawing of frozen coarse grained sediments with a porosity n , is $0.1 n$ per unit of depth of thawing."—SIPRE.

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32420. TESKA, C. Der Fliegenpilz bei den Nordasiaten. (Erdball, 1928. Jahrg. 2, no. 2, p. 48-50) **Title tr.:** The fly agaric among the North Asiatic peoples.

Contains account of a kind of narcotic widely used by the Paleo-Siberians; it is eaten raw either fresh or dried, or it is cooked and the broth drunk. The practice, first mentioned by Steller in 1774, was confirmed by Bogoraz and Jochelson. To get into "high spirits," a northern Asiatic takes eight to ten

pieces of this mushroom, fly agaric, which would be fatal to a European. It contains the poison muscarine which, taken in small doses, gives an illusion of warmth: the intoxicated person begins to dance and sing, later has visions, delirium and convulsions, and finally falls asleep for 12 to 16 hours. Shamans, especially, use this mushroom at their performances, and apparently without much harm to their health. The Tungus, according to Pallas, used an intoxicating drink from the plant *Hyoscyamus physaloides*.

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32421. TESKA, C. Die Kleidung der Kamtschadalen. (Erdball, 1929. Jahrg. 3, no. 11, p. 418, 2 illus. on plate 86) **Title tr.:** The clothing of the Kamtschadals.

Contains a short description of men and women's clothing, its material, form, ornaments. The men's garments are similar to those of the Eskimos, and the women's dress shows Russian influence.

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32422. THACKER, E. A. A comparative study of normal and abnormal blood pressures among university students, including the cold-pressor test. (American heart journal, July 1940. v. 20, no. 1, p. 89-97, 2 graphs, 6 tables) 8 refs.

Contains a study of blood pressure reactions to a standard cold stimulus in students with high, normal and low blood pressure, supplemented with careful histories, physical examinations and reexaminations. In addition to an analysis of blood pressure, the study yielded information on its heredity, the connection between blood pressure and emotional status, eating habits, consumption of coffee and tobacco, etc.

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32423. THALBITZER, WILLIAM CARL, 1873-, and others. Eskimo-Aleut phonetic notation. (International journal of American linguistics, Apr. 1952. v. 18, no. 2, p. 112-13) *Other authors:* L. L. Hammerich, E. Holtved, and K. Bergsland.

To promote uniformity of phonemic notation, a tabulated set of letters and explanations is offered. It represents the authors' agreement at a meeting in Copenhagen, Oct. 3, 1951, upon a new system for transcription of Eskimo texts.

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32424. THALBITZER, WILLIAM CARL, 1873-. Der ethnographische Zusammenhang der Eskimo Grönlands mit denen der Hudsonbai. (Baessler-Archiv. 1911. Bd. 2, Heft 1, p. 32-44, 3 illus.)

Title tr.: The ethnographical relation between the Greenland Eskimos and those of the Hudson Bay.

Contains consideration of Boas' theory on the origin of the Eskimo culture in the central Canadian Arctic or on the western shores of Hudson Bay, and its later dissemination to Greenland and Alaska. The author thinks that support for this theory may be found in an ethnographical collection of about 300 specimens from the regions of Scoresby Sund and Franz Joseph Fjord, central and northern parts of East Greenland. They were brought home by G. Amdrup in 1900 from the so-called ship expedition, a part of that sponsored by the Carlsberg Fund 1898-1900. After detailed investigation of the Amdrup collection (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17554), Thalbitzer finds these objects from Greenland to be to a great degree similar to those found in the northwest Hudson Bay region. It is obvious, he concludes, that tools and implements from this region and from the peninsula occupied by Central Eskimos around Boothia Bay, found their way steadily in earlier times to the northern shores of Greenland. The material culture of the arctic Greenlanders in northern parts of the west and east coasts of the island, is very close. Therefore, a conclusion may be drawn that the Polar Eskimos of North Greenland came from the Northwest Territories of Canada and are closely related to the Netsilik, Iglulik, Aivilik, and the Eskimos of Southampton Island. The question of the origin of Eskimo culture in southern Greenland is left open.

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32425. THALBITZER, WILLIAM CARL, 1873-. Is Eskimo a primitive language? (International Congress of Linguists. 4th, Copenhagen, 1936. Actes, 1938. p. 254-62) 65 refs.

Contains a general characterization of the Eskimo language, as a highly derivational and constructive one of the polysynthetic type, and far from primitive. It is rich in descriptive and expressive words. Independent initial bases (stems) of the Greenlandic language, for example, number about a thousand or more, as opposed to some seven hundred subordinate suffixes and formatives. Eskimo

forms a linguistic family in itself; but some probable loan-words from distant languages (especially those of Siberia) occur in it. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32426. THALBITZER, WILLIAM CARL, 1873- . Les magiciens Esquimaux, leurs conceptions du monde, de l'âme et de la vie. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1930. nouv. sér., t. 22, fasc. 1, p. 73-106, 9 text illus. and 31 illus. on 15 plates) 60 refs. **Title tr.:** The Eskimo magicians, their conceptions of the world, the soul, and of life.

Contains an analysis of beliefs and magic practices of Eskimo shamans (*angakkut*) in East Greenland, chiefly based on material collected by the author on his one-year stay at Angmagssalik in 1905-1906. The personality of a shaman, his social status, vocation and training, the use of sacred or secret language, the shamanistic incantations and equipment (drum, etc.), are described, as are the shaman's conversations with spirits and his supposed flying to the moon and diving to the sea bottom. Beliefs and myths on how the universe is constructed, the nature of the earth, heavens and moon, the functions of the animal soul (*inua*) and that of the several souls of man (*tarningit*) are characterized. The cause of diseases, the origin of sea animals, transformation of man into animal, and vice versa, the belief in a most powerful spirit *Toornaarsuk*, etc. are discussed. Comparative notes are given on corresponding beliefs of Eskimos in Alaska and other places, also parallels to the beliefs of Chukchis, Gilyaks, Yakuts and other Asiatic peoples.

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32427. THALBITZER, WILLIAM CARL, 1873- . Possible early contacts between Eskimo and Old World languages. (International Congress of Americanists. 29th, New York, 1949. Selected papers, v. 3, *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*, Chicago, 1952, p. 50-54)

Contains an attempt to relate Eskimo to other languages. Comparisons were made between Eskimo and Asiatic languages, and Eskimo and North American Indian languages. After some fifty years of investigation, the author came to the conclusion that "Eskimo is not related to any other language in the world", however, some loan-words in Eskimo from other languages, or vice versa, may be possible. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32428. THALBITZER, WILLIAM CARL, 1873- . The soul of the Eskimo language. (In: Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques. 1st, London, 1934. Compte rendu, p. 240-41)

Contains some conclusions on the Eskimo mentality drawn from their language: they are an arctic, shamanistic, hunting people; their modes of expression are widely different from ours; they are however, by now very remote from the common starting point of mankind.

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32429. THALBITZER, WILLIAM CARL, 1873- . Two runic stones, from Greenland and Minnesota. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1951. 71 p. 5 text illus., 2 plates, fold. table. (In: Miscellaneous collections, v. 116, no. 3)

Contains a runological study of two stones with Nordic inscriptions: one from a small island in West Greenland (72°58' N., 56°14' W.), the other from Minnesota near the village of Kensington (47° N., 96° W.). The first, very small, was found in 1824 by Pelimut, an Eskimo, and sent to the Museum at Copenhagen: its authenticity is recognized by runologists generally, and its inscription estimated to date from about 1300 A. D. The large Kensington stone dug up in 1898, bearing the date 1362 has aroused controversy however, and is considered a forgery by several authorities. Thalbitzer points to the resemblance between the inscriptions on the two stones, and modifying his earlier view somewhat, he states "... after all, the inscription may be authentic" (p. 4); but again (p. 54) "To this day it must be admitted that the authenticity of the inscription is uncertain." Reviewed by W. S. Godfrey, Jr. in: *American anthropologist*, Apr.-June 1953, v. 55, no. 2, pt. 1, p. 275-76.

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32430. THAUER, RUDOLF. Der Mechanismus der Wärmeregulation. (Ergebnisse der Physiologie, 1939. Bd. 41, p. 607-805, 86 illus., 9 tables) approx. 850 refs. **Title tr.:** The mechanism of thermoregulation.

Contains an extensive review of the problem, especially of nervous and hormonal thermoregulation, based on numerous sources. Includes sections on the "aims" of thermoregulation; its manifestations ("chemical" and "physical" thermoregulation, heat production and removal and their means, metabo-

lism, etc.); nervous thermoregulation (the problem of the center, centrifugal and centripetal paths, etc.); hormonal thermoregulation; pathological disturbances of thermoregulation. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32431. THAUER, RUDOLF, and F. G. EBAUGH. Die Unterschiedschwelle der Kalt- und Warmempfindung in Abhängigkeit von der absoluten Luft- bzw. Hauttemperatur. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie 1952. v. 255, no. 1, p. 27-45, illus. table) 17 refs. **Title tr.:** The difference threshold of cold- and warm sensation in relation to the absolute air-resp. skin temperature.

Contains a study based on measurements of energy exchange required for cold or warm sensations in healthy men. In addition rectal, mouth and skin temperatures were determined. The findings are in disagreement with Weber's theory of temperature sensation.

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THAUER, RUDOLF, see also Ebaugh, F. G., and R. Thauer. Influence of various environmental temperatures on the cold and warmth thresholds. 1953. No. 28855.

32432. THEIS, FRANK V., and others. Anticoagulants in acute frostbite. (American Medical Association. Journal, 1951. v. 146, no. 11, p. 992-95, 2 fig.) 16 refs. **Other authors:** W. R. O'Connor, and F. J. Wahl.

Contains an account on 14 out of 30 patients with acute frostbite, treated with anticoagulants; average time of exposure was 11 hours, age of patients (all males) 35-80 years. The results were most gratifying, hospitalization reduced and patients returned to normal activities more quickly. Abstracts of case histories are presented to illustrate treatment and results with and without anticoagulants.

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32433. THELANDER, H. E. Epiphyseal destruction by frostbite. (Journal of pediatrics, Jan. 1950. v. 36, no. 1, p. 105-106, illus.) ref.

Contains account of a case apparently rarely observed or reported sequels. In a boy, aged nine, who suffered frostbite two-and-a-half years earlier, the fingers of the injured hand were found to be shorter, the distal and middle joints flattened and thickened; the epiphyses of the middle and distal articulations of the second to fifth digits missing, the

diaphyses roughened, etc. The injured hand is shorter than the other and becomes blue and painful on chilling.

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32434. THERKILSEN, KJELD RASK. Fra kajak til kutter; the livelihood of Greenland. (In: Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog 1952-53, pub. 1952, p. 117-32, illus.) **Title tr.:** From kayak to cutter; the livelihood of Greenland.

The evolution from stone-age techniques to those of a modern industry has taken place in less than half a century in the Greenland fishery. Greenland has now the world's richest fish resources, more than a hundred different species being taken in the adjacent arctic and subarctic waters. Climatic changes in conjunction with Danish influence and modern methods are responsible for a more diversified and productive economy, and for improved social and cultural conditions.

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32435. THERKILSEN, KJELD RASK. Grønland—fjeld, hav og is. (In: Turistforeningen for Danmark. Årbog 1952-53, pub. 1952, p. 7-26, illus.) **Title tr.:** Greenland—mountain, ocean and ice.

Contains a description of physical features, vegetation, animal life, and of man's struggle for life in Greenland. The ice mass which covers about five-sixths of its area is said to move outward at a speed of about 20m. a day. The island continent is so far north (60°-83° N. lat.) that it has either too much or too little light during most of the year: the sun does not set for four months in summer, and for four months in winter it is not seen.

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32436. THIENEMANN, AUGUST, 1882- . *Diamesa parva* Edw. Dipt. Chironomidae. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1952. Bd. 149, Heft 1-2, p. 40-42) Text in German.

Contains critical notes and synonymy of *Diamesa* (*Pseudokiefferiella*) *parva*, a chironomid living on moss near springs and water basins in northern mountainous regions of Swedish Lapland.

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32437. THIENEMANN, AUGUST, 1882- . Lapland; Landschafts-Bilder aus dem Abisko-Gebiet in Schwedisch Lapland. (Natur und Volk, 1938. Bd. 68, Heft 8, p. 361-69, illus.) **Title**

tr.: Lapland; landscape pictures from the Abisko region in Swedish Lapland.

Contains a general description and 11 photographs, including some of the largest Lapland lake, Torneträsk.

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32438. THIENEMANN, AUGUST, 1882-. Die Ursachen der Steckmuckenplage in hohen Norden. (Natur und Volk, 1938. Bd. 68, Heft 12, p. 587-93, illus.) *Title tr.*: The causes of the mosquito plague in the far North.

Contains a discussion of one of the most vexing problems of Arctic regions, the great quantities of mosquitoes (*Culex vulgaris*, *Aedes communis* and *A. punctor*) and other gnats. This abundance in Swedish Lapland is explained by climatic factors (frozen ground, melting ice, etc.) creating favorable breeding places, and a large lemming population as a source of blood for feeding.

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THIENEMANN, AUGUST, 1882-, *see also* Ulmer, G. V. Thienemann gesammelten Eintagsfliegen. 1943. No. 32579.

THIENEMANN, AUGUST, 1882-, *see also* Willmann, C. Terrestrische Milben aus Schwedisch-Lapland. 1943. No. 32931.

THIRTLE, GEORGE, *see* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. Aug. 1951. No. 27694.

32439. THOMAS, GEORGE G. Newfoundland explores its mineral wealth. (Mining engineering, July 1952. v. 4, p. 672-73)

Includes (among others) note on the similarity of the geology of the Labrador trough, where the iron ores occur, to the stratigraphy of some of the Michigan iron ranges. A native copper zone at least 16 miles in length was discovered in 1951 by Frobisher, Ltd., on their Labrador concession from the Newfoundland Government.

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32440. THOMAS, LOWELL JACKSON, 1892-. Fifty years of exploration. (Popular mechanics, Aug. 1952. v. 97, p. 94-99, +, illus.)

Outlines briefly (p. 96-97, 98-99) attempts to reach the North Pole, on the ice, in the air, and in submarines. Notes (p. 99) author's flights with the Juneau Ice Field Research Project, of the American Geographical Society. Mentions

that Leader Maynard Malcolm Miller and his colleagues cut long cores of glacier ice with an oil rig. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32441. THOMAS, MARGARETE. Der Formenkreis von *Chondrus crispus* und seine ökologische Bedingtheit. (Hedwigia, 1937-38, pub. 1938. Bd. 77, Heft 4, p. 137-210, illus. 1-16, plates 4-7, fold map) 108 refs. *Title tr.*: Forms of *Chondrus crispus* and their ecological relationship.

Study of the forms of the carrageen (Irish moss). Data are given on its morphology, anatomy, horizontal and vertical distribution, and utilization in medicine, food industry, cosmetics, etc. Methods of the study are outlined. Ecological conditions in the littoral and sublittoral zones are described. Table for the determination of the forms and a systematic list of 22 forms, with descriptions, synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution are presented; also tables of oceanographic data, and a map of Danish waters (scale 1:1,350,000). *Chondrus crispus* f. *abbreviata* native to the Barents Sea (Murman coast) and *C. crispus* f. *prolifera* from Nordland waters are included. *Copy seen:* MH-BL.

THOMAS, NEWELL, *see* Sellers, E. A., and others. Acclimatization cold natural & artificial. 1951. No. 31879.

THOMAS, NEWELL, *see also* Sellers, E. A., and others. Acclimatization cold rats: metabolic rates. 1951. No. 31880.

32442. THOMAS, R. I. Arctic air photography. Pt. 1, Operational problems in arctic survey photography. (In: American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. pub. in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 385-87)

Contains a discussion of problems of aerial mapping in Canada, including the selection of air bases large enough for air-photo planes, provision of gasoline and oil, climate, communications, navigation, training of crew, and servicing of planes. Climatic and navigational difficulties are stressed. Excellent photographic weather prevails only during the approximately two-week period between the snow going and open water, after which clouds hamper flights. Navigation is the most difficult problem as the area photographed is centered around the Magnetic Pole where the magnetic directional compass is of little use. Major

problems will be simplified by improved maps, installation of radio aids, development of improved directional instruments, and improvement of radio photography. Author is Commanding Officer, R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Canada. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32443. THOMPSON, DANIEL Q. Summer food preference of the brown and collared lemmings. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 347*)

Nearly 50 species of plants were tried on captive animals and some observations on their food in the tundra made. Considerable variation in food preference was observed between the two species. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

32444. THOMPSON, DOROTHY J. The Eskimo woman of Nome, Alaska, and her changing role and status. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 251-55*)

Contains account of the changed situation of the Eskimo woman: formerly the wife, keeper of the household, and expert sewer of skins, recently (since 1941) she works as waitress, clerk, secretary, and nurse's aid. Illegitimacy and arrests for drunkenness have increased heavily since World War II. The full-blooded Eskimo women still prefer their native clothing and food (mostly dried fish), while the half-bloods dress and eat in the manner of Whites. Need for adult education and recreation is evident. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

32445. THOMPSON, HUGH R. Geology and geomorphology in southern Nordaustlandet (North-East Land), Spitsbergen. (Geologists' Association, London. Proceedings, Dec. 1953. v. 64, pt. 4, p. 293-312, 2 plates, 3 sketch maps) 20 refs.

Contains a description of 150 square miles in southwest Nordaustlandet near the base camp of the Oxford University expedition in July 1949. Carbo-Permian, Triassic, and Cretaceous (or early Tertiary) rocks are described, followed by a discussion of shorelines, raised beaches, melt-streams and topography. Periglacial weathering features, glacial deposits, Vegafonna and Sørfonna icecaps, and the island of Karl Alexanderøya are also discussed. A note on Triassic rocks by K. S. Sandford is appended. **Copy seen:** DGS.

32446. THOMPSON, HUGH R. Oxford expeditions to Nordaustlandet (North East Land), Spitsbergen. (Arctic, Oct. 1953. v. 6, no. 3, p. 213-22, 3 text maps) 36 refs.

Five expeditions are described: those of Binney 1923 and 1924, Glen 1935-36, and Hartog 1949 (in which the writer took part) and 1951. Binney's expeditions were important for geographical discovery, while those of Glen and Hartog pursued more detailed work in geomorphology, glaciology, meteorology, and surveying. Few results of Hartog's work are yet published. Earlier expeditions of other origin are briefly noted. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

THOMPSON, HUGH R., *see also* Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

32447. THOMPSON, J. I. Shoran controlled photography in Canada. (Photogrammetric engineering, March 1953. v. 19, no. 1, p. 42-47)

Contains a discussion of the importance of shoran in installing ground control for aerial photography, and of developments in Canada, 1948-1952. By 1951 a geodetic shoran net extended down the Mackenzie River to the arctic coast. In June-Sept. 1952 a large shoran photographic operation took place over 100,000 square miles in the Mackenzie valley, based at Yellowknife, Great Slave Lake. Techniques are discussed in some detail, with emphasis on aircraft-to-ground communications, establishing auxiliary stations, climatic problems, and costs. **Copy seen:** DGS.

THOMPSON, R. M., *see* Lewis, R. B., and R. M. Thompson. Nephrosis following experimental local cold injury. 1951. No. 30436.

THOMPSON, SETON HAYES, 1906- Management of the marine resources of Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32448. THOMPSON, STANLEY F. Construction in permafrost. (Western construction news, Oct. 1953. v. 28, p. 63-65, illus.)

"A new type of permafrost with gravel particles separated by ice layers to an extent that appreciable settlement will occur upon thawing was encountered at Ladd Air Force Base (Alaska). This formation cannot be detected by auger

or drills but is always associated with loose openwork gravel. Excavation seems to be the only remedy to construction failure. General construction methods used in permafrost areas are reviewed. Silt is removed by ripping, thawing and/or blasting. Frozen gravels are thawed and compacted under certain conditions. Construction on the undisturbed permafrost is resorted to when the silt is too deep for economical removal. The most successful method is artificial refrigeration. The most often used but least successful is the rigid floating slab method."—SIPRE.

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THOMPSON, THOMAS GORDON, 1888-, and **C. A. BARNES**. Physical and chemical oceanography of the Gulf of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32449. THOMPSON, WILLIAM FRANCIS, 1888-. The Alaskan fisherman and the oceanographer. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 288-95)

Contains a discussion of the life cycles and distribution of salmon and halibut along the southeastern coast and Gulf of Alaska, and the relation of this cycle to physical conditions of the coastal waters. Research is urged on ocean temperatures and currents, climatic change, and the effect of man on the productivity of the sea. Studies of salmon are being carried on by the Fisheries Research Institute.

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THOMPSON, WILLIAM FRANCIS, 1888-. Some salmon research problems in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

THOMSEN, HELGE, 1904-, see Denmark. Meteorologiske institut. Isforholdene: state of ice 1947-50. 1949-53. No. 28731.

32450. THOMSON, ANDREW, 1894-. A tribute to the weather man. (Weather, June 1952. v. 7, no. 6, p. 189-90)

Contains reprint from the *Hamilton spectator*, Feb. 8, 1952, of article on work at weather stations in the Canadian Arctic.

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THOMSON, J. A., see Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

32451. THOMSON, JOHN W., Jr. Lichens of arctic America. I. Lichens from west of Hudson's Bay. (Bryologist, Mar. 4, 1953. v. 56, no. 1, p. 8-36) 16 refs.

Contains a study based on field work in the summer of 1950, in the region of Churchill, the west coast of Hudson Bay and The Pas, Manitoba. Earlier studies and the nature of the area are summarized, and its lichen vegetation is classified according to substrates; phytogeographic considerations are noted. This is followed by an annotated list of 192 species with information on localities and substrates of finds, distribution, and occasional brief description. The 16 references supplement "the excellent bibliography" of 51 items attached to Bernt Lyng's paper 1947 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10497).

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32452. THOR, THORKEL SIGVALDT TORKELSON, 1856-1937. *Lebertia*

Studien VI-VIII, XI-XIV, XV, XIX-XXIII. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1906. Bd. 29, no. 25-26, p. 761-90, illus.; (XI-XIV) 1906, Bd. 30, no. 15, p. 463-84, illus.; (XV) 1907, Bd. 31, no. 4, p. 105-115, illus.; (XIX-XXIII) 1907, Bd. 32, no. 6, p. 150-72, illus.) **Title tr.:** Studies on *Lebertia* VI-VIII, XI-XIV, XV, XIX-XXIII.

Contains a critical revision of all known fresh-water mites of the genus *Lebertia*, with synonyms, descriptions, diagnoses of some new species, measurements, critical notes and data on morphology, ecology and geographic distribution. Five species native to northern regions of Norway are described, including *L. (Hexalebertia) theodora* n. sp. from Altenelv, Finnmark. Part XXIII contains also an analytical table of 30 species of *Lebertia*, (p. 165-72). The parts of this work not enumerated do not include arctic material.

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32453. THOR, THORKEL SIGVALDT TORKELSON, 1856-1937. Neue Acarina aus Asien (Kamtschatka) I-III. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1911. Bd. 38, no. 18-19, p. 420-27, illus.; (II-III) 1912, Bd. 39, no. 2, p. 86-90, illus.) **Title tr.:** New Acarina from Asia (Kamchatka) I-III.

Contains descriptions of six new fresh-water acarids, collected in Kamchatka by the F. P. Rjabushinskii Expedition in 1908-1909.

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32454. THOR, THORKEL SIGVALDT TORKELSON, 1856-1937.

Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der invertebraten Fauna von Svalbard; nach Sammlungen von Garteninspektor L. Lange, Dozent B. Lynge und dem Verfasser. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1934. Bd. 107, no. 5-6, p. 114-39, illus.) *Title tr.*: New contributions to the invertebrate fauna of Svalbard; based on collections of Garden Inspector L. Lange, Dozent B. Lynge and the author.

Contains a systematic list of 50 acarids (mostly moss mites) with synonyms, descriptions of Brachychthoniidae n. fam. and four new species, critical notes and data on habitat, as well as geographic distribution of these mites native to Svalbard. A simple list of 37 moss mites brought home by L. Lange from Nordkap in northern Norway is added; 18 of these occur also in Svalbard.

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32455. THOR, THORKEL SIGVALDT TORKELSON, 1856-1937. Norwegische Alycidae I-VII. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1931. Bd. 94, no. 9-10, p. 229-38) *Title tr.*: Norwegian Alycidae I-VII.

A critical revision of moss mites of the fam. Alycidae inhabiting Norway, with description of a new genus *Epistomalycus*; synonymy and critical notes on *Nanorchestes arboriger*, native to northern Norway and Svalbard.

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32456. THOR, THORKEL SIGVALDT TORKELSON, 1856-1937. Norwegische Anystidae I. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1912. Bd. 39, no. 11-12, p. 387-90) *Title tr.*: Norwegian Anystidae I.

Contains synonymy of acarine family Anystidae, of genera *Anystis* and *Erythracarus*, and of three species, including *A. baccharum* native to Finnmark, northern Norway, with brief data on habitat.

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32457. THOR, THORKEL SIGVALDT TORKELSON, 1856-1937. Norwegische Tydeidae VIII-XV, mit Bemerkungen über die Gattung *Tydeus* und über Augen, Tracheen usw. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1932. Bd. 98, Heft 3-4, p. 69-91, illus.) *Title tr.*: Norwegian Tydeidae VIII-XV, with notes on the genus *Tydeus* and on eyes, tracheae, etc.

Contains a discussion of the genus *Tydeus*, a key to its species of which six

are listed and four described as new. One of these, *T. svalbardensis* n. sp., is noted as first discovered on Svalbard and later found in Norway. One new genus (*Triophlydeus*) and two species of other genera of these moss mites are also described. Pt. I-VII of this work do not contain arctic material.

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32458. THOR, THORKEL SIGVALDT TORKELSON, 1856-1937. Verzeichnis der in Norwegen gefundenen Eupodidae I. Erste Sammlung. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1912. Bd. 39, no. 5-6, p. 235-38) *Title tr.*: A list of Eupodidae found in Norway I. First collection.

Contains a list of nine acarids of the family Eupodidae inhabiting Norway, with synonyms and data on distribution; includes *Rhagidia gelida* native to Finnmark.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

32459. THORARINSSON, SIGURDUR. Vinlandsproblemet. Några reflexioner med anledning av V. Tanners skrift. (Ymer, 1942. Årg. 62, häfte 1, p. 39-46, map) *Title tr.*: The Vinland problem. Some retrospective considerations with regard to V. Tanner's paper.

Contains a résumé of various theories as advanced by a number of scientists other than Tanner. The confusion because of the name "Vinland" is discussed along with its geographical location. The means by which the bog-myrtle *Myrica gale* and other plants became distributed on both sides of the North Atlantic, if not by Norsemen, are speculated upon. The Vinland problem is of some significance, and it should be solved by modern Norsemen.

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32460. THORELD, AND. FERDIN. Beskrifning på ett mineral, funnet i Kuusamo socken af Uleåborgs Län. (Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors. Acta Societatis scientiarum fennicae, 1852. v. 3, p. 815-23) *Title tr.*: Description of a mineral found in Kuusamo parish of Uleåborg province.

The author describes a mineral which he found on the shore of Lake Yli-Kitka (Ylikitkajärvi) in Kuusamo parish (65°57' N. 29°12' E.) in the summer of 1850, as well as the chemical analyses to which he subjected it. Its crystallization, cleavage, streak, luster, hardness, and specific gravity are indicated. It reacts as iron after fusion with borax. Thoreld presents a formula for the mineral and

suggests that it be named *Gongylit* because of its globular form.

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32461. THORELD, AND. FERDIN. Om guldletningar i Finland åren 1837-1850. (Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk. Finska Vetenskaps-Societeten. Helsingfors, 1885. Häfte 40, p. 27-65)
Title tr.: The search for gold in Finland during 1837-1850.

Several geognostic and gold-prospecting investigations were conducted in northern Finland between 1837 and 1850, chiefly along the Kemi River and in the lake region of Kuusamo near the Russian border. In 1844, 1847, 1848, and 1850, 108 rivers and streams and 417 brooks were prospected for gold, but without tangible results. The report by E. Hofmann on his 1844 trip up the Kemi River is reprinted. (He had circled the globe with Otto von Kotzebue in 1823-26 and accompanied Alexander von Humboldt to the Ural and Altay Mts. and the Caspian Sea in 1829). **Copy seen:** DLC.

THORKELSSON, J., see Sigurjonsson, J., and others. Maladie épidémique Islande. 1951. No. 32059.

THORNWAITE, CHARLES WARREN, 1899-, see Sanderson, M. Measurement evaporation Canada. 1952. No. 31781.

32462. THORSON, GUNNAR, 1906-. The Godthaab Expedition 1928. Scaphopoda, Placophora, Solenogastres, Gastropoda prosobranchiata, Lamellibranchiata. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1951. 117 p. maps, tables, diagrs. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 81, nr. 2) 138 refs.

Collection of specimens from the deep sea basins and coastal waters of Baffin Bay - Davis Strait was made. Localities represented in the total collection were: (1) Canadian coastal waters from Labrador north to Ellesmere Island; (2) West Greenland coastal waters, Julianehaab to Etah; (3) deep sea south of the Cape Walsingham-Holsteinsborg ridge; and (4) the isolated deep sea basin north of this ridge. A summary of knowledge of marine molluscs in each of these areas is given, followed by a systematic list of 86 species from 48 localities, with references, physical description, locality found, and world-wide occurrence. A detailed discussion of ecology, and a section (p. 83-92) on taxonomy of North Atlantic species of *Saxicava* (based on

unpublished material by A. S. Jensen) are included. **Copy seen:** DSI.

THORSTEINSSON, R., see Fortier, Y. O., and R. Thorsteinsson. Parry Islands folded belt. 1953. No. 29076.

32463. THUMAN, WILLIAM C., and E. ROBINSON. Studies of Alaskan ice fog particles. Stanford, Calif., Sept. 30, 1953. 6 p. illus., graphs. (Stanford Research Institute, Stanford University. Report no. 10; Contract no. AF 19 [122]-634, SRI Proj. No. CU-473) 10 refs.

"Particles were collected on glass slides and subsequently replicated or observed under the microscope. The aerosols formed at surface temperatures ranging from -20° to -44° C. The collected material was classified as hexagonal plates, prismatic columns and droxtals, a droxtal being an equant solid particle with rudimentary crystal faces. The hexagons and prisms are several times larger than the droxtals and all three types tend to be smaller at lower temperatures. The droxtals increase in relative number with decreasing temperatures. The high incidence of restricted visibility at low temperatures is attributed to the presence of the droxtals."—SIPRE.
Copy seen: DWB.

THURNWALD, R. Beiträge. . . gewidmet, 1950, see Knoll-Greiling, U. Sozialpsychol. Funktion d. Schamanen. 1950. No. 30104.

THYGESON, PHILLIPS, 1903-, see Fritz, M. H., and others. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis. Feb. 1951. No. 29140.

THYGESON, PHILLIPS, 1903-, see also Fritz, M. H., and P. Thygeson. Phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis among Alaskan natives. Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32464. TIBER, BERTHA M. The Indian Service in Alaska. (American journal of nursing, Oct. 1942. v. 42, p. 1114-18, illus., 2 tables.)

Contains an account of the activities of the Office of Indian Affairs, since 1931 responsible (to U. S. Dept. of the Interior) for education and medical service of the aborigines of Alaska. Information and data are presented on schools; hospitals and health centers, their location, capacity, range of activity and

organization; hospitals not operated by the Indian Service; public health nursing, and the work and life of Alaskan nurses; etc. **Copy seen:** DLC.

TICE, J. W., see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

32465. TIDOW, RUDOLF. Kälteschaden des Magendarmkanals unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Auskühlung. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Oct. 23, 1943. Jahrg. 90, nr. 42-43, p. 597-600) **Title tr.:** Gastro-intestinal cold lesions with special reference to hypothermia.

Contains an account of the types of gastro-intestinal cold injuries, earlier reports and studies, the author's observations on shipwrecked military and civilian personnel. Special attention is paid to ulcer formation as a result of long immersion in cold water. **Copy seen:** DSG.

TIDY, Sir HENRY LETHEBY, 1877-, editor, see Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine, London. Inter-Allied conferences 1942-45. 1947. No. 29788.

32466. TIEDEMANN, KARL-HEINZ, and K. RUTHE. 25 Jahre Archiv für Polarforschung. Vorträge und Bericht. (Polarforschung, 1951, pub. 1953. Bd. 3, Jahrg. 21, Heft 2, p. 81-83)

Report of opening session of the 25th Jubilee meeting of the Archiv für Polarforschung, at Kiel, June 18-20, 1951. Speech of the chairman Dr. Max Grote-wahl sketched the genesis and history of the Archiv; its participation in arctic exploration; its library, film collection, etc., and plans for the future. Speeches of local and occupation authorities, and greetings, etc., are noted.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

32467. TIESMAA, ERKKI. Lappalaisia lainoja Kittilän porosanastossa. (Virittäjä, 1937. no. 2, p. 168-71) **Title tr.:** Lappish loan words for the reindeer breeding industry in the Kittilä dialect.

Thirty Finnish words apparently borrowed from the Lapps. Summary in French p. 261. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32468. TIFLOV, V. E., and B. Ū. FAVORISOVA. Kholodostol'kost' blokh. (Vestnik mikrobiologii, épidemiologii i parazitologii, 1940. t. 19, vyp. 2, p. 295-302, 2 tables) **Title tr.:** Resistance of fleas to cold.

Contains report on investigations of

two species, *Ceratophyllus tesquorum* and *Ctenophthalmus brevatus*, both living on wild rodents. At -22.7° C. the first one survived 27 days, the second 25 days, both species can survive lower temperatures, viz. -28.5° C. and -24.2° C. respectively. Summary in French.

Copy seen: DSG.

32469. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOLEVICH. Bezlesie tundry i ego preodolenie. (Botanicheskii zhurnal, 1953. t. 38, no. 4, p. 513-29) 60 refs. **Title tr.:** The woodlessness of the tundra and the way of overcoming it.

Discussion of the ways in which man influences nature in the North: the causes of the absence of forest in the tundra; the importance of man in the dynamics of the northern limit of woody vegetation; traces of former forest vegetation in the tundra, tendency to fluctuation of northern limits at the present time, and the possibility of reforestation of the tundra in its southern section.

Copy seen: MH-A.

32470. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOLEVICH. Dannye o zanosе pyl'tsy drevesykh porod k severu ot lesnoy grani'tsy. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. t. 71, no. 4, p. 753-55)

Title tr.: Data on the drift of pollen of woody plants northward from the forest limit.

Contains tabulated data on the tree pollen of soil samples of the tundra zone on Taymyr Peninsula far from the forest limit, as a contribution to the study of the role of the wind in the dissemination of pollen. The pollen of eight woody species was found, at a distance of 250 to 1250 km. north of the tree line.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32471. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOLEVICH. Na Taymyr za mamontom. (Vokrug sveta, Aug. 1950, no. 8, p. 42-49, illus.) **Title tr.:** To the Taymyr for a mammoth.

Account by the botanist, of an expedition in June-Aug. 1949, headed by Prof. L. A. Portenko and sponsored by the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. and Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route. The trip was made by aircraft from Moscow, via Arkhangel'sk to Vostochnaya Bay on Taymyr Peninsula, thence by a cross-country motor vehicle ("vezdekhod") to the banks of Mamontovaya River in the Nizhnyaya Taymyra basin. The excavation of remains of a

mammoth discovered in 1948, is described and spring and summer conditions in this area noted on the basis of the botanical, zoological and ornithological work carried out by members of the party.

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32472. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOL'EVICH. O geograficheskom rasprostraneni bugrov-baldzharakhov na severe Evrazii. (Priroda, 1948, no. 1, p. 51-53, illus.) 24 refs. **Title tr.:** On the geographic distribution of pingos ("baldzharakh") in northern Eurasia.

Deals with geographic range of icing mounds or pingos, peculiar hillocks (baldzharakh) previously described from the coasts of Laptev and East Siberian Seas. The author found them also on Dikson Island, in northern Yakutia, and on Taymyr Peninsula, where he observed their formation and development in the period 1937-47. They occur in regions of fossil ice and permafrost. The increasing intensity of the process of arctic erosion and the recent westward expansion of icing mounds is explained by destruction of the plant cover (mosses) and denudation due to solifluction, snow erosion, activity of animals, and man, and to the warming up of the Arctic. The further expansion of icing mounds and their occurrence in non-arctic mountainous regions may be expected. A selective bibliography is given.

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32473. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOL'EVICH. O rastitel'nosti bugrov-baldzharakhov na severe Ĭakutii. (Priroda, 1938, no. 11-12, p. 94-100) **Title tr.:** On the vegetation of pingos in northern Yakutia.

Contains a general description of the mounds locally termed "baldzharakh," which are formed as the result of the melting of fossil ice in permafrost areas. Their genesis and development are discussed, samples of their peculiar vegetation analysed, and the identified plants (shrubs, herbs, mosses and lichens) listed. The region of the study is in the vicinity of Tiksi Bay. The importance of these mounds as a handicap to construction work and as a factor in the deformation of the vegetative cover is stressed.

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32474. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOL'EVICH. O rastitel'nosti ĕpokhi mamonta na severe Sibiri. (Priroda,

1951, no. 1, p. 33-41) **Title tr.:** On the vegetation of the mammoth epoch in the Siberian North.

Contains a study of vegetation based on the analyses of the contents of mammoths' stomachs from various excavations, especially that from the carcass discovered by S. Zhigarev and A. Korzhikov in the basin of Shrenk River on Taymyr Peninsula, in 1949. Scattered notes are included on the plants determined.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32475. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOL'EVICH. O rastitel'nosti ostrova Diksona. (Priroda, 1939, no. 1, p. 78-79) **Title tr.:** On the vegetation of Dikson Island.

Contains a general sketch of the physical geography, landscape zones (tundras), and typical plants for each zone. The close relation of the vegetation on this island to that of nearby Taymyr Peninsula is stressed.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32476. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOL'EVICH. Ob usloviakh obitaniĭ dozhdevykh chervel v tundrovyykh pochvakh. (Priroda, 1937, no. 5, p. 52-58, text map) **Title tr.:** On the life conditions of rainworms in tundra soils.

Contains a study of the rôle of earthworms in soil formation in the tundra zone, carried out in 1935 on the coast of Tiksi Bay (Laptev Sea); with analyses of ten soil samples, their vegetative cover and the quantity of earthworms found; a table of soil temperatures from various arctic regions; and a text map showing the distribution of earthworms in tundra zone of the U. S. S. R. **Copy seen:** MH.

32477. TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOL'EVICH. Znachenie angarskikh ĕlementov v formirovanii floristicheskogo kompleksa ĕvraziĭskoi Ārktiki. (In: Vsesoĕuznyi geograficheskii s'ĕzd. 2d, *Leninograd*, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 166-67) **Title tr.:** Significance of the Angara elements in the formation of vegetation of the Eurasian Arctic.

Theses (10) of a paper, delivered to the Second All-Union Geographical Congress, Leningrad, 1947. They are based on the hypothesis of the existence in geologic time of an ancient Angara mainland and Bering Land; and they deal with the hypothetical influence of these lands upon the origin of the arctic vegetation in Asia and Europe.

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TIKHOMIROV, BORIS ANATOL'EVICH, see also Zaklinskaiā, E. D. *Sporopyl'isevoi spektr.* 1953. No. 33020.

32478. TIKHOMIROV, I. K. Kto byl pervym issledovatelem Khibin? (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, 1949. t. 81, p. 427-28) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Who was the first explorer of Khibiny?

Contains appraisal of Shirokshin's *Geognosticheskiĭ obzor Kandalazhskoi guby*, 1835, q. v., as of first exploration of Khibiny, the mountain-tundra region of central Kola Peninsula.

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TIKHOMIROV, S. V., see Sarkisfan, S. G., and others. *K litologii Timana.* 1949. No. 31793.

32479. TIKHONOV, N., and A. ZIL'BERNIK. V kraiu vulkanov i gelzerov. (Vokrug sveta, Feb. 1950, no. 2, p. 21-35, illus.) **Title tr.:** In the land of volcanoes and geysers.

Contains account, with many photo illus., of a trip to Kamchatka by members of a motion picture expedition. Petropavlovsk, the village of Klyuchi, Kamchatka River, the valley of hot springs in the Kronotskiy preserve, Kikhpinych and Klyuchevskiy volcanoes, animals and birds, etc., are described.

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32480. TIKHONOVICH, N. N. O vozraste Timanskogo "verkhnego Karbona". (Sovetskaiā geologiā, 1938. t. 8, no. 12, p. 77-88) **Title tr.:** On geological age of the Timan "Upper Carboniferous."

"Refers the Timan Upper Carboniferous strata to the Gzhelian horizon of other regions of Russia."—Geological Society of America, *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1939. v. 7, p. 322.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

32481. TIKHOVSKAIĀ, ZOĬĀ PETROVNA, 1889- , and N. V. PERVUKHINA. Kolosnāk (*Elymus*) na kraĭnem severe v svāzi s voprosom vvedeniā ego v kul'turu. (Priroda, 1946, no. 2, p. 75-78, illus.) **Title tr.:** *Elymus arenarius* in the far North and its introduction into culture.

Contains results of the study of the sea lime grass carried out on the Murman Biological Station (69°04' N.) on Kola Peninsula. Its local distribution is given as the Barents and Kara seacoast, Kolguyev and Vaygach Islands and

Kanin Peninsula. Climatic conditions, habitat and associated plants, anatomical structure and chemical analyses of the seeds, and propagation of *Elymus* are noted. This grass is good green feed for cattle, its seeds are edible, the young shoots might be used for mat-making and basketry, also in the paper industry. It is recommended for the introduction into culture in the northern regions of the U.S.S.R. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

32482. TILLENIUS, CLARENCE. Big game of Canada. (Beaver, Dec. 1953. Outfit 284, p. 13-20, 16 illus.)

Contains illustrations and brief descriptive text on 16 animals including moose, elk, grizzly bear, polar bear, musk-ox, buffalo, barren ground caribou, Rocky Mountain bighorn, woodland caribou, Dall mountain sheep, and Rocky Mountain goat. Physical characteristics, feeding, and breeding habits are briefly noted.

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TILLQUIST, GLADYS, see Hurley, L. A., and others. Prelim. invest. dihydrogenated alkaloids of ergot . . . frostbite. 1951. No. 29738.

TIMIRAS, PAOLA S., see Fortier, C., and others. Comp. study changes adrenals. 1950. No. 29075.

TIMIRAS, PAOLA S., see also Herlant, M., and P. S. Timiras. Alkaline phosphatases in various tissues of the rat . . . alarm-reaction. 1950. No. 29626.

32483. TIMOFEEV, N. V., and N. ĬA. SINITSYNA. Vliānie perifericheskogo okhlazhdeniā na sosudodvigatel'nye reaktsii slizistoi obolochki nosa u lūdei. (Vestnik oto-rino-laringologii, 1940, no. 4-5, p. 26-31, 2 tables) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Effect of peripheral cooling on the vasometer reactions of the nasal mucosa in man.

Contains an account of experiments on normal subjects and on some with diseased nasal mucosa. Cooling of a limb caused a fall and subsequent rise of the temperature of the nasal mucosa and that of the mouth and throat. This reaction indicates vasoconstrictory and vasodilatory changes. Reflex effects from some organs (e. g. voiding of urine) also cause strong vasomotor responses in the nasal mucosa. Adrenaline and cocaine change the reactions of the nasal mucosa evoked by cooling an extremity.

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32484. TIMOFEEV, V. T. Vodnye massy tsentral'noi zony Severnogo Ledovitogo okeana. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geografi-cheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1948, t. 2, p. 315-20, map) **Title tr.:** Water masses of the central zone of the Arctic Ocean.

Temperature, salinity, their stability and variations, and the origin of the water masses in the central area of the Arctic Basin are discussed, with emphasis on the influence of Atlantic water brought by the current between Svalbard and Greenland. Data from expeditions on the *Persei*, 1934, *Sadko* 1935, and 1937-1940, *Sibirskov*, 1939, *Stalin*, 1940, and on airplane *H-169*, 1941, are chiefly used. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32485. TIMONOV, V. V. Glavnye osobennosti gidrologicheskogo rezhima Belogo moria. (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR, and Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Pamiat'i N. M. Shokal'skogo, ch. 2, 1950. p. 206-235) **Title tr.:** Principal characteristics of the hydrological régime of the White Sea.

An oceanographic study with notes on outside factors determining the hydrological régime of the sea, fresh-water content, water exchange and water balance, circulation of sea water and various elements of the White Sea water, their origin and formation.

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32486. TIMONOV, V. V., and K. I. KUDRIAVAIÄ. Nekotorye itogi razrabotki metodiki dolgoosrochnnykh vesennikh ledovykh prognozov dlia Belogo moria. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii, Ser. V, 1946, vyp. 12, p. 52-75, diagrs., tables, maps) **Title tr.:** Some results in working out methods of long-term forecasting of ice conditions for the White Sea.

Discussion of the dependence of ice conditions in nine White Sea localities upon changes in local meteorological and hydrological conditions and upon air circulation in northern Europe and the northern part of Atlantic area, also upon the interaction of these two factors. Based on previous investigations (by Vize) and on author's observations in 1940. Graphs and equations (formulas) for forecasting are offered. Twenty-seven hydro-meteorological stations on the White Sea coast are listed (p. 53).

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TISDALL, FREDERICK FITZGERALD, 1893-, see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

TISDALL, FREDERICK FITZGERALD, 1893-, see also Robertson, E. C., and others. Improving nutrition Hudson's Bay Co. N. posts. 1953. No. 31648.

32487. TITTEL, S. Über die Reaktionsweise des Gefäßsystems bei lokaler Erfrierung. I. Die Art des Reaktionsablaufes an den einzelnen Abschnitten des Gefäßsystems. (Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin, 1944. Bd. 113, Heft 5-6, p. 698-722, 11 illus.) 35 refs. **Title tr.:** Way of reaction of the vascular system to local freezing. I. The course of reaction in the individual sections of the vascular system.

Contains a macro- and microscopic study of the blood vessels on the dorsal side of rabbits' ears subjected to local freezing. The differences in changes between the areas actually frozen, and the adjoining areas are stressed, and each one described. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32488. TIURDENEV, A. Pechorskii dikorastushchii klevet. (Kol'khosnoe proizvodstvo, Jan. 1950 no. 1, p. 41) **Title tr.:** Pechora wild clover.

Description of agrotechnical properties of a kind of red clover which grows wild in the Pechora River basin and is suitable for cultivation in northern areas.

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32489. TIZZONI, G., and G. DE ANGELIS. Ricerche microscopiche sui congelati; contributo alla patogenesi della congelazione. (Giornale de medicina militare, 1917. anno 65, fasc. 1, p. 5-28) 23 refs. **Title tr.:** Microscopic investigations on frostbite; contribution to the pathogenesis of frostbite.

Contains introductory notes on cold injuries in wars; earlier studies on experimental frostbite, its pathogenesis and pathology; gangrene due to frostbite, etc. This is followed by a histological study of human frostbite material with emphasis on the vascular system, which appeared to be the main seat of injury. Various types of therapy are critically discussed in the light of these findings.

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32490. TJEDER, BO. *Elephantomyia edwardsi* Lack. and *Pedicia littoralis* Mg. in Sweden (Dip. Tipulidae). (Opuseula

entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, häft. 2-3, p. 231-32, illus.)

Includes descriptive notes and data on total distribution of a very rare crane fly, *Elephantomyia edwardsi*, which was known on the Scandinavian Peninsula only in northern Finland (Korvasvaara, between Salla and Kuusamo). The first find of this species in Sweden was made by K. Ander in Skärälid, Scania.

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32491. TJEDER, BO. Faunistical notes on Swedish Neuroptera. (Opuscula entomologica, 1953. Bd. 18, häft. 2-3, p. 227-28)

Contains additional distributional data to 13 species of Swedish neuropters. *Boriomyia enontekiensis* known previously only from Finnish Lapland (Enontekio, Muonio) is found in Sweden, also *Groscus bore* is recorded in the Luleå region of Norrbotten, northern Sweden.

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32492. TJEDER, BO. Neuroptera et Mecoptera. (In: Catalogus insectorum Sueciae. Additamenta ad partes I-X, 1953, I, p. 71) **Title tr.:** Neuroptera and Mecoptera.

Contains a list of 53 neuropters and four mecopters, with additional distributional data to the author's original catalog, 1940 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26732). Includes *Boriomyia enontekiensis*, a species new to the fauna of Sweden, and some other species native to Swedish Lapland, bringing the Swedish total to 70 neuropters, five mecopters.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

32493. TODD, RAMONA LUCILE, 1910- . The cold pressor test. (*Journal-Lancet*, Dec. 1944. new ser., v. 64, p. 410-13, 2 illus., 5 tables) 19 refs.

Contains a study of responses to the cold pressor test in 88 university students. These were not significantly greater in persons with hypertension than in those with normal blood pressure; no relationship between family history of hypertension or stroke, between pressure rise and height-weight index, age or nationality was evident; repeated tests did not elicit constant response. It is indicated that the mechanism is a vaso-pressor reflex reaction due to stimulation of the cutaneous nerves of pain and temperature.

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32494. TODD, WALTER EDMOND CLYDE, 1874- . A taxonomic study of

the American dunlin (*Erolia alpina* subsp.). The Washington Academy of Sciences. *Journal*, Mar. 1953. v. 43, no. 3, p. 85-88)

Contains a brief discussion of the study of the red-backed sandpiper, or dunlin, its distribution, and species. It is "circumboreal and Holarctic in its breeding range," spending its winters in more temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Three "races" of North American dunlins are described and compared with Asiatic forms. *Erolia alpina articola* and *Erolia alpina pacifica* are found in Alaska and the North American west coast, and *Erolia alpina hudsonia* is found from the Mackenzie delta along the arctic coast and islands to Baffin Island and south along Hudson Bay to Churchill. **Copy seen:** CA:MAI; DSI.

32495. TODOROFF, TODOR. Contributo alla cura dei congelamenti di 1°, 2° e 3° grado con il metodo dell'aria caldasecca. (Policlinico. Sezione pratica, Dec. 1941. anno 48, num. 51, p. 2121-31) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Contribution to the cure of frostbite of the first, second and third degree with hot dry air.

Contains an account of the military significance of frostbite; its physiopathology, clinical course, prophylaxis and therapy. This is followed by a report on treatment of military casualties with hot, dry air. First- and second-degree cases of frostbite thus treated recovered twice as quickly as those in a control group. Details of apparatus and technique and two case histories are also presented.

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TØNSBERG, EINAR, 1900- , see Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observatory. Tromsø, magnetic observ. 1947. 1949. No. 31008.

TØNSBERG, EINAR, 1900- , see also Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observ. Tromsø, mag. observ. 1948. 1950. No. 31009.

TØNSBERG, EINAR, 1900- , see also Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observ. Tromsø, mag. observ. 1949. 1951. No. 31010.

TØNSBERG, EINAR, 1900- , see also Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observ. Tromsø 1951. 1953. No. 31012.

TØNSBERG, EINAR, 1900- , see also Vegard, L., and others. Continued invest. spectra aurora. 1951. No. 32720.

TÖNSBERG, EINAR, 1900-, see also Vegard, L., and E. Tönsberg. Results auroral spectrograms Tromsø. 1952. No. 32724.

32496. TOIVONEN, YRJÖ HENRIK, 1890-. Jacob Fellmanin muistiinpanot lapin, vepsän, karjalan, annuksen ja suomen kielestä. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1930. v. 33, no. 3, p. i-v, 1-80) *Title tr.*: Jacob Fellman's linguistic notes on Lappish, Vepsian, Karelian, languages of the inhabitants of Aunus, and on Finnish.

Copy seen: InU.

32497. TOIVONEN, YRJÖ HENRIK, 1890-. Kleiner Beitrag zur Geschichte der finnisch-ugrischen Sibilanten. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Toimituksia, 1933. no. 67, p. 377-84) *Title tr.*: A small contribution to the history of Finno-Ugrian sibilants.

Copy seen: DLC; InU.

32498. TOIVONEN, YRJÖ HENRIK, 1890-. Syrjäänien suhteista länteen. (Virittäjä, 1946. v. 50 no. 4, p. 393-401) *Title tr.*: On the Zyryan relations with the West.

Contains linguistic paper on Zyryan loan-words from the Karelians and Vepses: contrary to Yrjö Wichmann, Toivonen finds that Zyryan relations with the Vepses were much more intensive than with Karelians. Summary in German p. 511.

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32499. TOIVONEN, YRJÖ HENRIK, 1890-. Zum Problem des Protolappischen. (Suomalainen tiedeakatemia. Sitzungsberichte, 1949, pub. 1950. p. 161-89) *Title tr.*: On the problem of proto-Lappish.

Contains review of controversial theories on the Lapp origin, anthropology and language; the author analyzes 95 Lapp words which have no parallels in the languages of the Baltic Finns, but for which related words are to be found in the Samoyedic (60 cases), or Ostyak and Vogul (35 cases) languages. The origin of proto-Lappish language, therefore, must be sought in Samoyedic and Ugrie circles. Thus he concludes the theory of Samoyedic origin of the old Lappish gets new support.

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TOIVONEN, YRJÖ HENRIK, 1890-, see also Äimä, F. G., and Y. H. Toivonen. Kertonus Inarin Lappin 1929. 1932. No. 27660.

TOIVONEN, YRJÖ HENRIK, 1890- see also Uotila, T. E. Huomautuksia syrjäänin lainasanoista. 1936. No. 32642

32500. TOKAREV, SERGEÏ ALEKSAN. DROVICH, 1899-. Proiskhozhdenie fäktuskol narodnosti. (Akademiiä nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniä, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 58-62) *Title tr.*: The origin of the Yakut nation.

Contains an analysis of Yakut culture, language and folklore in quest of its ethnic origins. The prevailing theory since the 18th century has been that the Yakuts came from the south and are a Turcic people. The author tries to show that the whole problem is much more complicated, and that the Yakut culture is composed of several elements. Many of its features are not of southern origin, but either are indigenous inventions made later in the new northern environment, or are features adopted and reshaped under the influence of Tungus and Paleo-Siberians. Animal breeding was supplemented or replaced by the nordic forms of hunting and fishing; the Yakut dwellings (*balagan*) are akin to those of Paleo-Siberians; the clothing is of local origin; and the Yakut language may be of "unknown origin" (Radlov), only later becoming "Turcized". Tungus dialects of the Lena, Aldan, and Vilyuy basins obviously contributed to the formation of the Yakut language. The Tungusian elements in Yakut culture are often overlooked. The Yakut culture therefore, the author concludes, is composed of various elements, some brought from the southern steppes, others indigenously developed in the North or borrowed from other northern peoples.

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32501. TOKAREV, SERGEÏ ALEKSAN. DROVICH, 1899-. Proiskhozhdenie sel'skol obschiny u fäktuskol. (Akademiiä nauk SSSR. Institut istorii. Istoricheskie zapiski, 1945. t. 14, p. 170-201) *Title tr.*: The origin of the rural community among the Yakuts.

This is a part of author's larger study on Yakut social organization in the 17-18th centuries, *Obshchestvennyiä stroi fäktuskol*, 1945 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17755).

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TOKAREV, SERGEÏ ALEKSANDROVICH, 1899-, see also Tšentral'nyi muzej narodovedeniä, Moskva. Reli-

giznye verovanifa narodov SSSR. 1931.
No. 32550.

32502. TOKAREV, V. A. Ob izuchenii geologii dna morei Sovetskoj Arktiki. (Priroda, 1946, no. 5, p. 24-28) *Title tr.:* On the geological study of the bottom of the Soviet Arctic seas.

General discussion of the aims, achievements, and method of this study of the bottom geology. Its division into three disciplines: (1) geological structure of the bottom and sediments (2) geochemistry of the rocks and sediments, and (3) geomorphology of the sea bottom is also discussed. The insufficient knowledge of the bottom of the Kara, Laptev and East Siberian Seas is stressed.

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32503. TOLL, EDUARD VASIL'EVICH, Baron von, 1858-1903? Mitteilung über eine Reise nach den Neusibirischen Inseln und längst der Eismeerküste, ausgeführt im Jahre 1893. (Petersmanns Mitteilungen, 1894. Bd. 40, p. 131-39, 155-59, map) *Title tr.:* Report on the expedition to the New Siberian Islands and along the coasts of the Arctic Ocean.

A modified German version of author's *Ekspeditsiia Imperatorskoj Akademii nauk 1893 goda na Novo-Sibirskie ostrova*, etc., (Arctic Bibliography, No. 17765), with more details, references in footnotes and col. map, indicating the route of expedition.

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32504. TOLL, EDUARD VASIL'EVICH, Baron von, 1858-1903? Resa till de Nysibiriska Oarna och längs Ishafskusten år 1893. (Terra, 1894. v. 6, p. 42-68, map) *Title tr.:* Voyage to the New Siberian Islands and along the coast of the Arctic Ocean in 1893.

Swedish translation of the item above, *Mitteilungen . . . 1893.*

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32505. TOLMACHEV, ALEKSANDR INNOKENT'EVICH, 1903- O nekotorykh voprosakh teorii vidoobrazovaniia. (Botanicheskii zhurnal, 1953. t. 38, no. 4, p. 530-55) 40 refs. *Title tr.:* On some problems of the theory of species formation.

This theoretical discussion of the concept of the species and of its origin and formation is based chiefly on the investigation of arctic plants, e. g. *Papaver radicum* ssp. *lapponicum* (Lapland, or arctic, poppy), some other northern races of the same species

(Scandinavia, U.S.S.R., and arctic Canada), and some northern species of the genus *Draba* (*D. hirta*, *D. cinerea*, *D. sibirica*, etc.), covering practically all arctic regions (Europe, Asia and North America) p. 535-40. *Copy seen:* MH.

32506. TOLMACHEV, ALEKSANDR INNOKENT'EVICH, 1902- O novom arкто-al'piskom vide *Senecio*. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1928. ser. A, no. 14-15, p. 265-67, illus.) *Title tr.:* On a new arcto-alpine species of *Senecio*.

Contains Latin and Russian descriptions of *Senecio tundricola* n. sp., a plant collected by the author in the Gydan tundra and known also from Yenisey mouth, Verkhoyansk Mts., valleys of the lower Lena, Kolyma and Anadyr' Rivers and Kamchatka Peninsula.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

TOLMACHEV, ALEKSANDR INNOKENT'EVICH, 1902-, see also Vasil'ev, V. N. Neskol'ko slov o talge. 1944. No. 32704.

TOLMACHOFF, INNOKENTY PAVLOVICH, 1872-1950, see Levinson-Lessing, F. N. Zametka o khimizme bazal'tov. 1935. No. 30428.

TOLMACHOFF, INNOKENTY PAVLOVICH, 1872-1950, see also Vasil'ev, V. N. Obraztsy tunguskoj literatury. 1909. No. 32703.

32507. TOLSTIKHIN, NESTOR IVANOVICH, 1896-, and O. S. TAMBOV-TSEVA. Mineral'nye istochniki DVK. (Razvedka nedr, 1938, no. 8-9, p. 30-34, 2 diagr., 2 tables) 4 refs. *Title tr.:* Mineral springs of the Dal'nevostochnyy Kray.

Includes some data on mineral springs of the Chukotsk (five) and Kamchatka (26) Peninsulas. Names of the springs and analyses of their waters are given.

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32508. TOLSTIKHIN, NESTOR IVANOVICH, 1896-, and A. V. ERNSHTEDT. Ob jakutskikh mineral'nykh istochnikakh. (Razvedka nedr, 1938, no. 7, p. 30-31, 2 tables) *Title tr.:* Mineral springs of the Yakut A.S.S.R.

Of the 32 known mineral springs of Yakutia, only three have had their geographic coordinates determined and seven have analyses made of their waters.

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32509. TOLSTIKHIN, NESTOR IVANOVICH, 1896- . Podzemnye vody v ralonakh vchnoi merzloty. (In: Vsesoŭnyi gidrologicheskii s'ezd. Ist, Leningrad, 1931. Vodnye bogatstva nedr zemli na sluzhbu sotsialisticheskomu stroitel'stvu. Sbornik, 1934. t. 4, p. 177-79) **Title tr.:** Subterranean waters in permafrost regions.

"Suprapermafrost, intrapermafrost, and supermafrost subterranean waters are defined and discussed. Intrapermafrost waters frequently exist under pressure in multi-layer lenses or in veins. Icings are a product of the régime of subterranean and surficial waters under the influence of long and severe frosts. The main classes of icings are river and subterranean water icings."—SIPRE.

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32510. TOLSTIKHIN, NESTOR IVANOVICH, 1896- . Rel'ef i raspredelenie podzemnykh vod; na primere Sibiri. (Vsesoŭznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, Sept.-Oct. 1947. t. 79, no. 5, p. 515-22) **Title tr.:** Relief and the distribution of ground waters; the case of Siberia.

The hydro-geological concept of "basin," "massif" and "folded region" (oblast') is discussed and exemplified in Siberia. That area is divided into five basins: (1) Yakut and Khatanga, (2) Tunguska, (3) upper Lena, (4) Kansk and Irkutsk, and (5) the West Siberian basin; and into eight groups of massifs and folded regions: (1), Taymyr, Novaya Zemlya and Anabar, (2) Yana-Anadyr', (3) Kamchatka, (4) Baykal-Amur and Lena-Aldan, (5) Sayan, (6) Altay, (7) Yenisey, (8) Ural. Each group is characterized in regard to the permafrost conditions and distribution of ground waters.

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TOLSTOV, S. P., see Levin, M. G. D. N. Anuchin. 1947. No. 30422.

32511. TOMILIN, A. G. K biologii kitoobraznykh. (Priroda, 1938, no. 7-8, p. 84-90, illus.) 25 refs. **Title tr.:** On the biology of the Cetacea.

Contains data on the food and feeding habits of cetaceans, divided by the author into six groups on the basis of their food (plankton, crustaceans, fish, etc.). Their migratory habits and migration routes, growth, maturity, reproduction, care of young and longevity, etc., are also dealt with. Based on the observations in arctic

and antarctic waters (Okhotsk, Bering, Chukchi Seas, etc.), also on extensive literature.

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32512. TOMILIN, A. G. K voprosu o sistematicheskikh vzaimootnosheniakh severnykh i ūzhnykh polosatikov. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten'. Otdel biol., nov. seria, 1953. t. 58, vyp. 6, p. 1-6) **Title tr.:** On the question of the systematic relationship of northern and southern finwhales.

Contains a comparative study of finwhales of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, based on measuring of mature and young females of *Balaenoptera physalus* of the same age (tables 1-2). It is concluded that the whales of southern waters are larger than the northern ones; the latter are represented by following races: *B. physalus physalus*; *B. musculus musculus* and *B. borealis borealis*: the southern seas are inhabited by *B. physalus quoyii*, *B. musculus intermedia* and *B. borealis schlegelii*.

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32513. TOOMEY, JOHN AUGUSTUS, 1889- , and R. A. MORISSETTE. Hypervitaminosis A. (American journal of diseases of children, Apr. 1947. v. 73, p. 473-80, 2 fig.)

Contains a case presentation of an infant, 23 months old, suffering from soreness and swelling of the legs, and three times hospitalized. Hypervitaminosis A, due to excessive intake of peromorph liver oil, and possible hypervitaminosis D, were involved. Cure ensued upon withdrawal of vitamin A.

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32514. TOONE, ELAM C., and J. P. WILLIAMS. Trench foot: prognosis and disposition. (Army medical bulletin, Feb. 1946. v. 5, p. 198-210, 11 tables)

On the basis of their experience with over 1000 cases, authors outline general management; management of individual cases in the different stages of affliction; pathology; classification and disposition of cases. They believe that there is no treatment which will alter favorably the course of the disease; hence they recommend concentrating on prophylaxis, specifically on adequate instruction of the troops, proper footgear, daily supply of dry socks, etc.

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32515. TOPINARD, PAUL. Mesures craniométriques des Esquimaux. (Revue d'anthropologie, 1873. t. 2, p. 499-502,

table) **Title tr.:** Craniometrical measurements of the Eskimos.

*Contains discussion and evaluation of the anthropometric data of 25 Eskimo skulls, published by B. Davis in his *Thesaurus craniorum*, London, 1867.*

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32516. TORNAU, N. K voprosu ob ustroistve ugol'noi bazy v ust'e Eniseia. (Sovetskaiia Azia, 1928. god 4, no. 3, p. 111-14) **Title tr.:** The construction of a coal base at the mouth of the Yenisey.

Contains a discussion of the project to build a railway from the Noril'sk coal mines to Dudinka on the Yenisey (both ca. 69° N. lat., and about 50 miles apart). The author pleads for an extension of the railway down the river to the nearby Ust'-Yeniseyskiy Port; the shipping advantages of the latter as well as of the desired extension are documented.

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32517. TORP, K. H. The mechanism of the proximate hypersensitive skin reaction to cold. (Scandinavian journal of clinical and laboratory investigation, 1951. v. 3, no. 3, p. 217-20, illus.) 5 refs.

Contains an account of experimental and clinical observations on two cold-sensitive subjects. No evidence was found that the skin reaction proximal to a cooled area is caused by lymphatic drainage of H-substance. The reaction was found localized to the main superficial veins draining the cooled area; the blood in these veins is sufficiently cooled to act as a provocative agent on the surrounding tissue.

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32518. TORRACA, LUIGI. Brevi note su 148 casi di congelazione. (Clinica chirurgica, Apr. 1919. anno 26, nuova ser. 1, fasc. 4, p. 1337-68) 54 refs. **Title tr.:** Short notes on 148 cases of frostbite.

Contains an account of 148 military cases of all degrees treated during the fall and winter 1916-17. Information includes circumstances and location of injuries; degrees and their frequency; symptoms and pathology in first, second and third degree cases; gangrene, wet and dry; clinical picture; healing process; sequelae; etiology and pathogenesis of frostbite according to various authorities; therapy in general and as applied by author (hot air and massage, warm packs, etc.).

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32519. TOSATTI, EGIDIO. Le infiltrazioni del simpatico nella cura dei

geloni delle mani e dei piedi. (Congresso Nazionale Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 252-53) **Title tr.:** Sympathetic infiltration in the treatment of frostbite of the hands and feet.

Contains summary of a study made on 885 fliers in southern Italy during the winter of 1941-42. The percentage affected by frostbite, degree of affliction, pathogenesis and pathology, the peculiar character of causative factors involved, and the therapy are discussed.

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32520. TOSONOTTI, TITO. Infiltrazione novocainica perifemorale alla Bertocchi nel congelamento degli arti inferiori. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943, p. 237)

Title tr.: Perifemoral novocain infiltration according to Bertocchi in frostbite of the lower limbs.

Contains a note on the vascular changes brought about by frostbite; the sympathetic block according to Leriche, and sympathetic infiltration according to Bertocchi; their effects and value.

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TÓTH, I., see Balogh, L., and others. Über Wirkung Natriumsalze. 1952. No. 27954.

32521. TOTHILL, JOHN D. A revision of the nearctic species of the tachinid genus *Ernestia* R. D. (Diptera). (Canadian entomologist, 1922, pub. 1921. v. 53, no. 9, p. 199-205, illus.; no. 10, p. 226-30; 1922 no. 11, p. 247-52; no. 12, p. 270-74)

*Contains discussion of the tachinid genus *Ernestia* and its characteristics, interrelation of the nearctic and palaearctic species; keys to the subgenera and species; and descriptions of 16 nearctic species, of which 11 are described as new. *E. frontalis* n. sp. (Yukon River, Alaska) and *E. sulcocarina* n. sp. (Anchorage, Alaska) are included.*

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32522. TOUCHARD, MICHEL CLAUDE. Una estate in Lapponia. (Le vie del mondo, Sept. 1953. v. 15, no. 9, p. 985-94, 10 illus., text map) **Title tr.:** A summer in Lapland.

Contains a popular well-illustrated account of Lapland, with discussion of its boundaries, population, physical geography, and occupations of its inhabitants.

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32523. TRAINA, V. Hemolytic action of ascorbic acid at low temperature. (American journal of clinical pathology. Feb. 1951. v. 21, no. 2, p. 139-40) 3 refs.

Ascorbic acid in a 25 percent dilution was found to be hemolytic for human erythrocytes at low temperature (4° C.); this property is lost when the concentration of ascorbic acid falls below 12.5 percent. Previous experiments of the author suggested that at 37° C. or at room temperature, ascorbic acid increases the resistance of erythrocytes in hemolytic systems and hypotonic salt solutions.

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32524. TRAVIN, N. D. Pol'farnyi vetrokhod. (Problemy arktiki, 1939, no. 2, p. 111-13, illus., diagr.) *Title tr.:* Polar wind-driven vehicle.

"Designs of possible wind-driven vehicles, equipped with two semicylindrical planes slightly skew to each other and bolted to a rigid bar, were studied. Wind enters one of the semicylinders and sets the rotor in motion. Calculations indicate that a rotor, 4 m. high and 2.5 m. in diameter, can provide 2 h. p. of power at a wind velocity of 8 m./sec. This type of rotor is considered preferable to a blade-equipped rotor because of the flexibility in steering the vehicle. Transmission of power from the rotor to a set of cogged wheels is a suggested possibility for a vehicle to travel over wind-swept arctic terrain."—SIPRE.

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32525. TRAVIS, BERNARD VALENTINE, 1907-, and others. Additional observations on the control of mosquito larvae in Alaska with DDT. (Mosquito news, Mar. 1953. v. 13, no. 1, p. 1-3, tables) ref. Other authors: K. H. Applewhite, G. R. Frith, and J. B. Goldsmith.

Contains a report on DDT treatment of large swamp areas in Alaska in 1948 and 1949. Dosages, different formulas and effectiveness as compared with untreated adjoining swamps, are discussed.

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32526. TREADWELL, T. K. Hydrographic surveying in the Arctic. (In: American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. pub. in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 402-403)

Contains a brief summary of the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office problems and methods of operation in arctic work. Problems discussed include danger to

ships from floating ice, effect of climate on instruments, on working conditions and personnel, and the difficulty of supply. The equipment, supplies, and personnel of a standard survey group are listed and operations are described.

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32527. TREBITSCH, RUDOLF. Die "blauen Geburtsflecke" bei den Eskimos in Westgrönland; eine anthropologische Studie. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1907. N. F. Bd. VI, Heft 2/3, p. 237-42, 7 illus., 13 refs.) *Title tr.:* The "blue birth spots" among the Eskimos in West Greenland.

Contains discussion on the blue spots in the regio sacralis among the Eskimo children and sometimes also among the adults. The author investigated 14 such cases while visiting Greenland in 1906, and also quotes observations made by others. He is inclined to believe that the spots are due to the influence of the Mongolian race.

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32528. TREBITSCH, RUDOLF. Fell-boote und Schwimmsäcke und ihre geographische Verbreitung in der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1912. Neue Folge, Bd. 11, Heft 3, p. 161-84, 13 illus. incl. map) *Title tr.:* Skin boats and swimming bags, and their geographical distribution in the past and at present.

Contains an ethnographical study based on literature, including notes on boats of the Koryaks, Kamchadals, Chukchis and Yukaghirs, their origin, technique of construction and their use (p. 178-80). Eskimo kayaks and umiaks used also by Aleuts and some Athapaskan tribes are described (p. 180-82). Map (p. 177) shows areas of boat types throughout the world including the arctic regions.

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32529. TREMBLAY, LEO PAUL, 1918- Giauque Lake map-area, Northwest Territories. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1952. 74 p. illus. 5 plates, 10 maps & plans (1 fold.) diagrs., graphs. (Canada. Geological Survey. Memoir 266) 21 refs.

Contains a geologic report on an area 50 miles northeast of Yellowknife, Great Slave Lake (63°03'-63°15' N., 113°46'-114°09' W.). Physical features are briefly summarized, followed by detailed discussion of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks (with chemical analyses), structural, and economic geology. History, development, and geological de-

scription of 12 gold mining properties are given. **Copy seen:** DGS.

32530. TRET'IAKOV, P. N. Ékspeditsiia po izucheniiu "arkhticheskogo paleolita". (Sovetskaiia arkheologiia, 1937. no. 2, p. 227-28.) **Title tr.:** An expedition to investigate the "arctic paleolithic".

Contains a short report on expedition to the Rybachiy Peninsula in 1935, headed by B. F. Zemliakov (see his *Arkhticheskiĭ paleolit*, 1940). Three sites were discovered, small in size, well protected by mountains from the cold winds, and long uninhabited. Objects of quartz, flint and chalcedony were found, but no ceramics. Denison Lapp mud-hut dwellings were also discovered.

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TRET'IAKOV, P. N., see also Zemliakov, B. F. Arkheolog. issled. poberezh'e Arkhticheskogo ok. 1937. No. 33047.

32531. TROELSEN, JOHANNES C., 1913- . An experiment on the nature of wind erosion, conducted in Peary Land, North Greenland. (Dansk geologisk forening. Meddelelser, 1952. Bd. 12, hefte 2, p. 221-22, illus.)

Contains a description of an experiment, made during the Danish Peary Land Expedition in 1950, on the blocks of silica earth of various shapes and sizes, to determine the amount of wind erosion in that area. The conclusion seems to be that only the direct impact of sand grains traveling along practically horizontal courses has any erosion effect.

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32532. TROELSEN, JOHANNES C., 1913- . Richard Bögvald, 1897-1952. (Arctic, July 1953. v. 6, no. 2, p. 168)

Contains a note on the former chief geologist of the Kryolitselskabet Øresund A/S (Cryolite Company) of Copenhagen, whose work was done mainly in southwest Greenland. He was one of the founders of the Grønlands Geologiske Undersøgelse (Geological Survey of Greenland) in 1946, and took part in Rasmussen's Sixth and Seventh Thule Expeditions to southeast Greenland.

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TROELSEN, JOHANNES C., 1913- , see also Holmen, K. Bryophytes Fosheim Pen. Ellesmere I. 1953. No. 29679.

32533. TROFIKOVA, T. A., and N. N. CHEBOKSAROV. Severoural'skaiia ékspeditsiia muzeia antropologii. (Moskva.

Universitet. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut i muzei antropologii. Kratkie soobshcheniia o nauchnykh rabotakh, 1938-39, pub. 1941. p. 67-69, table 19 on p. 72) **Title tr.:** The Northern Ural expedition of the Museum of Anthropology.

Contains an account of results of the anthropological expedition in 1939, to investigate the racial composition of Voguls in the Ivdel'sk and Garinsk regions (district of Sverdlovsk), and the Russian population in the Vychera basin. N. N. Cheboksarov (leader), his assistant T. A. Trofimova, and two others took part. About 1200 persons were investigated: anthropometric data, blood group tests, fingerprints, 250 photographs and six face masks in gypsum were taken. The Voguls of Pelym, Vagil and Ivdel' are anthropologically a mixed group of several European and Mongoloid racial types. The influences of Mongoloid and East Mediterranean races are obvious on the upper Loz'va and its left tributaries. The Voguls of Garinsk and the upper Vychera are mostly descendants of Vogul-Russian 18th-19th century cross-breeds. The Russians of Vychera are of the Valdaĭ racial type, and their Uralic traits originated from the Vogulian admixture. Anthropological features of Vogulians and Russians are presented comparatively on table 19.

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TROFIKOVA, T. A., see also Cheboksarov, N. N., and T. A. Trofimova. Antrop. izuch. mansi. 1941. No. 28494.

32534. TROLL, CARL, 1899- . Büserschnee <nieve de los penitentes> in den Hochgebirgen der Erde. Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1942. 103 p. illus., graphs, maps, diagrs. (Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen. Ergänzungsheft No. 240) 240 refs. **Title tr.:** Penitentes in the high mountains of the earth.

A detailed history of penitentes research is presented. Snow and ice ablation formations are classified. True penitentes result from selective ablation alone and are solid bodies of snow firm or ice in the shape of longitudinal pyramids or ridges. Penitentes of mixed formations are caused by selective ablation in combination with other causes, such as snow accumulation, avalanches, water erosion, or mechanical splitting. True penitentes form in the summer from snow of the preceding winter, usually

below the firn limit in subtropical and tropical mountains at high elevations (above 3000 m.). Favorable factors of penitentes formation are little or no summer precipitation, maximum solar radiation, dry air, high evaporation, daily temperature fluctuations from below 0° C. to above 0° C. throughout the year and large amounts of atmospheric electricity. The inclination angle of the penitentes depends on the maximum height of the sun and the incline of the snow surface. An equation relating these three factors is established. Periodical, episodic and perennial penitentes are distinguished. Perennial penitentes change into jagged formations."—SIPRE.

In chap. 4 on geographic distribution of penitent snow, a description is given (p. 94-95, plate 12) of penitentes in the Franz Joseph Fiord region of eastern Greenland as reported by C. E. Wegmann (q. v.), together with the local climatic conditions favoring their formation in this area. Reference is made also to the similar "snow cones" observed near Brucebyen West Spitsbergen by Tollner (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 17784).

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32535. TROMBETTI, ALFREDO. Origine asiatica delle lingue e popolazioni americane. (International Congress of Americanists. 22nd, Rome, 1926. Atti, pub. 1928. v. 1, p. 169-246, tables) **Title tr.:** The Asiatic origin of language and population of America.

Contains chiefly a linguistic study searching for parallels between the indigenous American and Indo-Chinese languages: personal pronouns, numerals, and a number of lexical cases of the two linguistic groups are compared. Examples are taken from Tsimshian, Haida, and several other Indian languages. Inhabitants of the Americas were not autochthonous but immigrants from the Old World. The immigration started at the end of the Quaternary period, continued during the neolithic and the first part of the bronze age. All indigenous American peoples belong to one Mongolian race. The only possible way into the continent was by Bering Strait.

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32536. TROMHOLT, SOPHUS, 1851-1896. Under the rays of the aurora borealis: in the land of the Lapps and Kvaens. London, S. Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1885. 2 v.: xii, 288; x, 306 p., illus., plates, fold. map.

Translated and edited from the author's manuscript by Carl Siewers.

Narrative of the author's travels and work in 1882-83 carrying out auroral investigations at the Lappish village of Kautokeino, 63 miles south of Bossekop, the Norwegian station participating in the First International Polar Year program. Following an introductory sketch of the program's organization and objectives and of his own trip north from Bergen to Alten thence to Bossekop and Kautokeino, he describes in considerable detail, Lappish life and customs: clothing, boats, and dwellings (p. 66-83), reindeer camp, tents of the mountain Lapps, their domestic utensils, dogs as herders, lassoing and milking of reindeer (p. 112-21); the seasonal wandering of the Lapps, the mountain, sea and river Lapps (p. 124-31); the Kvaens or immigrants from Finland (p. 132); travel by foot or skis, by boat, shooting the rapids (p. 135-42); the work of men and women, the baby and its cradle (*komse*), treatment of children and old people, physical appearance, character traits, expressions of greeting (p. 142-56). Chap. 8 deals with the reindeer and its importance to the Lapps (p. 159-73); Lapp singing (*juviking*), family names, sleigh burial in olden times, wedding and courting customs; school at Kautokeino.

Incidental references to the author's scientific work are made throughout, and (chap. 10, p. 192-288) an account is given, with illus., diagrs., etc., of auroras, their principal forms, classification, character and appearance at Kautokeino, geographical extension, height, etc. In vol. 2, the author's travels by pulk are described: to Hätta, Muoniovarre, Muonioiska, and Karesuando, with accounts of Laestadians and their activities (chap. 2), an evangelical revival, etc.; the Finns, their dress, bathhouses, etc.; a court session at Kautokeino and Lapp ethics; a *sieite* or old stone god (p. 140-42); the sea Lapps of Laerreds Fjord and their turf-covered dwellings (*gamme*) (p. 208-213); differences in the character of the sea Lapps, Norwegians, and Kvaens (p. 214-16); the Finnish polar year station at Sodankylä (p. 144-81). Chap. 7-10 (p. 203-299) recount the experience of a trip by steamer from Alten along the coast to Hammerfest, Nordkap, and eastward to Vadsø and settlements around Varanger Fiord and Elvenes in Russian Lapland at the mouth of Pasvik River, noting the famous bird mountain Svär-

høltklub (p. 264) and another near Fin-
kongkøjlen (p. 269), the work of As-
tronomer Hell at Vardø in 1769, local
fisheries, whale hunting at Vadsø, the
Russian church and Lapps at Boris-Gleb,
etc. A useful index is appended, and
numerous photo-illus. and pencil sketches
of individuals, settlements, landscape,
etc., depict various aspects of native life.

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32537. TROMHOLT, SOPHUS, 1851-1896. Vorläufige Mitteilungen über zwei Nordlichtwerke. (Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen, 1892. Bd. 38, p. 201-214, 236-40, 259-62, tables) **Title tr.:** Preliminary notes on two works on aurora.

"Detailed account of auroral observations made by the author in Kautokeino (69° N. 23°03' E.), during the Polar Year 1882-83 (auroral forms, heights, position and intensity). Parallel measurements made at a distance of 100 km. gave 114.6 km. as mean height of 60 auroras. The second part of the paper summarizes the author's catalog of auroras for Norway . . ."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1171. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32538. TRONOV, M. V. Problemy glacioklimatologii. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, May-June 1953. t. 85, p. 284-86) **Title tr.:** Problems of glacio-climatology.

Twenty theses of a paper, delivered to the Section of physical geography of the All-Union Geographical Society on Jan. 6, 1953, discussing the relation between glaciological and climatological phenomena and methods of its investigation.

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32539. TROSHCHANSKIĬ, VASILĬ FILIPOVICH, 1843(?)—1898, and others. Èvolutsiia chernoi viery (shamanstva) u ikutov. Kazan', 1902. iv, 186, 13, ii p. 10 plates. (Kazan'. Universitet. Uchenyia zapiski, Apr. 1903. god 70, kniga 4, Prilozhenie 2) about 150 refs. **Title tr.:** The evolution of the black religion (shamanism) among the Yakuts.

A substantial study, based on literature and personal investigations, which, after Troshchanskiĭ's death, was completed (in four supplements on p. 167-85) by E. K. Pekarskiĭ, A. A. Naumov, and V. V. Popov, and edited by these three authorities and N. F. Katanov, who contributed the introduction. The first part (p. 1-107) deals with Yakut mythology

and the evolution of their religious ideas: animatism and animism, beliefs in helpful and harmful spirits (*ajy* and *abasy*); their gods (supreme god Urun ajy Tojon, his relation to the sun, thunder, and the other gods), the secondary deities and their functions. Yakut nature worship and spirits of nature (*ichehi*) are described, their spirits of the household and of places, respect for animals, conceptions of three kinds of soul (*tyn*, *kut* and *sür*), beliefs on diseases, on death and the after-life; their two kinds of burials (interment and platform burial), relations between the living and dead, ancestor worship, representations and idols, sacrifices and feasts. Pt. 2 (p. 108-166) deals with shamanism: the person of the shaman and his disposition (*mänarik* or nervous condition), his drum and other instruments, coat, education and initiation; the white and the black shaman, whose *sür* or soul was produced by *ajy* and *abasy* respectively. The author is an evolutionist: he takes nature worship as the oldest religious conception, the *ajy* came later, the deity of heaven developed from the deities of sun and thunder, etc. The dualistic character of the Yakut religion is stressed. The original homeland of the Yakuts and peoples related to them are investigated in chap. 2. Shamanistic costumes, drums and other requisites appear in photo. illus. with explanatory notes.

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32540. TROSHCHANSKIĬ, VASILĬ FILIPOVICH, 1843(?)—1898. Nabroski o ikutakh Iakutskago okruga. Pod redaktsiei i s primichaniiami E. K. Pekarskago. Kazan'. Tipo-litografiia Impago Universiteta, 1911. 144 p. (Reprinted from: Kazan'. Universitet. Obshchestvo arkheologii, istorii i ètnografii. Izvestiia, 1911. t. 27) **Title tr.:** Sketches on the Yakuts of the Yakutsk District. Edited and supplemented by E. K. Pekarskiĭ.

A popular monograph written in 1893, the first two chapters of which were in *Zhivaia starina* (see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18002-18003). Social and economic conditions are portrayed: love and marriage, economy and property, agriculture, animal husbandry, demography and family life (vital statistics, early marriage age, wedding customs, adoption, care of the aged). These people are inclined to trade as their means to wealth; ethics and morals are described: trading meth-

ods, cheating, habits of smoking, drinking and gambling, distrust of everybody. The administrative organization is described, also schools, health conditions, diseases and popular medicine (p. 112-18, especially eye ailments and nervous disturbances, *mándrik* and *ömürák*, mostly among women). The budget of a Yakut family, crafts and blacksmith work are sketched. The cultural influence of the clergy and sectarian deportees, contact with the Russians, are discussed, with note of remains of former clan organization, the role of the wealthy, and corporal punishments. **Copied seen:** MH.

32541. TROUESSART, ÉDOUARD LOUIS, 1842-1927. Note préliminaire sur les acariens marins (Halacaridae) recueillies par S. A. S. le Prince de Monaco dans les mers arctiques. (Société zoologique de France. Bulletin, 1902. t. 27, p. 66-70) **Title tr.:** A preliminary note on marine acarids (Halacaridae) collected in the arctic seas by the Prince of Monaco.

Contains a list of nine species of marine mites of the fam. Halacaridae collected in Svalbard waters by Princess-Alice, includes descriptions of *Halacarus alberti*, *H. coecus*, *H. princeps* and *H. (Copidognathus) richardi* n. spp., and critical notes on three other species from the same region. **Copied seen:** MH-Z.

32542. TROUP, W. D. G. Arctic convoy. (In: Inter-Allied Conferences on War Medicine, London, 1942-1945, pub. 1947. p. 361-63)

Contains a short account of a trip with a convoy, from Britain to Arkhangel'sk in April 1943. It includes the author's experience with battle cases, immersion foot and frostbite aboard his ship; and his observations on conditions in the military hospitals in Arkhangel'sk.

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32543. TRUFONOV, A. Maloe (osennee) lesovanie v Sysol'skom raione, avtonomnoi oblasti Komi. (Permskii kraevedcheskii sbornik, 1928. vyp. 4, p. 141-43) **Title tr.:** The little (autumnal) hunt in the Sysol'sk region, autonomous district of Komi.

Contains description of fowling in August after the season's work in the fields is done. The hunters go alone, accompanied by a dog and perhaps a son growing up; they stay three to five days in the woods but not farther than 50 km. from home. The hunter's footwear and

clothing of the Zyryan mode (*laz*) are described; his food supply, equipment (axe and knife, no gun), details on trap and snares are noted. Such practices as trail blazing, speaking kindly of the game (no swearing), the hunters' huts and elevated storage places, behavior, ethics, etc., are briefly discussed.

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32544. TRUMPY, B. Odd Dahl, den förste doctor honoris causa ved Universitetet i Bergen. (Naturen, 1952. v. 76, no. 10, p. 290-93, port.) **Title tr.:** Odd Dahl, the first honorary doctor at the University in Bergen.

Degree awarded on May 7, 1952 in recognition of his research in nuclear physics. Dahl participated 1922-25 in the *Maud* Expedition. He piloted its reconnaissance plane on two brief trial flights (the first over the drift ice) in the East Siberian Sea in 1923; and built several oceanographic, sferic and meteorological instruments for H. U. Sverdrup's investigations. His subsequent work (1926-35 at the Carnegie Institution of Washington) and achievements are stated.

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32545. TSALKIN, V. I. O sovremennom sostoianii zapasov kotikov v Tikhom okeane. (Priroda, 1946, no. 10, p. 80-82) **Title tr.:** On the present resources of the fur seal in the Pacific Ocean.

Contains an evaluation of fur seal resources in Bering Sea, including the Pribilof, Kurile and Commander Islands, with statistical data for 1912-47 on conditions of the seal herds. The beneficial result of the agreement between the U. S., Russia and Japan in 1911, prohibiting pelagic sealing (see tables) is stressed.

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32546. TSAPKO, A. S. L'doslovyie i vechnomerzlotnye kholodil'niki v Sibiri. (Bülleten' rybnogo khoziaistva, 1953. t. 29, vyp. 2, p. 12-14) **Title tr.:** Refrigeration and permafrost cold storage in Siberia.

"Cold storages of 25 to 300-ton capacity are built in Siberia in permafrost 10-12 m. underground. The inside temperature is -2° to -3° C., the width of the galleries is 3 m. and the height is 1.8-2.2 m. The storage room is entered by a corridor at an 18° inclination from the side of a small hill. The effectiveness of the cold storage room is increased by spraying the walls with water once each year to form ice. The chambers are

cooled directly in winter by ventilation using ventilating shafts."—SIPRE.

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32547. TSAREGORODTSEV, K. G. Moša poezdka v Anadyr'. (In: Kamchatka, 1740-1940, pub. 1940, p. 222-28, illus.) **Title tr.:** My trip to Anadyr'.

Contains notes of a trip with his family from Vladivostok to Petropavlovsk, and thence to Novo-Mariinsk (now Anadyr') in Anadyrskiy Gulf; his first impressions of life in this locality in 1915.

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32548. TSEITLIN, G. Znakharstvo i povēriā v Pomor'ie; ocherk iz byta pomorov. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izuchenia russkogo Siēvera. Izvestiia, 1912, god 4, no. 1, p. 8-16; no. 4, p. 156-65) **Title tr.:** Sorcery and superstition on the Pomor'ye; sketch from the life of the inhabitants of the seacoast.

Contains description of magic practices, beliefs and formulas against disease used by the Russian population on the White Sea.

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32549. TSEMBER, A. A. Razboinich'e delo 1777 goda. (Komi mu, 1927, god 4, no. 6-7, p. 93-95) **Title tr.:** The deeds of a robber in 1777.

Contains account of the exploits of a native Zyryan robber, T. T. Mikhailov, from the village of Vishersk in Ust'-kulomsk county; based on an old document.

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32550. TSENTRAL'NYĬ MUZEĬ NARODOVEDENIĀ, Moskva. Religioznye verovaniā narodov SSSR. Sbornik etnograficheskikh materialov. Pod obshefel redaktsei V. K. Nikol'skogo. Moskva-Leningrad, Moskovskii rabochii, 1931. 2 v.: 384, 392 p. text tables, illus., refs. (Tsentral'nyi sovet soūza voinstvuishchikh bezbozhnikov SSSR) **Title tr.:** Religious beliefs of peoples of the U.S.S.R. A collection of ethnographical materials. General editor V. K. Nikol'skii. (Central Council of the Union of Militant Atheists of the U.S.S.R.)

Readings assembled from various, mainly published, sources, by the staff of the Central Museum of Ethnology. The selection and presentation is directed toward study, from the Marxian viewpoint, of the origin and different stages of religion. The readings are preceded by the editor's foreword, stressing the necessity of combatting shamanism and some new religions. A general

introduction "Velikiĭ soūz narodov" (The Great union of peoples), p. 6-29, gives in tabular form: the numbers, religion, and percentage of literacy for each national group in the U.S.S.R. in 1926. Then follows presentation of the native religion of each nationality: pt. 1 *Siberia and the North*, includes the Chukchis, Koryaks, Yukaghirs (p. 39-66, 17 refs.), Yakuts (p. 160-79, 3 illus., 40 refs.), Ostyaks and Voguls (p. 202-216, 20 refs.) compiled by S. A. Tokarev; the Gilyaks, Golds, Tungus (p. 67-121, 10 illus., 17 refs.), and Samoyeds (p. 217-27, 5 illus., 5 refs.) by M. G. Levin; the Lapps (p. 228-37, illus., 5 refs.) by R. S. Lipets.

Pt. 2 concerns *Central Siberia*, and (in v. 2.) pt. 3, the *Caucasus*. Pt. 4, *Volga and Urals*, includes the Zyryans and Permians (p. 228-48, illus., 24 refs.) compiled by A. G. Apollov. Pt. 5 concerns *Europe*. Appended (p. 365-87) is index covering both vols. For each people, a brief introduction is given, followed by selected excerpts from the writings of various investigators, etc., under such headings as cult of hunters and fishers (or reindeer breeders), ritual in family life, shamanism (with numerous subheadings), spirits, relics of totemism, magic, bear festivals, etc.; and a bibliography closes the treatment of each people.

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32551. TSINTSIUS, VERA I. Trudy I. V. Stalina po ūazykoznaniū i voprosy izuchenia ūazykov narodov Severa. (Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, 1953, no. 157, Seria fakul'teta narodov Severa, vyp. 2, Ūazyki i istoriā narodnoslet Kratnego Severa SSSR, p. 13-34)

Title tr.: I. V. Stalin's works on linguistics and problems of the study of the languages of the peoples of the North.

Contains discussion of effect upon Soviet studies of Stalin's criticism of the Marr's theory and of his (Stalin's) principles of linguistics, proclaimed in 1950. Works of V. A. Avrorin, O. P. Sunik, P. Ā. Skorik and other Soviet authors, whose investigations of the northern languages had been influenced by Marr's theories, are commented upon critically. The influence of history on formation of languages is noted, and illustrated by examples from Tungus languages.

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TSINTSIUS, VERA I., see also Myl'nikova, K. M., and V. I. Tsintsius.

Materialy negidal'skogo fazyka. 1931. No. 30919.

32552. TŠINZERLING, V. V. Prirodnye vodooboroty i ikh vliianie na klimat SSSR. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Izvestiia. Seriiã geograficheskaiã, 1952. no. 5, p. 58-76, diagrs., tables, sketch maps) 20 refs. *Title tr.*: Natural water circulation and its influence on the climate of the U.S.S.R.

General discussion of methods and principles for estimating water balance in the U.S.S.R. area, taking into account the air circulation, precipitation, evaporation and run-off. The influence of the Arctic Basin in the water circulation is considered (p. 67-69) and deemed negligible. This paper was delivered to the Learned Council of the Geographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, May 30-31, 1952. Cf. KH. P. Pogossian, *Skhema vlogooborota v atmosfere*, 1952.

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TŠVETKOV, A. I., see Pavlovskii, E. V., and A. I. Tšvetkov. Materialy k petrog. trappov. 1934. No. 31210.

32553. TŠYTOVICH, NIKOLAI ALEK-SANDROVICH. O vybore tipa fundamentov v usloviakh vechnoi merzloty. (Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', 1930. t. 8, no. 6-7, p. 519-21, graph, diagrs.) *Title tr.*: Selection of the foundation type under permafrost conditions.

"Changes in soil temperature in relation to the depth of foundations is formulated mathematically. The formula takes into account the main factors influencing the temperature of ground, heat conductivity, thickness of the snow cover, and depth of the upper permafrost table. Continuous, solid foundations, which require the deepest and most extensive excavation, are uneconomical. Relations between average annual air temperature, snow cover thickness and average soil temperature are illustrated graphically. Studies of heaving forces require more extensive theoretical and practical elaboration."—SIPRE.

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32554. TUGARINOV, ARKADIĬ ĬAKOVLEVICH, 1880-1948. Gusi nizhnego Eniseia. (Messager ornithologique, 1910. t. 1, no. 1, p. 44-49) *Title tr.*: Geese of the lower Yenisey.

Contains descriptive notes and data on habitat and distribution of six species of geese (genera: *Melanonyx*, *Anser*, and

Branta), collected in the tundra of the lower Yenisey River region in northern Siberia. Author's determinations were challenged by S. N. Alferaki, q. v.

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TUGARINOV, ARKADIĬ ĬAKOVLEVICH, 1880-, see also Ivanov, A. I., and others. Ptitsy SSSR, I. 1951. No. 29831.

TUGARINOV, ARKADIĬ ĬAKOVLEVICH, 1880-, see also Ivanov, A. I., and others. Ptitsy SSSR, II. 1953. No. 29832.

TUGARINOV, ARKADIĬ ĬAKOVLEVICH, 1880-, see also Kozlova-Pushkareva, E. V., and Ĭ. A. Tugarinov. Ptitsy. Gagaroobraznye. 1947. No. 30181.

TULLNER, WILLIAM W., see Schrieker, J. A., and others. B vitamin content rat adrenals exposure cold. 1951. No. 31844.

TULLY, J. P., see La Fond, E. C., and others. Physical oceanography of the Bering and Chukchi Seas. Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32555. TUL'ZHENKOVA, F. F. Sor-toispytanie tomatov v zashehishchemom grunte na Kraenem Severe. (Sad i ogorod, Feb. 1950. no. 2, p. 46-50, illus., table) *Title tr.*: Testing of tomato strains in protected grounds in the far North.

Contains comparative data on crops harvested in 1939-1949 from various strains of tomato. The experiments were sponsored by the Institute of Polar Agriculture, and carried out at agricultural stations in Nar'yan Mar, Salekhard, Berezovo and Verkhoyansk regions.

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32556. TUL'ZHENKOVA, F. F. Tipy parnikov i teplits na Kraenem Severe. (Sad i ogorod, Nov. 1950, no. 11, p. 58-62, illus.) *Title tr.*: Types of hotbeds and hothouses in the far North.

Contains discussion of various problems of construction, insulation and glazing of hothouses; the selection and use of soils and manures, and their mixing in hotbeds; based on experiments sponsored by the Institute of Polar Agriculture and carried out by experimental stations in Nar'yan Mar and Salekhard.

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32557. TUNGUSKII SBORNIK 1. Redaktor V. G. Bogoraz. Leningrad, Akademiā nauk SSSR, 1931. iii, 218 p. **Title tr.:** Tungusian collection, vol. 1. Editor V. G. Bogoraz. Further vols. (if any) not seen.

Contains an introduction by the editor on the northern peoples and their investigation in the Tsarist and Soviet times (p. i-iii), and two large linguistic monographs which are analyzed in this Bibliography under their authors' names, viz. (titles translated):

BOGORAZ, V. G. Materials on the Lamut language.

MYL'NIKOVA, K. M., and V. I. TSINTSIUS. Materials on investigation of the Negidal language. **Copy seen:**

CU; photostatic copy at NNC.

TUNKELO, A., see Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

32558. TUNKELO, E. A. Germanische Lehnwörter im Finnischen und Lappischen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1901. Bd. 1, p. 183-87) **Title tr.:** Teutonic loanwords in Finnish and Lappish.

Contains etymologies of Lapp *levte*, 'song without words', a borrowing from Old Icelandic-Norwegian in about 700 A. D.; and Lapp *leud*, 'sound, tone', of the same origin, taken over about 900-1200 A. D. Finnish and Lappish *luotte*, 'singing at sacrifice' is compared with Old Nordic **blota*.

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32559. TURISTFORENINGEN FOR DANMARK. Årbog 1952-53. Grønland. Redigeret af Kristjan Bure. Ringkjøbing, A. Rasmussens bogtrykkeri, 1952. 160 p. illus. incl. map, (front.), ports. **Title tr.:** Yearbook for 1952-53. Greenland. Edited by Kristjan Bure.

Contents tr.: THERKILSEN, K. R. Greenland, mountain, ocean and ice. p. 7-26.

BRUN, E. Greenland - Denmark; Greenland's administration. p. 27-40.

ROSING, K. The Greenlanders before and now. p. 41-64.

NIELSEN, F. Greenland's culture. p. 65-88.

BORUM, V. Daily life in Greenland. p. 89-116.

THERKILSEN, K. R. From kayak to cutter; the livelihood of Greenland. p. 117-32.

MIKKELSEN, E. East Greenland p. 133-60.

Each of these papers appears in this Bibliography under its author's name. About 150 photographic illus. amplify the text.

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32560. TURKOV, N. M. 30 let otechestvennogo rechnogo sudostroyeniā. (Rechnol transport, Nov.-Dec. 1947. t. 7, no. 10, p. 11-14, table, illus.) **Title tr.:** 30 years of Soviet river-boat building.

The increase of ship-building for river transport in successive five-year plans is surveyed, and the principal ship-yards named. The main types of vessels operating on the inland waterways, among them the Lena, Kolyma and other Siberian rivers, are noted: river-boats, tugs, towing-barges, etc. The increase of power, efficiency and comfort in these craft, and the decrease in construction costs are emphasized.

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32561. TURNER, MARGARET LIND-SAY, 1914- The effect of thyroxin and dinitrophenol on the thermal responses to cold. (Endocrinology, May 1946. v. 38, no. 5, p. 263-69, fig., 2 tables) 36 refs.

Contains a report on experiments with mice kept at a temperature of 5° C. and given intramuscularly thyroxin or dinitrophenol, with oxygen consumption and rectal temperature recorded. Thyroxin decreased the hypothermia of mice subjected for one hour to cold, dinitrophenol increased the hypothermia.

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32562. TURPAEVA, E. P. Znachenie pishchevykh vzaimootnoshenii y strukture morskikh donnykh biotsenozov. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1949. nov. seriā, t. 65, no. 1, p. 93-96) **Title tr.:** The importance of food relations in the structure of marine bottom biocoenoses.

Contains an ecological study of the structure of various marine animal associations living in or upon the sea-bottom, based on the material from the Barents and White Seas (tables 1-4). It is concluded that the biocoenose is the population of a certain biotype with an historically developed system of relations based on maximal utilization of space and food, and minimal competition among the dominant species.

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TURRELL, E. S., see Griffin, D. R., and others. Effects cold & ascent on aerobolism. 1946. No. 29409.

32563. TUSHINSKIĬ, G. K. Laviny, voznikovenie i zaschita ot nikh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1949. 213 p. 75 illus. (incl. charts, diagrs., 4 plates). (Moskovskii Ordena Lenina Gosudarstvennyi Universitet im. M. B. Lomonosova. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii Institut Geografii) 135 refs. *Title tr.*: Avalanches, their formation and protection against them.

"A general study was made of theoretical problems and experimental investigations related to avalanche formation. Various mountain regions of U.S.S.R. were checked to obtain data on snowslides, flows and other related movements. A classification of avalanches based on field study and examination of literature is presented. The processes of recrystallization in snow layers, snow profiles and the climate affecting avalanche formation are studied. The experimental work deals with mass movements, their potential force and the force of impact on various objects. The pressure waves caused by slides are described. Methods of avalanche control and protection are given. The appendix presents the technique of avalanche investigations and sets forth rules for safe operation in slide areas."—SIPRE. One of the regions studied was the Khibiny (Kola Peninsula), where great avalanches occurred on Kukisvumchorr Mt. in 1930, 1931 and 1934; regular observations were started in 1933 and snow-meteorological service was established in 1936.

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32564. TUSHINSKIĬ, G. K. Snezhnye obvaly. (In: Vsesoŭznyĭ geograficheskii s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 306-313) *Title tr.*: Snow avalanches.

Contains classification of avalanches into snow slides (osovy) of about 50 to 100 m., and avalanches (laviny) following stream beds over a considerable distance. Factors in their formation and forecasting are discussed: steepness of slopes, age of the snow, morphology of slopes, and climate. Principles of charting avalanche danger are outlined with emphasis on geomorphological and geobotanical indications. The study is based in part on ten years' work at the Avalanche Station at Khibiny.

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32565. TUTTLE, WAID WRIGHT, 1892-, and **J. L. TEMPLIN.** A study of normal cardiac response to water below body temperature with special reference to a submersion syndrome. (Journal of laboratory and clinical medicine, Dec. 1942, v. 28, no. 3, p. 271-76, 6 tables) 4 refs.

Contains an investigation of the response of 68 college women to submersion in water of swimming pool temperature. A drop in heart rate upon submersion was noted in "normally adjusted persons," which varied directly with the resting heart rate. Some subjects failed to show a decrease either due to emotional factors (fear) or due to lack of physiological adjustment. It is suggested that the latter cases represent sensitivity to water ("submersion syndrome").

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32566. TVERDISLOV, A. A., and P. S. MSTISLAVSKIĬ. Kompleksnoe stroitel'stvo na vodnykh putiakh SSSR. (Rechnol transport, Nov.-Dec. 1947, t. 7, no. 10, p. 19-22, illus.) *Title tr.*: The complex developments on the waterways of the U.S.S.R.

Soviet achievements in developing artificial waterways are stressed in this paper dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Soviet rule. The main hydrotechnical constructions are noted briefly, among them the White Sea-Baltic Canal. Its economic and strategic importance, the speed (18 months) on its construction, and new technical methods used, its military significance in World War II, and its reconstruction in the post-war period are briefly sketched (p. 21).

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TVERDYSHEVA, O. I., see Adamova, A. A., and others. Estestvennoe soderzhanie mikroelementov rybakh. 1949. No. 27647.

32567. TWEEDSMUIR, JOHN NORMAN STUART BUCHAN, Baron, 1911-. Men and beasts in the Canadian Arctic Islands. (Geographical magazine, Aug. 1953. v. 26, no. 4, p. 182-91, col. illus.)

Contains a popularly-written account of the wildlife and of the seasonal activities and character of the Eskimos in the Canadian Eastern Arctic. The author spent the year prior to World War II in southwestern Baffin Island in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. Well illustrated with colored photographs.

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32568. TWENHOFEL, WILLIAM STEPHENS, 1918- Potential Alaskan mineral resources for proposed electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries in the upper Lynn Canal area, Alaska. Washington, D. C., 1953. 14 p. text map. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 252) 59 refs.

"Diversion of the headwaters of the Yukon River through the Coast Range into the Taiya River valley [west of Skagway, southeastern Alaska] would make available about one million horsepower of electric energy. The only foreseeable use for any substantial block of this power is by electrochemical and electro-metallurgical industries." Such industries include: non-ferrous metals, ferroalloys, calcium carbide, artificial abrasives, nitrogen compounds, chlorine and caustic soda, iron and steel, carbon and graphitized products, phosphorous and phosphorous compounds. Raw materials needed and possible Alaskan sources are discussed, with conclusion that the bulk of the materials would have to be imported. Alaska could contribute sea water, olivine, dolomite, copper, zinc, nickel, tin, tungsten, iron, chromite, coal, and limestone, but at present only coal, limestone, and minor amounts of by-product zinc are produced.

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TWENHOFEL, WILLIAM STEPHENS, 1918-, see also Robinson, G. D., and W. S. Twenhofel, Some lead-zinc & zinc-copper deposits Ketchikan & Wales distr., Alaska. 1953. No. 31655.

32569. TWINN, CECIL RAYMOND, 1897- A review of studies of blood-sucking flies in northern Canada. (Canadian entomologist, Jan. 1952. v. 84, no. 1, p. 22-28) 27 refs.

"The biting-fly problem in the North, and the origin, purpose, methods, and results of research carried out from 1947 to 1950 by the Division of Entomology [Canada, Dept. of Agriculture] and co-operating agencies on behalf of the Defence Research Board [Canada] are discussed. The major pests of the sub-Arctic are mosquitoes, black flies, and tabanids [deer flies, moose flies]; of the Arctic, mosquitoes. The program has included studies on the species, their relative abundance, breeding places, life histories, hosts, flight ranges, and natural enemies, and on the effects of meteorological conditions on their abundance and activity. Methods of chemical

control on small and large areas have been developed, and tests made of protective clothing and repellents." Studies were carried out at Fort Churchill in Manitoba, Goose Bay in Labrador, and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory.

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32570. TYLER, PAUL McINTOSH, 1889- Russia's mineral potential. (American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Transactions, 1951. v. 190, no. 6, p. 494-97; *pub.* in Mining engineering, June 1951, v. 3)

Included in this discussion are the recently opened Vorkuta coking coalfield of the Pechora basin, and the oilfields along the arctic coast at the mouths of the Lena and Yenisey Rivers, on the western arctic slopes of the Urals, and in the great bend of the Lena River. Mention is made of the very high death rate of the mine workers in the labor camps in the Kolyma goldfield of the Yakut A.S.S.R. A brief editorial review of this paper appears in *Mining engineering*, Nov. 1951, v. 3, no. 11, p. 934-35; and in the same issue (p. 949-50), a sharply critical review by Norman C. Stines, q. v.

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32571. TYLOR, Sir EDWARD BURNETT, 1832-1917. Old Scandinavian civilisation among the modern Eskimaux. (Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal, 1884. v. 13, p. 348-57, 2 plates)

Contains discussion on certain Eskimo arts and customs which were probably borrowed from the Scandinavians between 1000-1500 A. D. These are: a native garment (coat with hood like a monk's robe with cowl, described and pictured by H. Egede), the blubber lamp and its name (Eskimo *kollek*, Nordic *kolle*), soapstone kettles, the use of satirical verses, and several games (described).

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TZURAI, I., see Paunesco-Podeanu, A., and I. Tzurai. Traitement idéal gelures: novocainisation. 1948. No. 31209.

32572. U., G. Die asiatische Abkunft der Indianer Nordamerikas. (Erdball, 1926. Jahrg. 1, no. 4, p. 156-57) *Title tr.:* The Asiatic origin of the North American Indians.

Contains discussion of Edward Sapir's theory that the languages of the "Na-dene group" of Indians (to which the Tlingits, Haidas and Athapaskans belong), are related in phonetical and

grammatical aspects to the Old Chinese, Siamese and Tibetan languages; therefore, these Indians came from Asia via Bering Strait. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32573. UBRIĀTOVA, E. I. Ocherk istorii izucheniia iakutskogo iazyka. Iakutsk, Gosudarstvennoe izd-vo IÄASSR, 1945. 34 p., ports. (Yakut A.S.S.R. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii) **Title tr.:** Historical sketch of the investigation of the Yakut language.

Contains a survey of scholars who have investigated the Yakut language, and a review of works on the language, lexicography, and literature. Publications of Middendorff, Böhtlingk, Schott, Ästremskii, Patkanov, and of the native Yakuts, Novgorodov and Künde are evaluated. Numerous bibliographical notes are included. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32574. UCHIDA, TOHRU. Einige fernorientalische Arten der Wassermilben. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1931. Bd. 94, No. 5-8, p. 129-38, illus.) **Title tr.:** Some species of water mites of the Far East.

Contains descriptions of seven water mites (two described as new) native to the Far East, including *Limnesia koenikei* and *L. undulata* occurring in Kamchatka Peninsula. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

UDINTSEV, G. V., see Lisitsyn, A. P., and G. V. Udintsev. O drevnikh beregovykh liniakh. 1953. No. 30503.

32575. UFFREDUZZI, O. Sulla patologia e terapia dei congelati. (Minerva medica, Dec. 15, 1940. anno 31, v. 2, n. 50, p. 578-79) **Title tr.:** Pathology and therapy of frostbite.

Contains general notes on frostbite in the first World War; early and definite therapy; prevention of infection; recent advances in therapy, including Bertocchi's blockade through the femoral canal. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32576. UGESKRIFT FOR LAEGER. Tuberkulosen i Grønland. (Ugeskrift for laeger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 827-28) **Title tr.:** Tuberculosis in Greenland.

Contains an account of tuberculosis, its incidence and social impact on Greenland; therapy, hospitals, clinics, laboratories, x-ray stations, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32577. UGGLA, ARVID HJALMAR, 1883- . Linnés lappländische Reise. (Nord, 1943. v. 6, no. 1, p. 46-56) **Title tr.:** Linné's Lapland journey.

Contains description of the Swedish botanist Linné's trip to Lapland by horseback and boat, May 12 to Oct. 10, 1732, based on his diary. He traveled from Uppsala, via Umeå, Lycksele (where he took a Lapp guide), Luleå, Kvikjkjokk, to Virrijaure, and Tälpaajäna glacier; returned by Kvikjkjokk, to Torneå, thence home via Åbo in Finland. The result of his travels was a collection of Lapland's alpine flora with numerous observations, published in his *Flora lapponica* 1737 (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10194), a work which made the author famous. His diary *Iter lapponicum* was first published in English in 1811, Swedish edition appeared in 1888 and later (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 10196); it contains valuable ethnological notes on Lapps. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32578. ULLRICH, HERMANN. Kältefragen aus der Pflanzenphysiologie. Zur physiologischen Grundlagenforschung pflanzlicher Kälte- und Frostschäden. (Klinische Wochenschrift, June 1944. Jahrg. 23, nr. 21/26, p. 189-92) **Title tr.:** Problems of cold in plant physiology. A contribution to physiological fundamentals of cold and frost injuries in plants.

Contains an account of three groups of plants classified according to their resistance to cold, and of intermediate types. Possible causes of cold resistance of plants, the problem of plasma freezing, intracellular and extracellular ice formation, the mechanism of dehydration due to low temperature, deformation of cells and cell elements due to ice formation, slow freezing, rapid freezing (vitrification), etc., are dealt with. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32579. ULMER, GEORG, 1877- . Die von Prof. A. Thienemann in der Umgegend von Abisko (Lappland) gesammelten Eintagsfliegen und ihre Larven. (Archiv für Hydrobiologie, 1942-45, pub. 1943. Bd. 40, Heft 2, p. 329-61, illus., 5 plates) **Title tr.:** Ephemeral flies and their larvae collected by Prof. A. Thienemann in the Abisko region in Lapland.

Contains a list of 46 localities in the Abisko region, with brief data on habitat and names of ephemerals found (p. 330-34); also descriptions of 16 larvae, with

literature citations, list of specimens, data on habitat and local distribution.

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ULRICH, CLIFFORD W., *see* Weinberg, S. L., and others. Foot conditions & bootgear in combat. 1953. No. 32868.

32580. ULVINEN, ARVI. Maamme luonnonvaraisten putkilokasvien lajilukumäärä v:n 1944 tilaston mukaan. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonannot (Archivum), 1946, pub. 1948. v. 1, p. 85-86) **Title tr.:** The numbers of indigenous Finnish vascular plants recorded in 1944.

The total number of indigenous vascular plants in Finland (within the pre-war boundaries) was estimated by I. Hiitonen and A. Poijärvi as 1175 species. The number of species encountered in various regions of the country, including Kuusamo and four Lapland districts, is also noted. Summary in English.

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32581. ULVING, TOR. Consonant gradation in Eskimo. (International journal of American linguistics, 1953. v. 19, no. 1, p. 45-52)

Linguistic paper on the gradation of medial consonants: types of gradation, the gradation theory and conclusions.

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32582. UNDERWOOD, LUCIEN MARCUS. A preliminary list of Pacific coast Hepaticae. (Zoe, 1891. v. 1, no. 12, p. 361-67)

Contains a systematic list of 155 liverworts, including 22 species native to Alaska (table p. 367). Based on literature data and on investigation of herbaria material.

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32583. UNGLEY, CHARLES CADY, and others. The immersion foot syndrome. (British journal of surgery, July 1945. v. 33, no. 129, p. 17-31, 12 fig.) 60 refs. Other authors: G. D. Channell, and R. L. Richards.

Contains a comprehensive account of an affliction also called "trench foot," dealing with: its clinical aspects and successive stages; grades of severity; skin temperatures during and after exposure; etiology, pathogenesis and pathology; distinction from frostbite; immersion in warm waters; prevention; therapy at various stages of the disease; sequels. Abstracted by R. L. Richards in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Nov. 1945, v. 6, no. 3, p. 127-28.

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32584. UNGLEY, CHARLES CADY. Peripheral vasoneuropathy after chilling; "immersion foot and immersion hand". (Lancet, Oct. 17, 1942. v. 243, p. 447-51, 3 fig.) 14 refs.

Contains an account based on over 80 cases who had their legs immersed in cold water, for periods up to 14 days. Symptoms at different stages, clinical course and sequelae are described, and causes, predisposing factors, pathogenesis and pathology discussed. A chapter on prophylaxis and therapy concludes the account. The great similarity of this condition with that commonly called "trench foot" is stressed.

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32585. UNGLEY, CHARLES CADY. Treatment of immersion foot by dry cooling. (Lancet, May 29, 1943. v. 244, no. 6248, p. 681-82, chart) 4 refs.

Contains case report of two patients with trench foot treated in the hyperemic stage. Exposure to cool room temperature (15°-18° C.) with a fan playing on the soles proved a simple and satisfactory method. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Sept. 1946, v. 4, no. 1, p. 13.

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UNGLEY, CHARLES CADY, see also Learmonth, J. R., and others. Discussion immersion injuries . . . in wartime. 1948. No. 30363.

32586. U.S.S.R. ARMIJA. UPRAVLENIE BRONETANKOVYMI I MEKHANIZIROVANNYMI VOISKAMI. Perevozka voisk i vojskovykh gruzov na transportnykh aerostanakh. [Moskva] Voen. izd-vo, 1943. 35 p. **Title tr.:** Transport of troops and military supplies in aerosteds.

"The modified aerosted NKL-16 m. consists of two sets of sleds, a cabin mounted on shock absorbers on the sleds, and a push-type propeller engine. The cabin is equipped with a driver's window, a side door, removable seats, and weapon mounts. The aerosted travels smoothly at velocities of 20-25 km./hr. The limitations of the sled are the poor sound camouflage, a payload limited to about 400 kg. and an operating radius of about 50-60 km. Instructions are given for loading troops, and for the load distribution of military supplies."—SIPRE.

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32587. U.S.S.R. GEOLOGICHESKII KOMITET. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNOE OTDELENIE. Otchet o sostoianii i

deiatel'nosti Geologicheskogo komiteta Dal'nego Vostoka v 1923 godu. Vladivostok, 1924. 88 p. fold, col. map at end. (U.S.S.R. Geologicheskii komitet. Dal'nevostochnoe otделение. Materialy po geologii i poleznym iskopaemym Dal'nego Vostoka, no. 29) **Title tr.:** Report on the status and activity of the Geological Committee of the Russian Far East for 1923.

Includes (p. 38-39, 89) note on the 1923 Kamchatka Expedition headed by P. I. Polevoi, which prospected an oil field on the right bank of Bogachevka River, 50 km. from its mouth (54°35' N. 160°40' E.); collected some data on mineral sources, coal, oil bearing beds, asbestos, mica, gold, ocher and orpiment deposits. Summary in English.

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32588. U.S.S.R. GIDROGRAFICHESKOE UPRAVLENIE. GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKII OTDEL. Résultats des observations effectuées au moyen des ballons pilotes en 1926 aux stations aérologiques de l'Administration de l'Hydrographie. Leningrad. 1930. 16 p. of tables. **Title tr.:** Results of pilot balloon observations made at stations of the Administration of Hydrography during 1926.

Contains "results of ascents at Aleksandrovsk (69°12' N. 33°28' E.); Matochkin Shar (73°16' N. 56°24' E.); Arkhangel'sk; Astrakhan'; Baku and Sevastopol' and given for levels up to 10 km."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 622-23.

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32589. U.S.S.R. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY. Ukazatel' literatury po ledovym perepravam. (Its: Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii. Ser. V, no. 20, 1946, p. 88-90) **Title tr.:** Bibliography on ice crossing.

Supplement to a special issue of the *Trudy* dedicated to problems of crossing ice; contains two sections: Physico-mechanical properties of ice, ice technique (37 items); and Ice crossing (29 items).

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U.S.S.R. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY. GLAVNAIA GEOFIZICHESKAIÁ OBSERVATORIIÁ. *see* Arkhangel'skii, B. F. Otchet nabliud. rasprostraneniem radiovoln. 1937. No. 27858.

32590. U.S.S.R. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE PO DELAM OKHOTNICH'EGO KHOZIAISTVA. Pushnye bogatstva SSSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. i ékon. lit-ry po voprosam zagotovok, 1949. vyp. 1, 178 p. illus. incl. 9 diagrs., 15 tables. **Title tr.:** The fur-bearer resources of the U.S.S.R.

This work, described generally in No. 26880, contains 15 papers of which the following (titles translated) deal with northern animals, and appear in this volume under their authors' names:

KUCHERSKII, V. R. Hunting of squirrel. p. 17-34.

RAKHMANIN, G. E. Trapping the arctic fox. p. 39-58.

NADEEV, V. N. Sable. p. 59-72.

BORODIN, L. N. Muskrat breeding. p. 79-92.

ARSEN'EV, V. A. The river beaver. p. 93-110.

SHARAI, V., and M. PAVLOV. The silver-black fox. p. 111-20.

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U.S.S.R. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE SEVERNOGO MORSKOGO PUTI. GIDROGRAFICHESKOE UPRAVLENIE. *see* Gernet, E. S. Blizmeridional'nye tablitsy. 1934. No. 29245.

U.S.S.R. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE SEVERNOGO MORSKOGO PUTI. GIDROGRAFICHESKOE UPRAVLENIE. *see also* Vorob'ev, V. I. Obzor astron.-geod. rabot 1935. 1937. No. 32792.

32591. U.S.S.R. KOMITET PO DELAM GEOLOGII PRI SNK SSSR. Geologicheskaiá karta SSSR; mashtab 1:1,000,000. Leningrad-Moskva, Gosud. izd-vo geologicheskoi lit-ry, 1939-1957. **Title tr.:** Geological map of the U.S.S.R.; scale 1:one million.

At a special All-union geological conference held in Nov. 1938 (at Leningrad?) decision was made to start publishing the geological map of the U.S.S.R. in scale 1:one million. The work, planned in 174 sheets, was carried out under direction of the Committee for Geological Affairs of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. (since 1946 reorganized into Ministry of Geology of the U.S.S.R.); publication began in 1939, and in 1952 the work was regarded as largely completed. A key to the map sheets and other information on the undertaking are in: V. A. Aprodov, *Geologicheskoe kartirovanie*, 1952, q. v. Some (not all) sheets of this map, also

some explanatory notes (in pamphlet form) prepared to accompany map sheets, are in DGS; including those for the following northern sections: Arkhangel'sk (map and notes), Mezen' (map and notes), Murmansk (notes only). The explanatory notes are listed in the bibliography under the author's name; viz.:

1. SOKOLOV, P. V., and E. A. KAL'BERG. Ob'iasnitel'naia zapiska k listu Q-37 (Arkhangel'sk), 1939, 28 p.

2. ZEKKEI', I. A. D. Ob'iasnitel'naia zapiska k listu Q-38 (Mezen'), 1939, 20 p.

3. KHARITONOV, L. I. A. Ob'iasnitel'naia zapiska k listu R-36-37 (Murmansk), 1939, 19 p. *File seen: DGS.*

32592. U.S.S.R. KOMITET PO PROVEDENIU 2-GO MEZHDUNARODNOGO POLIARNOGO GODA. Aktinometricheskie nabludeniiia Vtorogo Mezhdunarodnogo Poliarnogo Goda, 1932-1933. Pod red. N. N. Kalitina. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1937. 48 p. tables. *Title tr.:* Actinometrical observations during the Second International Polar Year, 1932-1933. Edited by N. N. Kalitin.

Contains an introduction with a list of observation stations, apparatus and methods applied, and explanations of the tables. The tables present observational data on solar radiation; total and dispersed radiation (according to the Kalitin, and the Arago-Davy-Kalitin pyronometer); terrestrial radiation and, total and dispersed illumination. The observations were made at station Polyarnoye (69°12' N. 33°26' E.); Bukhta Tikhaya (80°19' N. 52°48' E.); Matochkin Shar (73°16' N. 56°24' E.); Mastyr' (73°23' N. 126°35' E.); Bukhta Tiksi (71°35' N. 129°02' E.); Lavrentiya Guba (65°58' N. 170°05' W.) and on Mys Dezhneva (66°02' N. 169°40' W.). English summary of preface (p. 49).

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32593. U.S.S.R. NARODNYI KOMISARIAT OBORONY. Nastavlenie dlia delstvii voisk zimoi. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo, 1941. 132 p. diags. *Title tr.:* Instruction for military operations during winter.

"Winter influences on attack and defense operations are described. Special instructions are given for prevention of frost injuries, transportation over ice and snow including transportation of wounded, construction of field stations and use of munitions and instruments

under winter conditions. Low temperatures, snowstorms and snow cover are considered important factors. Snow cover improves the visibility conditions. Snow depths over 30 cm. deep stops the transportation of cavalry and infantry, and at a depth of 50 cm. tanks are immobilized. Snow cover increases the effective range of poison gas released above the surface by smoothing the relief; the effectiveness of gas released by artillery shells bursting in the snow is reduced by strong snow absorption."—SIPRE.

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U.S.S.R. OB'EDINENNOE GOSUDARSTVENNOE POLITICHESKOE UPRAVLENIE, *see* Belomorsko-Baltiiskii kanal. 1934. No. 28057.

32594. U.S.S.R. TSENTRAL'NOE ARKHIYNOE UPRAVLENIE. Intervensiiia na Severe v dokumentakh. Podgotovil k pechati I. Minin. Moskva, Partinoe izd-vo, 1933. 94 p. illus., map. (Massovaiia istoricheskaiia biblioteka). *Title tr.:* Intervention in the North, in documents. Prepared for print by I. Minin.

Contains a series of documents captured from the counter-revolutionary forces, dealing with Allied intervention and occupation of the Murman and Arkhangel'sk, 1918-20. The phases covered by the sources include landing, occupation, local counter-revolutionary forces and activities, administration and government, justice, finances, military operations, underground activities of the communists, etc. *Copy seen: DLC.*

32594A. U.S.S.R. VSESOIUZNYI KOMITET STANDARTOV. Pushnomekhovoe syr'e; zimnie vidy. Izd. ofitsial'noe. [Moskva] Standartgiz, 1948. 200 p. illus. *Title tr.:* Fur raw materials; winter species. Official edition.

Contains All-Soviet standards for skins of Russian fur animals, including arctic species like polar bear, white fox, snow hare, etc. Specifications for each kind give descriptions of the pelt, the animal and its distribution; trade classes according to size, quality, defects; standards regarding the technical treatment of the skins; geographical varieties; seasonal varieties, etc. *Copy seen: DLC.*

32595. U. S. AIR FORCE. Survival. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1952. 152 p. illus. tables, maps, diags. (U. S. Air Force manual 64-5; supersedes AFM 64-5, 1 June 1945)

Contains instructions on how to survive when stranded in uninhabited areas of the Arctic, desert or Tropics, in three parts: 1, *Survival on land* (p. 1-117) deals with first aid, signaling, shelter, fire-making, clothing, water, food, etc., including conditions in the Arctic and sub-Arctic. 2, *Survival at sea* (p. 118-32) similarly, with sections on cold regions. 3, *Survival on sea-ice*, with information on immediate action, shelter, fire-making, food and water, etc. Extensively illustrated throughout.

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U. S. AIR FORCE, *see also* Gremmler, R. E. Arctic air photog. 1953. No. 29401.

U. S. AIR FORCE, *see also* Howard, R. A. Down in the North: an analysis of survival experiences. 1953. No. 29712.

U. S. AIR FORCE. AERONAUTICAL CHART AND INFORMATION CENTER, *see* Chambers, C. E. Aeronautical Chart & Info. Center. 1953. No. 28478.

32596. U. S. AIR FORCE. ELMENDORF WEATHER CONTROL. Typical progress of weather formations over Alaska. (*In*: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, *pub.* 1953, p. 270-72) "Revision by Alaskan Air Command of original paper presented by Capt. Phillip R. Stinchfield, U. S. A. F. Air Weather Service, Elmendorf Weather Control, Anchorage."

Contains description of the recurrence of cyclonic (low pressure) systems in the Gulf of Alaska, the normal weather sequence, and events during "low" and "high index" situations. The movement of an anticyclonic (high pressure) system with its source in the semi-permanent Siberian High is also briefly described. Actual synoptic situations are used to illustrate weather sequences.

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U. S. WEATHER SERVICE, *see* U. S. Dept. Air Force. Air Weather Service. Clouds Aleutian I. 1943. No. 32619.

U. S. AIR WEATHER SERVICE, *see also* U. S. Weather Bureau. Statistics Division. Air routes, Alaska to Siberia. 1942. No. 32641.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *see* Billings, C. H. Protecting underground utilities. 1953. No. 28133.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *see also*: Constructor. Engineers survey Alaska's resources. 1949. No. 28602.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *see also*: Constructor. Temporary shelter. 1947. No. 28603.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *see also* Nowicki, A. L. Corps Engineers. 1953. No. 31033.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *see also* Robertson, R. R. Helicopters topog. surveys. 1952. No. 31649.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *see also* U. S. Library of Congress. Tech. Info. Div. Annotated bibliog. snow, ice & permafrost. 1953. No. 32623.

32596A. U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS. SNOW, ICE AND PERMAFROST RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT. Some aspects of snow, ice and frozen ground. Wilmette, Ill., Aug. 1953. 32 p. table. 92 refs. (*Its*: SIPRE report, no. 10) Prepared by G. O. Guesmer, R. W. Gerdel, M. Diamond, J. A. Bender, M. H. Berg, and others; edited by H. Bader.

The organization, purpose, and scope of SIPRE are outlined; military requirements are analyzed in relation to cryptological problems and results of studies on the latter are reviewed. The known properties and engineering problems of (1) snow and ice, and (2) frozen ground, including permafrost, are summarized in considerable detail. Subjects requiring investigation are listed, and a précis is given of SIPRE research contracts.

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U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS. SNOW, ICE AND PERMAFROST RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, *see also* California. Univ. Institute of Engineering Research. Spectral charac. wet & dry snow. 1953. No. 28424.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS. SNOW, ICE AND PERMAFROST RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, *see also*: Ice and refrigeration. Army engineers test snow & ice. 1953. No. 29771.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS. SNOW, ICE AND PERMAFROST RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, *see also*

Lovell, C. W., and M. Herrin. Review properties and problems of frozen ground. 1953. No. 30539.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS. SNOW, ICE AND PERMAFROST RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, *see also* Nakaya, U. Method of analyzing geothermal data in permafrost. 1953. No. 30931.

U. S. ARMY. CORPS OF ENGINEERS. SNOW, ICE AND PERMAFROST RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, *see also* Taylor, A. Snow compaction. 1953. No. 32389.

32597. U. S. ARMY. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE. Frostbite. (Army medical bulletin, Dec. 1943, no. 71, p. 24-27)

Contains brief account of the causes and symptoms of frostbite; its prevention; treatment; first aid and curative.

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32598. U. S. ARMY. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE. Immersion foot. (Army medical bulletin, Nov. 1943. No. 70, p. 26-33)

Contains information on the meaning of this term; etiology; pathogenesis and morbid anatomy; classification (four degrees); symptoms; prophylaxis; first aid and therapy.

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32599. U. S. ARMY. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE. Trench foot. (Army medical bulletin, Mar. 1944. No. 74, p. 46-48)

Contains information on the causal similarity in trench foot, immersion foot and frostbite; losses due to cold injuries in wars; prophylaxis; principles of treatment.

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32600. U. S. ARMY. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE. Trench foot. (Army medical bulletin, Feb. 1945. No. 85, p. 12)

Contains an outline of basic principles of prevention of trench foot among military personnel, such as provision of proper footwear; avoidance of standing in water, of immobility or cramped position; adequate personal hygiene, etc. A brief outline of treatment is also included.

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32601. U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES. DIRECTORATE OF WEATHER. Average and maximum wind velocities at selected coastal stations in United States, Hawaiian Islands, Alaska and Puerto

Rico. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Mar. 1942. 7 p. tables. (*Its:* Publications of the Weather Research Center, v. 3, no. 3)

Includes tabulated data (p. 7) on prevailing direction, average velocity, and maximum velocity in m. p. h. of the wind at the following Alaskan stations: Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Fairbanks.

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32602. U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES. DIRECTORATE OF WEATHER. Climate and weather of the Asiatic portion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of its air approaches. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Nov. 1942. 77 p. text maps, graphs, tables. (*Its:* Publications of the Weather Research Center, v. 3, no. 4)

Siberia is divided into five regions, one of which lies wholly and three partly within the arctic area. Climate of each is briefly discussed. General flying and icing conditions are noted, followed by a more detailed treatment of air routes and flying conditions in each of the five areas, including discussion of winds, ceilings, fog, cyclonic storms, and icing. Stations used in the report are listed with lat. and long. Maps and tables show climatological data, including pilot balloon observations of upper air winds.

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32603. U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES. DIRECTORATE OF WEATHER. Discussion of arctic conditions by Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Special Consultant, Office Coordinator of Information, at a conference held at Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Directorate of Weather, April 4, 1942, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Apr. 1942. 31 p. (*Its:* Publications of the Weather Research Center, v. 4, no. 1)

Contains general informal discussion relating mainly to the establishment of weather stations and air bases in various parts of the Arctic, and the weather and ice conditions existing in those areas. Regions discussed include Germania Land, East Greenland, and the Greenland inland ice; Novaya Zemlya; Pt. Barrow, Alaska; Northern Sea Route of the U.S.S.R.; arctic coasts in general; Canadian Arctic Islands; and drifting ice north of Alaska. In addition, various Soviet stations and expeditions, arctic flying routes, fogs including human and

animal fogging in extreme cold, and books on the Arctic are discussed.

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32604. U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES. DIRECTORATE OF WEATHER. General synopsis of dominant meteorological situations from the China Coast to the Bering Sea. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., May 1942. 9 p. 8 text maps, 2 tables. (*Its:* Publications of the Weather Research Center, v. 1, no. 4)

Includes description and data on the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea. "The Sea of Okhotsk is characterized by fog in summer and ice in winter," with fog and ice in the transition months. It is the origin of the cold Oya Shio current. Ice conditions are described. The navigation season is characterized by persistent dense sea fogs. During the navigation season in the Bering Sea (end of Apr. through Sept.) turbid weather, fog, and some heavy snowfalls occur, while the winter is clear and cold. Maps show monthly temperatures; tables show precipitation and air and sea temperatures.

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32605. U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES. DIRECTORATE OF WEATHER. Preliminary report on climate and weather of northwestern Europe. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., June 1942. 72 p. 38 maps & charts, 31 tables. (*Its:* Publications of the Weather Research Center, v. 3, no. 1)

Contains data on climatic controls, synoptic aspects of climate, surface and upper air winds, cloudiness and ceilings, fog and visibility, icing conditions, temperature, and precipitation. Tables include several stations from northern Scandinavia and Finland, and maps show conditions over all of northwest Europe including, in some cases, the Norwegian Sea and Svalbard areas.

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32606. U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES. DIRECTORATE OF WEATHER. Temperature of the surface waters of the Atlantic, Ocean. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., March 1943. 49 p. 28 plates (charts), graphs, 9 tables. (*Its:* Publications, v. 6, no. 1)

Includes (p. 13-30) discussion of temperature conditions in the North Atlantic, including the Labrador Sea, southern Baffin Bay - Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, and Greenland Sea regions. Charts show distribution in Jan. and

July, of surface temperature observations and surface saline content, mean annual and mean monthly surface temperatures (0° C.), temperature anomaly of the surface water, density, water color, annual variation of temperature, and times of beginning of temperature maxima and minima.

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U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES. DIRECTORATE OF WEATHER. See also U. S. Air Force. Elmendorf Weather Control; U. S. Dept of the Air Force. Air Weather Service.

32607. U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES. Decisions on names in Alaska. Washington, D. C., 1952. 16 p. (*Its:* Decision list no. 5204.)

Contains 111 names approved by the Board. Unaffirmed variant names and spellings are included with references to approved version, as are former decisions no longer approved.

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32608. U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES. Decisions on names in Canada. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1953. 78 p. (*Its:* Cumulative decision list no. 5304.)

Contains 1,118 decisions, with identification and location of the feature listed. Unapproved variant names and spellings are given with a reference to the approved version. Sixty to seventy percent of the names listed are in the Canadian Arctic.

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32609. U. S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. Information relative to the disposal and leasing of public lands in Alaska. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. iv, 31 p. illus., text map, 2 tables. (*Its:* Information bulletin no. 2, revised)

Contains general information on physical geography, transportation, population, living conditions, schools, health, occupations, etc.; followed by a brief survey of each section of Alaska in terms of settlement possibilities. Information is given on homesteading, trade and manufacturing sites, grazing lands, fur farming, timber, minerals, rights of way, etc., and a directory showing where more detailed information may be obtained is appended. Climatic summaries for 45 stations are included. This is a revised and up-to-date version of a 1948 bulletin (*Arctic Bibliography*, No. 18282).

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32610. U. S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. Papers presented at the seminars on Alaska, February 2, 3, 6, and 7, 1950. Washington, D. C., 1950. 105 p. Mimeographed. 2 refs.

Contains short general papers prepared by various specialists for discussions in the Dept. of the Interior designed to aid the Bureau of Land Management in understanding Alaskan resources and problems. The contributors deal with timely aspects tending to encourage further exchange of opinion, rather than attempt an inclusive technical survey of their subject. A summary and conclusions by M. Clawson and R. K. Coote and a general statement by W. E. Warne precede the papers. Subjects discussed include: (1) settlement program by H. T. Jorgenson, with discussion by H. H. Barrows; (2) agriculture, with papers on production by W. U. Fuhrman, markets by W. Calhoun, physical aspects by D. L. Irwin, agricultural development by O. S. Aamodt, and horticulture by R. Magruder; (3) forests and forest industry by R. R. Robinson, and timber and other resources in National Forests by B. F. Heintzleman; (4) "other" Alaskan resources, with papers on the natives by A. Huber, recreation by A. C. Kuehl and G. L. Collins, fish and wildlife by C. H. Baltzo, mineral resources by J. C. Reed, mining by C. H. Johnson, water power by J. M. Morgan, and a brief discussion of other developments, such as roads, railroads, air services, building and other industries, by H. R. Lee.

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32611. U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. Eklutna project, Alaska, to serve 25 per cent of all Alaskans. [Juneau] 1948. 10, 58, 29 p. illus., maps (1 fold.)

Contains a report (10 p.) with substantiating materials (54 p.) on a hydroelectric project to dam Eklutna Lake (61°23' N. 149°03' W.), build a power plant, and construct transmission lines to the nearby population centers of Anchorage, Matanuska valley, Fort Richardson army base and Elmendorf airfield. The report presents need for, plans and cost of the project. The substantiating materials, amply illustrated with maps, graphs, tables, etc., deal with the geography of the area; its climate, history and population; land uses, irrigation and other water uses; resources; economic needs; general plan of development.

Data are given on designs and estimates for the project, with details of local geological conditions, dam site, construction materials and problems; cost estimates, etc.; water power, potential production, and markets in the present and future. Finally recreational possibilities of the project, financial analysis, benefits, and possibilities of project extension are shown. *Appendices* (29 p.) present information from local territorial and federal agencies in support of the project.

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32612. U. S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS. Alaskan Eclipse expedition. (Franklin Institute. Journal, Apr. 1951. v. 251, p. 469-71)

Account of the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory's expedition to Attu Island, the most westerly of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, to study the total eclipse of the sun by the moon on Sept. 11, 1950. Organized by Dr. John P. Hagen, N. R. L., the party of ten scientists included Grote Reber and E. A. Beck of the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards. The reception and analysis of the radio-frequency energy given off by the sun during the eclipse is described. The receiving apparatus was set up about two miles from the center of the path of totality because of the inaccessibility of that location.

The eclipse, which lasted only 73 seconds, was accompanied by a severe rainstorm. However, radio waves given off by the sun are received without difficulty through rain and fog. Measurements of solar radio intensity were made at wave lengths of 3 cm., 10 cm., and 65 cm., two to four times a minute beginning about two hours before the eclipse. The sky at an azimuth of about 90° from the sun was used as zero reference. Preliminary results are given—increased apparent diameter of the sun at radio frequencies, effect of eclipse of sunspots on the observed intensity of radio frequencies, rise of apparent intensity at beginning and end of eclipse, and the occurrence of minimum intensity a few minutes after totality. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32613. U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. Surface water temperatures at tide stations, Pacific Coast, North and South America and Pacific Ocean islands. Washington, 1952. 59 p. tables (*Its*: Special publication no. 280, rev. ed. of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey TW-2.)

"Mean monthly water temperatures for each year of record (through 1951) and extremes (daily values) in °F. are tabulated for all tide stations on the Pacific Coast of North and South America and the Pacific Islands including Hawaii, the Philippines, the Aleutians, and inland coastal water stations. Readings are taken from bucket samples in the first foot or two of water below the surface, and at one time a day (not uniform) . . . Graphs showing mean and extreme monthly temperatures for 33 stations appended."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Sept. 1953. v. 4, no. 9, p. 1078. **Copy seen:** DWB.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, see also Paton, H. A. Horizontal & vertical control mapping. 1953. No. 31197.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, see also Wennermark, M. E. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. 1953. No. 32877.

32614. U. S. COAST GUARD. The Coast Guard in northern waters. (U. S. Naval Institute. Proceedings. Jan. 1950. v. 76, no. 1, p. 76-85, 15 illus.)

Contains a brief text supplementing official photographs showing the work of the U. S. Coast Guard in: (1) the Bering Sea Patrol, which serves the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean; (2) the International Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic; and (3) the International Ocean Station Program. This program operates in the North Atlantic (Denmark Strait, Davis Strait, Newfoundland area) and North Pacific (Gulf of Alaska). It carries on emergency communications, search, rescue, navigational, and meteorological services. **Copy seen:** DLC.

U. S. COAST GUARD, see also Van Ackeren, J. F. Medical officer U. S. C. G. 1953. No. 32687.

32615. U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS. Amending Alaska game law. To accompany H. R. 1571. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Apr. 22, 1953. 3 p. (U. S. 83rd Congress, 1st sess., House report no. 307) *Also pub. as:* Senate report no. 589, July 15, 1953.

Contains brief report on a bill referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The bill is explained, a report

from the Dept. of the Interior is presented and changes in existing law are noted.

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32616. U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS. Report with respect to the House resolution authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to conduct an investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, pursuant to H. res. 698 (82d Cong.). Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. v. 1594, xlvii p., 157 maps. (82d Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 2503)

Contains the Bureau of Indian Affairs' report on its activities to the Congressional Subcommittee, together with supporting documents, etc. Then follows (p. 133-1594 and maps): *Compilation of the material relating to the Indians of the United States and . . . Alaska [etc.]*. This is a revision by Wm. H. Gilbert of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, of the 1950 edition, listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26915, q. v.

On Alaskan natives, the revision is mostly useful in its section on: historical, social and statistical data on tribes p. 215-718 (coordinating material scattered in the earlier edition); and in that on Alaskan native villages (p. 1371-1547) which has a (new) enumeration and summary of Indian and Eskimo tribes and bands. Some tribal documents, material on native claims, etc., are introduced. An efficient index (xlvii p.) is a new feature in this revision of a work which remains basic reference on Alaskan natives. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32617. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. World extremes of weather. (*In its:* Climate and man, yearbook of 1941, p. 664)

Contains the following cold weather records: lowest temperature in the world: Verkhoyansk, Siberia —90° F., Feb. 5, 7, 1892; lowest in Alaska: —78° F. at Fort Yukon, Jan. 14, 1934; greatest snowfall: 60" in one day, at Giant Forest, Cal., and greatest seasonal snowfall: 884" at Tamarack, Cal.

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32618. U. S. DEPT. OF DEFENSE. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Symposium on snow removal and compaction procedures for airfields. Washington, D. C., 1952. 162 p. illus. tables incl. 1 fold. (G. G.-ES. 200/1, 24-25 April 1952) Sponsored by the

Board's Committee on Geophysics and Geography and Committee on Equipment and Supplies.

"Sufficient snow removal and compaction is required by the armed forces to maintain vehicular and airborne traffic. The present 30 min. interval in air traffic for the removal of snow or ice must be reduced to less than two min. to keep the runway operational at all times. The equipment used must be capable of satisfactory performance at air temperatures from -40° F. to $+50^{\circ}$ F. with winterization kits to be used between -40° F. and -65° F. Snow compaction must be resorted to when snow removal cannot produce a clean dry runway. The snow roller must compact loose snow up to 15 in. in thickness and produce a compacted surface capable to withstand 140,000 lb. gross weight. The roller must operate at temperatures as low as -65° F. The snow packer must compact loose snow up to six ft. in thickness into a compacted surface capable to withstand 140,000 lb. gross weight. The packer must operate at temperatures ranging from -65° F. to $+50^{\circ}$ F. The theoretical aspects of snow mechanics and physical properties of snow as they affect snow removal and snow compaction are presented. Snow removal and snow compaction equipment used by the Army, Navy, Dept. of Transport of Canada, U. S. Army Transportation Corps, and the Bureau of Public Roads are discussed."—SIPRE. Discussion includes experience at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Operation Highjump (Antarctic). **Copy seen:** DAI.

32619. U. S. DEPT. OF THE AIR FORCE. AIR WEATHER SERVICE. Clouds of the Aleutian Islands. Washington, D. C., Nov. 1943. n. p. all photos, maps. (*Its:* Technical report 105-28)

Contains "Aerial photographs of various cloud forms over the Aleutians with comments on cloud heights, temperature, dew point and wind, and notes to pilots regarding turbulence, poor visibility, icing and other flight hazards to be expected. Inset maps show general synoptic situation and location and topography of island in question."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Sept. 1953. v. 4, no. 9, p. 1060.

Copy seen: DWB.

32620. U. S. FOREST SERVICE. The forests of European and Asiatic Russia;

their extent, utilization, and economic importance. [Washington] 1918. 71 l. tables, diagrs., maps, (1 fold.) Type-script.

Contains sections on the forests, timber industry, products and exports, etc., of Russia in general; and on the northern timber region (Arkhangel'sk and Vologda, p. 31-39) with information on the character and area of forest, the industry, its technology and labor conditions, exports, transportation, etc.; the Siberian forest regions (p. 58-60); the northern coniferous forests (p. 60-62) in Europe and Asia, its composition, extent, etc.

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U. S. FOREST SERVICE, *see also* Andersen, H. E. U. S. Forest Service. 1953. No. 27784.

32621. U. S. FOREST SERVICE. ALASKA FOREST RESEARCH CENTER. Technical notes. No. 1-22, Juneau, Alaska, 1949-1953. In progress. Mimeographed.

Information is offered briefly on growth records, types and range of trees, results of thinning, rainfall, forest fires, logging effects, site classification, log measurement, yields, seed dispersal, and regeneration, etc.:

1. Taylor, R. F. Forest records of growth for Southeast Alaska's young stands. Nov. 1949. 2 p.

2. Godman, R. M. What kind of trees make the best growth in Southeast Alaska. Nov. 1949. 1 p.

3. Taylor, R. M. First results of thinning in Alaska. Nov. 1949. 1 p.

4. Zach, L. W. Effect of rainfall on stream flow. Apr. 1950. 3 p.

5. Lutz, H. J. Forest fires in Alaska damage more than timber. Apr. 1950. 1 p.

6. Taylor, R. F. Cubic form class volume tables for Southeast Alaska. May 1950. 12 p.

7. Godman, R. M. Thinning second-growth hemlock spruce for pulpwood. Feb. 1951. 1 p.

8. Zach, L. W. Past logging affects little of watersheds. March 1951. 2 p.

9. Klein, J. A. Defect in climax forests of Southeast Alaska. March 1951. 1 p.

10. Zach, L. W. Distribution of volume in Southeast Alaska trees. March 1951. 1 p.

11. Godman, R. M. A site classification and "quick-cruise" volume table for climax stands. March 1951. 3 p.

12. Zach, L. W. Measuring log lengths. March 1951. 1 p.

13. Klein, J. A. Girdling and poisoning of live culls. March 1951. 1 p.

14. Taylor, R. F., and J. A. Klein. Preliminary yield tables for Alaska's interior forests. March 1953. 6 p.

15. Taylor, R. F. Preliminary cubic form class volume tables for white spruce in Alaska. March 1953? 7 p.

16. Godman, R. M. Seed dispersal in Southeast Alaska. March 1953. 2 p.

17. Godman, R. M., and R. A. Gregory. Physical soil characteristics related to site quality in climax stands of Southeast Alaska. March 1953. 1 p.

18. Godman, R. M. Moss retards regeneration in Southeast Alaska. March 1953. 1 p.

19. Godman, R. M. Seasonal distribution of leader growth. March 1953. 2 p.

20. Godman, R. M. Seasonal distribution of radial growth. March 1953. 2 p.

21. Andersen, H. E. Girdling and poisoning of live culls. March 1953. 2 p.

22. Andersen, H. E. Range of western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) in Alaska. March 1953. 2 p. **Copy seen:** DA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, see Fennell, E. J. Topographic Div., U. S. Geol. Survey. 1953. No. 28996.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, see also Fischer, W. A. Photogeol. studies arctic Alaska. 1953. No. 29034.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, see also Fuechsel, C. F. Status topo. mapping Alaska. 1944. No. 29152.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, see also Gates, G. O. Geol. Div. U. S. Geol. Survey. 1953. No. 29198.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, see also Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, see also Williams, J. R. Iceings Alaska 1949-50. 1953. No. 32926.

32622. U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE. Weather summary, Alaska area. For use with Naval Air Pilots H. O. nos. 301, 302, 303, 304. Washington, D. C., 1944. 279 p. charts, graphs, tables. (Its: H. O. no. 526)

Contains sections on climate of the ocean areas bordering Alaska, the Aleu-

tians, Southeast Alaska, coastal district: Yakutat to Coal Harbor, Bering Sea coast and Arctic Slope, interior Alaska, British Columbia and Yukon Territory. In each case, winds, temperature, precipitation, snowfall, thunderstorms, cloudiness, fog, and visibility are considered, with notes on meteorological features peculiar to certain areas. A large section on upper air data includes information for Alaska (including Aleutians) on prevailing winds, resultant winds, and velocity frequencies. **Copy seen:** DWB.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, see also Calloway, E. B., and H. S. Kaminski. Ice thickness forecasting Baffin B.-Davis St. 1953. No. 28425.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, see also Treadwell, T. K. Hydro. surveying. 1953. No. 32526.

32623. U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. TECHNICAL INFORMATION DIVISION. Annotated bibliography on snow, ice, and permafrost. Washington, D. C., 1953. 2 v: v, 315 p.; v, 360 p. (SIPRE report no. 12, v. 3 (Jan. 1953)-4 (July 1953))

3100 items (U2401-4000; 4001-5500) are listed, similar in range and emphasis to previous volumes, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26960. A cumulative subject index for v. 1-4 is appended (v. 4, p. 330-60). **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

U. S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. ALASKAN RECREATION SURVEY, see Stanton, W. J. Analysis passenger travel. 1953. No. 32230.

U. S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. ALASKAN RECREATION SURVEY, see also Stanton, W. J. Econ. aspects recreation. 1953. No. 32231.

U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE, Annapolis, Md., see V-Five Association of America. How to survive. 1951. No. 32670A.

U. S. NAVY, see Pollock, T. F. Aerial survey SE. Alaska. 1950. No. 31409.

U. S. NAVY, see also Winchester, J. W. Study movement arctic sea ice. 1952. No. 32940.

U. S. NAVY. BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS, see Johnson, E. W. Invest. on ice. 1951. No. 29901.

U. S. NAVY. BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS, see also U. S. Navy. Civil

Engineer Corps bulletin. Permafrost respected. 1948. No. 32625.

32624. U. S. NAVY. CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS BULLETIN. The case of climate vs. PET-4. (U. S. Navy. Civil Engineering Corps bulletin, Dec. 1949. v. 3, p. 345-49, illus.)

Contains account of working conditions at U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 at Pt. Barrow Alaska. Problems of supply (including imported oil) and construction are noted. Pilings are set into permafrost for foundations for all permanent structures.

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32625. U. S. NAVY. CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS BULLETIN. Permafrost must be respected. (U. S. Navy, Civil Engineer Corps Bulletin, May 1948. v. 2, p. 123-27, illus., tables, graphs, diagrs.)

"The research area at Fairbanks is divided into three sections: (1) ground or pavement surface studies; (2) runway foundations; and (3) building foundations. Permafrost research has indicated that the design of airfields and roads must be based on the insulation and preservation of permafrost. The two accepted methods of permafrost construction are the passive method (whereby the permafrost is left intact), and the active method (whereby the permafrost is removed and the area is refilled with clean sand and gravel). The active method is feasible where the permafrost is three-five ft. thick. Terrain features and vegetation are detected by aerial reconnaissance to give clues to the presence and extent of permafrost."—SIPRE.

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32626. U. S. NAVY. CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS BULLETIN. Roll with the arctic punch. (U. S. Navy Civil Engineer Corps bulletin, Dec. 1946. v. 1, no. 1, p. 2-6, illus.)

"Two general principles for construction in the Arctic are: the maintenance of equilibrium existing in permafrost soils, and building on the snow instead of in the snow. Freezing of top rollers supporting the upper portion of the treads on tractors is prevented by substituting hardwood blocks. The necessity of wearing heavy and loose clothing is indicated."—SIPRE.

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32627. U. S. NAVY. CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS BULLETIN. Snow-

borne tonnage. (U. S. Navy. Civil Engineer Corps bulletin, Mar. 1947. v. 1, p. 85-90, illus., table)

"Information on Alaskan freighting operations with tractor trains is presented. Operations must be halted during storms because of lack of visibility. Constant winds impede the advance preparation of freighting roads. Following ice-covered rivers or salt water ice along the shore is usually more economical than over-land travel. Obstacles encountered are sand banks, snowdrifts up to 20 ft. in thickness, and ice contraction cracks. Freighting teams used in a 300-mi. and a 75-mi. haul are described. Trails were laid out ahead of tractors and marked with flags at 0.50-mi intervals. Tons, miles and ton-miles hauled in 1946 winter freighting operations with various hauling methods are tabulated. An evaluation of the equipment used is presented. The use of the lightest oil providing adequate lubrication at operating temperatures is standard practice. Lubricants recommended are listed with specifications of use."—SIPRE.

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32628. U. S. NAVY. CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS BULLETIN. Tundra's toughest where it's softest. (U. S. Navy. Civil Engineer Corps bulletin, Apr. 1947. v. 1, p. 134-37, illus.)

"The seismic exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 in Alaska was conducted from June-Sept. 1945 on a 24-hr./day schedule. Holes, 60 ft. deep, were dug in 30 min., at 0.25 mi. distance. Water for drilling and shooting was obtained first by melting snow and later from a water carrier and pump. Shot holes were tamped with water in summer and with quick-setting cement of plaster of paris in winter. A spudder-type drill requiring little water is recommended for freezing temperatures in place of the Failing Model 100-A rotaries. Personnel and qualifications required for arctic seismic operations are listed. The campsite and the equipment of the seismic crew are briefly described."—SIPRE.

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U. S. NAVY. NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, see U. S. Bureau of Standards. Alaskan eclipse exped. 1951. No. 32612.

U. S. OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH, see Wiggins, L. L., and others. Current biol. research. 1953. No. 32915.

32629. U. S. QUARTERMASTER CORPS. CLIMATIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, Lawrence, Mass. An evaluation of methods of rewarming men. (Army medical bulletin, May 1949. v. 9, no. 5, p. 443)

Contains a summary of the effectiveness of various methods applied, including moderate exercise; high ambient temperature; heating of hands and face; ingestion of glucose, alcohol, etc.

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U. S. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD. COMMITTEE ON GEOPHYSICS AND GEOGRAPHY, see Fischer, W. A. Photogeol. studies arctic Alaska. 1953. No. 29034.

U. S. RUBBER CO., see: Popular mechanics. Pneumatic quonset. 1950. No. 31458.

U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, see Day, T. H. Soil Conservation Service. 1953. No. 28678.

32630. U. S. WAR DEPT. Finnish tank traps over frozen rivers. (*Its:* Tactical and technical trends, Mar. 25, 1943. no. 21, p. 8-11, 4 diagrs.)

Method is described and illustrated to open tank-trap channels in the ice over streams and lakes, and to keep them open and hidden.

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32631. U. S. WAR DEPT. Propellor driven sleds. (*Its:* Tactical and technical trends, Nov. 19, 1942. no. 12, p. 37-39, diagr.)

"Mechanized sleds having good traction on hard-packed snow and soft new snow used successfully in northern Russia, are described. The most satisfactory sled is the aero-sled powered by an airplane type engine and mounted on three or four skis. A sketch showing a general view of the Soviet NKL-16 aero-sled with an M-11 motor is shown. The sled is characterized by its simplicity of manufacture, low cost, ease of repair, and good driving power. The load weight must not exceed 1200-1350 lb./sq. yd. of supporting surface. The total weight of the loaded sled must not exceed 33 lb./hp. Various possible improvements are mentioned."—SIPRE.

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32632. U. S. WAR DEPT. Ski patrols of the Soviet army. (*Its:* Tactical and technical trends, Jan. 14, 1943. no. 16, p. 17-22)

Personnel, equipment, tactics, reconnaissance, bivouacs, etc., are described "from the Soviet Military Manual of Winter Operations." **Copy seen:** DLC.

32633. U. S. WAR DEPT. Sleds for winter warfare. (*Its:* Tactical and technical trends, Feb. 25, 1943. no. 19, p. 28-30, diagrs.)

"The sleds (*Ackja*) used by the Finns for winter transport of light loads are small, flat-bottomed and boat-shaped, with the keel used as running surface. Sleds used in the German army, modelled on the Finnish *Ackja* pattern are listed. *Ackjas* are constructed of three-plywood or clinker-built of ordinary planks, and are pulled either by a two-dog team or by men on skis. A sketch of a simple horse-drawn drag sled is included."—SIPRE.

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32634. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. Alaska and western Canada. Washington, D. C., 1952. 125 p., 17 maps, graphs, 20 tables. Mimeographed. (*Its:* Preliminary report 10.)

Climatic conditions of the region between 50°-70° N. and 110° W.-172° E. (western Mackenzie District, Yukon Territory, Alaska) are discussed, the text supplemented by detailed maps, charts, graphs, wind roses, tables of station observations, etc. Subjects discussed include climatic controls, general circulation (incl. surface and upper air winds), upper air temperatures, gales, synoptic weather, local winds, cloudiness and ceilings, visibility, fogs, icing conditions, temperature, precipitation, snowfall, and thunderstorms.

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32635. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. Climatic data for airports, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland. Washington D. C. 1942. 7 p. typescript, 3 tables. (*Its:* Preliminary report 24)

Contains tables of climatic data assembled by the Weather Bureau for the Weather Research Center (later termed: Directorate of Weather) of the U. S. Army Air Corps. Tables include lat. and long. of the airport and nearest weather station, prevailing wind direction, total precipitation and snowfall, temperature, and fog data. Arctic stations include: seven in the Yukon; Goose Bay, Labrador; Ft. Chimo, northern Quebec; Søndre Strømfjord (Blue West 8) and Narssarsuaq (Blue West 1), West Greenland.

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32636. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. Climatological summary, Eureka, N. W. T., Canada. Washington, D. C., 1951. 72 p. 34 tables

"Surface and upper air data presented. Upper wind measurements, July 1947–Dec. 1950, summarized to show frequency of wind directions by speed groups for each month at 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 km." —*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 648. Eureka is weather station on Ellesmere Island, 80°13' N. 86°11' W. **Copy seen:** DWB.

32637. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. Climatological summary, Resolute, N. W. T., Canada. Washington, D. C., 1951. 62 p. 34 tables

"Surface and upper air data presented for Oct./Nov. 1947–Dec. 1950. Upper wind data summarized to show frequency of directions by speed groups for each month at 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 km." —*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, May 1953. v. 4, no. 5, p. 648. Resolute is weather station on Cornwallis Island, 74°41' N. 94°55' W. **Copy seen:** DWB.

32638. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. Climatological summary: Thule, Greenland. Washington, D. C., 1950. 38 p. illus. tables.

Contains a brief description and history of the station and tables of observations made during a period of three years. The station was established in 1946 as a joint U. S.-Danish operation at 76°33' N. 68°49' W. in Wolstenholme Sound, north of Cape York. Its duties and equipment are described, and its two satellite weather stations, Eureka and Alert on Ellesmere Island, are noted. A local Danish weather station in Thule village collects data from four U. S.-Canadian arctic stations for relay to southern Greenland. The greater part of the report consists of detailed tables of data from surface and upper air observations made from Oct. 1946 through Dec. 1949: (1) summarized surface data; (2) daily surface data; (3) summarized upper air data. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

32639. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. North Pacific Ocean and adjacent areas. Washington, D. C., 1942. 165 p. graphs, charts, tables. (*Its:* Preliminary report 39)

Includes data on Alaska (interior, southern coast, Aleutians), Bering Sea, northeastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and Sea of Okhotsk. Precipitation, cloudiness, frequency of low visibilities, areas

of fog and low stratus, upper air winds, frequency of gales, etc. are discussed in turn, the text supplemented by detailed charts, graphs, wind roses, and tables. A table of station localities with lat. and long. is given. **Copy seen:** DWB.

32640. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. Wing icing conditions throughout the world. Washington, D. C., 1942? 14 p. typescript, graphs, 15 charts, table. (*Its:* Preliminary report 35) 16 refs.

General information on icing includes a discussion of the relationship of temperature to icing, size of water droplets, and types of ice (*i. e.* rime, glaze, frost) and their manner of formation. The meteorology of icing is discussed with sections on icing in warm and cold fronts and in various types of cloud; the use of de-icing equipment is noted. World maps show the 0° and 32° F. isotherm at the earth's surface and at 5,000 and 10,000 ft. for Jan., Apr., July, Oct., and tracks of cyclones in the arctic area for Feb.–Nov. in specific years between 1931 and 1937. **Copy seen:** DWB.

32641. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. STATISTICS DIVISION. Air routes, Alaska to Siberia. Washington, 1942. 99 p. charts, tables. (*Its:* Preliminary report, no. 23)

"Climatic conditions along two routes across the North Pacific from Alaska to Siberia discussed. From the meteorological standpoint alone, the northern route (from Fairbanks to Nikolaevsk via Nome and Okhotsk) appears to have a marked advantage over the southern route (from Kodiak to Khabarovsk via Petropavlovsk and Tokyo) in colder months of the year and a slight advantage in summer. Disadvantages of the southern route are continuous succession of cyclonic depressions and a high percentage of dense fogs. Northern route, while encountering extremely low temperatures in winter, is preferable because of the larger percentage of clear skies. Winds variable over both." —*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Sept. 1953. v. 4, no. 9, p. 1059.

Copy seen: DWB.

UNKRIG, W. A., *see* Shirokogorov, S. M. Versuch Erforschung des Schamanentums bei Tungusen. 1935. No. 31959.

UNKSOV, V. A., *see* Eliseev, N. A., and others. O paleozoe Kol'skogo p-ova. 1937. No. 28892.

32642. UOTILA, TOIVO EMIL, 1897-1947. Huomautuksia syrjäänin itämerensuomalaisista lainasanoista. (Virittäjä, 1936. v. 40, no. 3, p. 199-207) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Remarks on the Baltic Finnish loan words in Zyryan.

Contains a linguistic discussion on certain words which the Zyryans apparently borrowed from the Veps and Karelians. The contact between these peoples occurred in a region not far from the lower Vychegda. The contributions by Y. Wichmann, J. Kaliman, and Y. Toivonen to the same problem are evaluated. Summary in German, p. 376. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32643. UOTILA, TOIVO EMIL, 1897-1947. Syrjäänin š:n, ž:n, d'ž:n vastineet venäjän syrjäänilaisissa lainoissa. (Virittäjä, 1944. v. 48, no. 4, p. 422-25) **Title tr.:** Zyryan sounds š, ž, dž in the loanwords from Russian.

Contains a linguistic discussion of changes of certain sounds in Russian words adapted by Zyryans. Summary in German p. 470-71. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32644. UPRUS, V., and others. Vasodilatation and vasoconstriction in response to warming and cooling the body. A criticism of methods. (Clinical science, 1936. v. 2, p. 301-316, 8 diagr.) 5 refs. *Other authors:* J. B. Gaylor, and E. A. Carmichael.

Contains an account of skin temperatures of various areas of the body as indicators of vasoconstriction and vasodilatation, supplemented with readings of rectal temperature. Vasodilatation was produced by warm air, or by immersing limbs alternately in cold and warm water. Time of onset of vasodilatation depended on the local temperature of the limb, its posture and the rapidity of rise of blood temperature.

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32645. URBACH, ERICH, and others. Cold allergy and cold pathergy. (Archives of dermatology and syphilology, Feb. 1941. v. 43, no. 2, p. 366-74, illus., diagr.) 25 refs. *Other authors:* M. F. Herrman and P. M. Gottlieb.

Contains a discussion based on 50 cases and on literature, of the possible etiological factors of hypersensitivity to cold; also a description of a case of urticaria caused by cold air; only parts usually exposed to air (face, hands) were affected; in the patient's family (of 28 individuals in four generations) 17 such cases oc-

curred; in all cases the symptoms were evident from birth. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32646. URSYNOVICH, S. L. Shamanka v dome gubernatora. (Sovetskaja Aziä, 1926. god 2, no. 2, p. 79-80) **Title tr.:** A shamaness in the house of a governor.

Contains excerpts from a document written in the mid-18th century: a Tungus shamaness was called to read the future for some Russian officials including the governor of Irkutsk. The Orthodox clergy accused them of superstitious practices. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32647. URVANTSEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. K geologii Severnoi Zemli. (Razvedka nedr, 1932. no. 9-12, illus. incl. map) **Title tr.:** On the geology of Severnaya Zemlya.

Contains a general description of the region, location of the main islands, relief stratigraphy, tectonics and glaciation. The article represents a short preliminary report of G. P. Ushakov's expedition to Severnaya Zemlya 1930-1931. For the latter's narrative see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26995. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32648. URVANTSEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Noril'skoe kamlenno-ugol'noe mestorozhdenie. Moskva-Leningrad, Geolog. izd-vo, 1931. 68 p. plates 1-4, maps 5-9. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe Geologo-razvedochnoe upravlenie V.S.N.KH. Trudy, vyp. 95) **Title tr.:** The Noril'sk coal deposits.

Contains the results of a study of Noril'sk coal deposits near the mouth of the Yenisey River (69°19'38" N. and 88°8'5" E.), carried out in 1919-21. Data are given on the geographic position and limits of the deposits. The history of exploration, topographical and geological surveys of the region (map no. 6) are outlined. The deposits (profiles), characteristics of the sedimentary deposits and their age, tectonics, and coal seams (map no. 4) are described, with estimate of resources. Peculiar conditions of work in Noril'sk are discussed: climate, permafrost, transportation, etc. Summary in English, p. 62-68.

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32649. URVANTSEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Perspektivy geologicheskikh rabot na Sovetskom Severe v 3 piatiletku. (Sovetskaja geologiya, 1937. t. 7, no. 9, p. 743-50) **Title tr.:** Prospects of the geological work in the Soviet North in the third five-year period.

Arctic U.S.S.R. is subdivided into eight regions, which are briefly reviewed as to their geological structure and need of further study. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32650. URVANTSEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Sledy chetvertichnogo oledeneniia tsentral'noi chasti severa Sibiri. Moskva-Leningrad, Geol. izd-vo, 1931. 54 p. illus., plates 1-4 (incl. maps). (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe geologo-razvedochnoe upravlenie V. S. N. KH. Trudy, vyp. 112) **Title tr.:** Traces of Quaternary glaciation in the central part of northern Siberia.

Contains notes on the history of the study of glaciation of the Noril'sk-Byrranga region on the lower Yenisey and in the western part of Taymyr Peninsula, with data on the character of river valley, the striae on the rocks and their direction, the morainic landscape and morainic deposits, the fluvial-glacial deposits, the general character of glaciation, its influence on the modern relief and the hydrographic system. Traces of marine transgression and the character of glaciation after transgression are noted. Summary in English, p. 51-54.

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32651. URVANTSEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Sovetskii Sever i ego gornye bogatstva. (Priroda, 1937, no. 6, p. 24-32) **Title tr.:** The Soviet North and its mineral resources.

Contains an evaluation of mineral resources dividing the area into seven main regions (1) Franz Josef Land; (2) Ural-Novozemel'skaya folding province with five subdivisions; (3) Ob'-Gydansk region; (4) Taymyr folding (including northern Taymyr and Severnaya Zemlya); (5) Yenisey-Lena platform (three subdivisions); (6) Lena-Kolyma region (three subdivisions); and (7) Chukotskiy-Anadyr' region. General geological data and notes on coal and oil deposits, useful minerals and ores are included.

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32652. URVANTSEV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Taimyrskaiia geologicheskaiia ekspeditsiia 1929 g. Moskva-Leningrad, Geol. izd-vo, 1931. 43 p. illus., 4 plates (incl. 3 maps). (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe geologo-razvedochnoe upravlenie V. S. N. KH. Trudy, vyp. 65) **Title tr.:** Taymyr Geological Expedition of 1929.

Contains a general account of the Taymyr Expedition of the Geological

Committee of the U.S.S.R. in 1929, for the study of geology of the Byrranga Mts. region (72°-76° N. 92°-112° E.) in the northern part of the Taymyr Peninsula. Data are given on the orography, hydrography (Taymyr River and Lake system) and geological structure of the explored region. Traces of submergence and extensive glaciation are noted. *Map* of the Taymyr basin (scale 1:1,000,000), a geological map of the lower Taymyr River (1:400,000), and a general geological and topographical map of the Turukhansk region (scale 1:2,000,000); are included. Summary in English, p. 40-43.

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32653. USCHINSKY, N. Ueber die Wirkung der Kälte auf verschiedene Gewebe. (Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und zur allgemeinen Pathologie, 1893. Bd. 12, p. 115-21) 2 refs. **Title tr.:** On the effect of cold upon various tissues.

Contains a histological study of experimentally produced frostbite in rabbits, made at various time intervals after injury. Skin and subcutaneous tissues, muscle, blood vessels and nerves are considered. The lesser damage as compared with burns; the nature of the exudate, etc., are discussed.

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32654. USHAKOV, G. A. Po nekhozhenoi zemle. (Nauka i zhizn', May 1953. t. 20, no. 5, p. 40-43, illus.) **Title tr.:** On untrodden land.

Popular account of author's expedition to Severnaya Zemlya in 1930-32: its exploration trips which covered 7,000 km. and resulted in mapping 37,000 sq. km. of land; plan of the expedition, base on Domashniy Island, the two winterings and trips (mostly by dogsled) to Pioneer, Komsomolets, Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii and Bol'shevik Islands are briefly described. The party was transported to Severnaya Zemlya by the *Sedov* and brought home by the *Rusanov*. Cf. author's book of the same title, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 26995.

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32655. USHAKOV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH. Abissal'naiia fauna Okhotskogo moria. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. nov. seriia, t. 71, no. 5, p. 971-74) **Title tr.:** The deep-water fauna of the Okhotsk Sea.

Contains a systematic list of 35 species

of marine organisms, inhabiting the Sea of Okhotsk at a depth of 3000 m. or more, based on collections of Russian expeditions since 1932, and on data from the voyage of the U. S. Fisheries research vessel *Albatross* in 1906. Comparison is made with the deep-sea fauna of the northern Pacific Ocean.

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32656. USHAKOV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH. Batipelagicheskie i glubokovodnye formy mnogoshchetinkovykh chervей (Polychaeta) iz prikamchatskikh vod. (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Issledovaniia dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR., 1952, vyp. 3, p. 103-112, illus. 1-7) **Title tr.:** Bathypelagic and deep-sea forms of Polychaeta from Kamchatka waters.

Contains a systematic list of six marine polychaetous worms, obtained in 1946 off the southeastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, at the depth of 4100-4200 m.; includes diagnoses of *Melinnezis annenkovae* and *Potamilla abyssicola* n. spp., descriptions, synonyms and critical notes.

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32657. USHAKOV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH. Floro-faunisticheskie gruppirovki pribrezhnykh zon Novoi Zemli. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 3, Leningrad, 1927. Trudy 1928, p. 383-85) **Title tr.:** Floro-faunistic groups of the coast zone of Novaya Zemlya.

Contains a summary of results of the study of flora and fauna of the coastal waters of Novaya Zemlya, based on material from 64 dredging and 290 trawling stations established during 1923-27 by the Hydrological Institute. Characteristics of the faunistic groups and their geographic variations are given.

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32658. USHAKOV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH. Litoral' Okhotskogo moria. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1951. nov. seria, t. 76, no. 1, p. 127-30, diagr.) **Title tr.:** The littoral zone of the Okhotsk Sea.

Contains the result of an ecological study of marine fauna carried out in the region of Tauyskaya Bay and in Shantar Island waters, with data on three horizons of the littoral fauna and notes on the typical species. Tabulated data on various facies of littoral population are given on p. 129.

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32659. USHAKOV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH. O novoi gruppe oligomernykh chervей (Pogonophora) s abissal'nykh glubin Okhotskogo moria i pol'arnogo basselna. (Priroda, 1940, no. 3, p. 76-77, illus.) **Title tr.:** On a new group of oligomere worms, Pogonophora, from abyssal depths of the Okhotsk Sea and the polar basin.

Deals with a group of deep-sea marine worms, one of which was described from the Okhotsk Sea by the author in 1933, under the name of *Lamellisabella zachsi*. The same species was found by G. P. Gorbunov, on a trip of the *Sadko* in 1935 in the Arctic Basin. This species was first referred to the group Polychaeta, but was transferred by K. Johansson in 1937 to a new group, Pogonophora.

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32660. USHAKOV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH. Osnovnye cherty i osobennosti fauny dal'nevostochnykh morei. (In: Vsesoiuznyi geograficheskii s'ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 193-201) **Title tr.:** Main features and peculiarities of the fauna of the Far Eastern seas.

Based on Russian investigations by P. I. Shmidt, Prof. K. N. Deriugin, and others, 1904-1945. Common biogeographical features of the Japan, Okhotsk and Bering Seas are discussed, as well as the faunal character of each sea individually. The difference of their fauna from that of arctic seas is noted.

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32661. USHAKOV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH. Zimovka morskikh zhivotnykh na litorali Kol'skogo zaliva. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov. 1, Petrograd, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 73-74) **Title tr.:** Wintering of marine animals on the littoral zone of Kola Bay.

Contains brief report on a study of biocoenoses of the littoral zone of the Murman coast during the winter months and during the transition period from winter conditions to the spring. References are made to many species and their life cycles. This study was carried out in 1921.

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32662. USHER, JOHN L. Brown coal in the Labrador trough. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1485)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society,

Toronto, Canada. During 1952 drilling operations in the Labrador concession of the Iron Ore Company of Canada, brown coal, probably of Upper Mesozoic or Tertiary age, was found below 150 feet. Its relation to the iron ore above and below is uncertain; if folded or faulted into the iron, late Mesozoic or Cenozoic tectonism may be indicated.

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32663. USOLTSEVA, E. V. Oslozheniia v techenii ran pri tsynge. (Khirurgiia, 1945, no. 6, p. 13-18) **Title tr.:** Complications of the course of wounds in scurvy.

Contains an account of complications of wounds due to scurvy, observed in a high percentage of the injured in Feb. 1942, during the siege of Leningrad. An acute and chronic form of the syndrome ("wound scurvy") is described and recurrence and prognosis discussed. Local therapy without general vitamin treatment, was without results. Several case histories are presented. Abstracted by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Aug. 1946, v. 6, no. 12, p. 502-503.

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32664. USPENSKAIA, A. V. Nekotorye svedeniia o zhiznennom tsikle Nordostrema messjatzevi Issaitschikow. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1952. nov. serifa, t. 85, no. 6, p. 1419-21, illus.) **Title tr.:** Some data on the life cycle of *Nordostrema messjatzevi* Issaitschikow.

Contains description of larvae of a trematode; *Nordostrema messjatzevi*, found in the muscle tissue of crustaceans, *Scelerocrangon boreas*, *Sabinea septemcarinata* and *Pagurus pubescens*, inhabiting the southern section of the Barents Sea; the adult specimens of this trematode were described from the digestive tract of fishes and its known life cycle is not complete; some more intermediary hosts (probably molluscs) might be discovered.

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32665. USPENSKAIA, A. V. Zhiznnyi tsikl nematod iz roda *Ascarophis* Van Beneden (Nematodes-Spirurata). (Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1953. t. 32, vyp. 5, p. 828-32, illus. 1-4) **Title tr.:** Life cycle of nematodes of the genus *Ascarophis* Van Beneden (Nematodes-Spirurata).

These worms live as parasites in the alimentary canal of fishes in Barents Sea. The larvae of two such nematodes, *A. filiformis* and *A. morrhuae*, were dis-

covered, the first one in a shrimp, *Heterotauris polaris*, and the second in a hermit crab, *Pagurus pubescens*; these crustaceans serve as food for the Barents Sea fishes. The larvae are described and the life cycle of *Ascarophis* is discussed.

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32666. USPENSKIĬ, A. A. Lechenie ozhogov i otmorozhenii vitadermom. (Ortopediia i travmatologiya, 1940, no. 2, p. 12-23, 11 illus.) **Title tr.:** Treatment of burns and frostbite with Vitaderm.

Contains an account of the composition and preparation of this carotene-containing ointment; its application; carotene, its chemical and biological nature and therapeutic uses; case presentations. Good results were obtained with the ointment; it does not, however, preclude the use of other remedies.

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32667. USTINOVA, T. I. Kronoki. (Vokrug sveta, Nov. 1949. no. 11, p. 58-59, illus.) **Title tr.:** Kronoki.

Contains outline of the main natural features and unique characteristics of Kronotskiy preserve in Kamchatka: its geomorphology, vegetation, forests, animals, volcanoes, and its geysers. The latter, the only ones known to exist on Eurasian mainland, were discovered by the author in 1941. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32668. USTINOVA, T. I. Verkhne-Semiachinskii goriatie kluchi. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia, July-Aug. 1947. t. 79, no. 4, p. 491-93) **Title tr.:** Verkhne-Semyachinsk hot springs.

Contains a short description of these hot springs situated in the Kronotskiy preserve in Kamchatka: their present state and comparison with that in the 18th century as described by Krasheinnikov.

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32669. UTTAL, LEONARD J. Subspecies of the spruce grouse. (Auk, 1939. v. 56, no. 4, p. 460-64)

Contains descriptions of four subspecies of the spruce grouse, *Canachites canadensis*, based upon differences in tone of coloration, including *C. C. canadensis* native to the interior of Alaska, Yukon Territory and Labrador, and *C. C. atratus* occurring in coast region of southern Alaska (Prince William Sound).

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32670. UTTLEY, K. F. M. Death from cold. (New Zealand medical journal, Oct. 1948. v. 47, no. 261, p. 427-34) 28 refs.

Contains an account of three healthy girls who died during a mountain hike due to cold exposure, with gross anatomical and microscopical autopsy findings, the latter showing thrombi in the capillaries of various organs (adrenal, thymus, lymphnodes, etc.). The report is followed by a discussion on the general response of the body to cold; local lesions; causes of death due to cold, etc. The discussion is largely based on literature.

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32670A. V-FIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. How to survive on land and sea; individual survival. Rev. ed. Annapolis, Md., U. S. Naval Institute, 1951. xviii, 340 p. illus., plates, fold. map, fold. diagr. Revised edition of Naval Aviation V-5 Physical Training manual, pub. 1943. Introduction signed by John J. Craighead and Frank C. Craighead for the Revision Committee.

Contains a comprehensive manual on ways and means of survival under unusual conditions. Consecutive chapters deal with: survival hints; orientation and traveling; finding water; wild plant food; wild animal food; firemaking and cooking; shelter, including snow shelters (p. 125-27); survival in special areas including the far North (p. 173-82); environmental hazards, with notes on snow blindness (p. 185) and effects of cold (p. 187) *Appendix* (p. 223-323) presents an outline of the U. S. Naval Aviation Training Program which includes a section on "Polar and subpolar survival" (p. 307-319): keeping warm with clothing, fire, shelter; the sleeping bag; dangers of cold, etc. A glossary, selected bibliography and index are appended.

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32671. VAAGE, JAKOB. Et 60 års minne; Fridtjof Nansens ferd på ski over Grønland i 1888. (Foreningen til Ski-Idrettens fremme. Arbok 1948. Årg. 54, p. 35-42, illus.) *Title tr.:* 60th anniversary; Fridtjof Nansen's ski journey across Greenland in 1888.

Contains a popular review of earlier plans and attempts to investigate the Greenland inland ice. Nansen's plan (published 1887) to cross the ice mass was met with skepticism. Nansen and his five trained skiers, two of them Lapps, landed at Umivik (64° N.)

after negotiating the East Greenland ice, and from there started the seven-week east-west traverse of the icecap, completed Sept. 24, 1888. A world-wide interest in skis and skiing was aroused by Nansen's achievement, chronicled in his *Paa ski over Grønland*, 1890 (*Arctic Bibliography* No. 12010).

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VADIMOVA, M. A., see Popov, N. A., and others. Reaktsiia kozhi na okhlazhdenie. 1941. No. 31439.

32672. VAGLIANOS, M. Neue Erkenntnisse ueber die Erfrierungen der griechischen Soldaten während des Krieges 1941-42. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Nov. 1943. Jahrg. 90, no. 46-47, p. 649-50) Also pub. (in Italian) in Policlinico (sezione pratica) Mar. 22, 1943. v. 50, p. 365-67, p. 365-67) *Title tr.:* New knowledge on frostbite in Greek soldiers during the war of 1941-42.

Contains a report on the two phases of frostbite; the bacterial infections occurring in the first phase, their prevention and management; the symptoms of the second phase; therapy during that period (rest, sulpha drugs, etc.). Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Sept. 1944, v. 5, p. 8.

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32673. VAILLANT, GEORGE CLAPP, 1901- Indian arts in North America. New York, Harper, 1939. 63 p., 96 plates, col. front., text maps.

Monograph on Indian art before and after White contact: an appraisal of its different manifestations (architecture, design, sculpture, painting, etc.); outline of the social significance and background, nature and origins of native art. Includes consideration of ancient and modern Eskimo art (p. 17-18, 45-46, plates 2-3 and 93-96), the ancient Indian arts of the Northwest Coast and Columbia Basin (p. 18-20, plates 4-5), and the arts of the modern northeastern tribes (p. 39-40, plates 59-64). Selected bibliography is added (p. 55-63).

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VAINIO, V., see Stuckey, W., and V. Vainio. Palettumien hepariinihoidosta. 1949. No. 32296.

32674. VAKAR, V. A. Materialy po zheleznomu i margantsovomu orudeniiu na Pripol'arnom Urale. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie geologicheskikh fondov.

Izvestiia, 1947. vyp. 2, p. 39-40) **Title tr.:** Materials on iron and manganese mineralization in the Polar Ural.

Oolite type of iron ore occurs in the middle part of the Shchugor River (right tributary of the Pechora at 64°40' N. 57° E.). Author's analyses of samples collected in 1941 by a Polar Ural expedition show the iron content to be nearly 30 percent. Black manganese ore occurs in the lower Vyra-Yu River. It represents alluvial deposits with average Mn content of nearly 30 percent.

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32675. VAKAR, V. A., and M. L. MOLDAVSKIĬ. Petrograficheskaiâ i petrokhimicheskaiâ kharakteristika gornyykh porod severo-vostochnogo Prikolym'ia. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut, Trudy, 1938. v. 13, p. 21-68, plates 1-7, text map) **Title tr.:** Petrographic and petrochemical characteristics of rocks in the northeastern part of the Kolyma region.

Contains the results of a geological and petrographic study carried out by an Arctic Institute USSR expedition 1933-34, in the lower Kolyma, Anyuy and Bol'shaya Baranikha Rivers and the coastal region (Laptev Sea) between the Kolyma and B. Baranikha Rivers. The petrographic characteristics of sedimentary and effusive rocks are given by Vakar, and intrusive and contact formations, by Moldavskii. Results of mineralogical and chemical analyses are included and the geological history of the region is discussed. Summary in English.

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32676. VAKAR, V. A. Zhil'nye liparity i obsidianny iz Kolym'skogo kraia. (Akademiia nauk SSSR Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1932, pub. 1933. vyp. 3, p. 53-70, 5 illus., table) 27 refs. **Title tr.:** Vein liparites and obsidian of the Kolyma region.

Contains a geological sketch and petrographic outline of minerals collected in the upper (400 km. from mouth) part of Berezhovka River (a right tributary of the Kolyma), during the Yakut North Eastern Expedition of 1929, headed by the author. Microscopic study and chemical analyses are given. These minerals occur among sand-clay slates, sedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous. Strike of slates is 155° and angle of dip to S.W. is 60°. Dikes of liparite are light yellow in color and are selvaged by green obsidians. The width of dikes is two-

three m. and obsidians to 50 cm. Summary in German. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32677. VAKHOV, A. Okhotniki za krahbami. (Vokrug sveta, Jan. 1953. no. 1, p. 41-43, illus.) **Title tr.:** Crab hunters.

Contains a description of crab fishing on the Okhotsk Sea off the coast of Kamchatka by a flotilla. The biology of the Kamchatka crab, discovery of this species (1815) and development of its fisheries, details of the catching method and of processing on the factory ship, other fishing grounds (Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, Primor'ye), etc. are dealt with.

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32678. VALENTIK, I. IÄ. Zapretnye lesnye polosy v Karelo-Finskoi SSR. (Lesnoe khoziaistvo, May 1953. t. 6, no. 5, p. 41-42) **Title tr.:** Preserved forest belts in Karelo-Finnish S.S.S.R.

A strip of trees is to be left along the waterways: 0.5 km. wide on banks of logging or navigable rivers, 1 km. along shores of larger lakes and those in the Kem', Onda and Suna River basins, 2 km. on banks of the White Sea - Baltic Canal and Lake Ladoga, and 3 km. wide along the White seacoast. The arguments for and against this new conservationist regulation are discussed, with conclusion in favor of the measure: it involves no great hardship to the timber industry and is advantageous from the hydrological (prevents formation of marshes) and dendrological points of view.

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32679. VALLE, KAARLO JOHANNES, 1887- . Sudenkorennot. Helsinki, Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö, 1953. 159 p. 64 illus. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Suomen eläimet, 7) 39 refs. **Title tr.:** Dragonflies.

A morphological sketch of dragonflies and notes on their metamorphosis and gathering are given in the general part of this guide book (p. 9-25). In the special part (p. 26-154), are tables for the determination of the classes, families, genera and species, and descriptions of about 50 species and their larvae in Finland, with data on their ecology, habitat and geographic distribution. Many of the species are native to northern regions of Finland. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32680. VALLE, KAARLO JOHANNES, 1887- . Suurperhoset I. Päiväperhoset. Helsinki, Werner Söderström

osakeyhtiö, 1935. 174 p. 70 illus., 11 plates. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Suomen eläimet, 2) 20 refs. **Title tr.:** Macrolepidoptera I. Butterflies.

Contains a brief morphological sketch of butterflies (Rhopalocera and Grypocera). In the descriptive part (p. 15-167), are tables for the determination of suborders, families, genera and species (imagines and larvae); and descriptions of about 100 species with larvae and pupae. Plants on which the larvae feed and geographic distribution are indicated. Index of Finnish and Latin names is appended. Many of the species are native to northern regions of Finland. Supplemental material was published in 1946 at end of part IV of this work, *infra*. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32681. VALLE, KAARLO JOHANNES, 1887- . Suurperhoset II. Kiitäjät ja Kehääjät. Helsinki, Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö, 1937. 216 p. 31 illus., 13 plates, text map. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Suomen eläimet, 3) 19 refs. **Title tr.:** Macrolepidoptera II. Sphingidae and Bombycidae.

A guide book, with a brief discussion of 17 families of Macrolepidoptera, keys to the genera and species. The families, genera and about 150 species of moths, with their larvae and pupae are described. Plants on which the pupae feed are dealt with, and geographic distribution in Finland indicated. Indexes of Latin and Finnish names are appended. Many of the species are native to northern regions. Supplemental material was published at end of part IV of this work, *infra*. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32682. VALLE, KAARLO JOHANNES, 1887- . Suurperhoset III. Yökköset. Helsinki, Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö, 1940. 484 p. 36 illus., 32 plates, text map. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Suomen eläimet, 4) 25 refs. **Title tr.:** Macrolepidoptera III. Noctuidae.

Contains a discussion of the lepidopterous family and its economic importance (the larvae of noctuids include some of the most destructive plant pests, as army worms, cutworms, etc.). In the descriptive part (p. 14-463) is a synopsis of 15 subfamilies, tables for the determination of subfamilies, genera and over 300 species of noctuids with their larvae and pupae. Plants on which larvae feed

are treated. Notes are given on geographic distribution. Alphabetic index of Latin and Finnish names is appended. Many species native to northern regions of Finland are included. Supplemental material was published at end of pt. IV of this work, *infra*.

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32683. VALLE, KAARLO JOHANNES, 1887- . Suurperhoset IV. Mittarit. Helsinki, Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö, 1946. 370 p., 32 illus., 22 plates, text map. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvitieteellinen seura Vanamo. Suomen eläimet, 5) 22 refs. **Title tr.:** Macrolepidoptera IV. Geometridae.

Contains a survey of the families Brevitidae (two species) and Geometridae; tables for the determination of subfamilies, genera and species (imagines and larvae); and descriptions of about 250 geometrids and their larvae (measuring worms) and pupae. Data are given on plants on which the caterpillars feed. Geographic distribution in Finland is noted. Nineteen species added to pt. I-III (*supra*) are listed with descriptions (p. 337-53). Index of Latin and Finnish names is appended. Many species native to northern regions of Finland are included. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32684. VALLE, OTTO. Agriculture. (*In:* Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, a general handbook on the geography of Finland, *pub.* in Fennia, 1952. v. 72, p. 448-73, 14 text maps, 4 tables)

Agricultural conditions vary greatly from north to south in Finland. Length of tillage season averages 120 days and length of grazing season 90-100 days in the northern as opposed to 190-220 and 140-150 respectively in the southern part of the country. Climatic factors, utilization of farmland, ownership and size of farms, cultivated crops, and animal husbandry are discussed with comparisons between far northern and southern areas. *Maps* show percentage of field and meadow areas, northern limits of cereals and field plants, shifting of northern limits of timothy, winter and spring wheat in recent decades, and potato crop areas. **Copy seen:** DGS.

32685. VALLERY-RADOT, PASTEUR, 1886- , and others. Étude sur le système neuro-végétatif au cours de l'hypothermie du lapin. (Société de Biologie, Paris. Comptes rendus, fév. 13, 1943. t. 137, p.

78-79) **Title tr.:** Study on the vegetative nervous system in the course of hypothermia of the rabbit. *Other authors:* G. Mauric, Mme. A. Holtzer, A. Domart, and J. Lemant.

Contains a note on experiments with rabbits, which demonstrated that the reaction of the animals to injections of adrenalin chlorhydrate is different in the hypothermic animals than in controls; the reaction of the sympathetic nervous system is, accordingly, also different.

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32686. VALETTE, YVES. La dernière expédition française au Spitzberg. (Atomes, Oct. 1947, année 2, no. 19, p. 340-44, illus., map) **Title tr.:** The latest French expedition to Spitsbergen.

"The geographical, topographical and glaciological characteristics are described. The scientific results of the expedition include analyses of geological samples, daily measurement data on atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity, and wind velocity and direction. Mt. Perrier, the highest mountain in Spitsbergen was discovered and the co-ordinates of other summits determined. A new map covering an area of 2000 sq. km. of unexplored territory was made as a result of these observations."—SIPRE. The three-man party, 1946, was led by J.-A. Martin. Its work is summarized in *Polar record*, 1948, v. 5, no. 35-36, p. 195-96.

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32687. VAN ACKEREN, J. F. The medical officer United States Coast Guard. (Military surgeon, June 1953. v. 112, p. 414-17) 4 refs.

Contains text of address by its Chief Medical Officer, on the medical personnel of the U. S. Coast Guard Service; their training and services prior to assignment; duties in peace- and wartime, including cruises (U.S.C.G. cutter *Corwin*, *Bear*, *Storis*, etc.) in the Arctic Ocean and Alaskan waters (inaugurated in 1880); work among Eskimos; dental work (inaugurated in 1930); medical service to vessels on the so-called Iceberg Patrol, etc.

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32688. VAN CLEAVE, HARLEY JONES, 1886- , and J. E. LYNCH: The circumpolar distribution of *Neoechinorhynchus rutili*, an acanthocephalan parasite of fresh-water fishes. (American Microscopical Society. Transactions, Apr. 1950. v. 69, no. 2, p. 156-71, 3 plates, table) 15 refs.

Contains information on earlier studies of this worm; its morphology and anatomy; hosts in Eurasia and America; dissemination; etc. The species occurs in numerous fishes including those of Alaska, and Northwest Territories.

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VAN DAM, D., *see* Nedzel, A. J., and *others.* Effects of body chilling upon blood vessels . . . kidneys. 1952. No. 30952.

VANDENDRIES, *see* Lange, M. Storsvampenes geog. udbredelse. 1950. No. 30327.

32689. VAN DER ELST, R. Climatopsychologie. (In: Piéry, M., ed. Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 546-55) **Title tr.:** Climatopsychology.

Contains a study on the direct and indirect effects of climate on human psychology. Of the indirect ways, the effects—including that of cold—on the blood and on the nervous system are analyzed; the direct effect of climate on the human psyche, though more problematic, is also discussed. Extensive references are made to the literature.

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VAN DER HART, M., *see* Loghem, J. J. v., and *others.* Serol. onderzoek koudehaemoglobinurie. 1952. No. 30526.

32689A. VAN DER HORCK, ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT. Ueber die Lappländer. (Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Verhandlungen, Jan. 19, 1876, p. 26-39, text table, fold. table, plate ix) **Title tr.:** On the Lapps.

Contains an account of Lapps on the arctic coast of Lapland, where the writer visited in 1875 to make zoological and anthropological investigations (dates and places are not specified). Physical and cultural characteristics of the mountain, fisher and Skolt Lapps are given. The last group show racial influence from the Russians, and the first two groups are anthropologically of the same stock. Summarized anthropological characteristics are given for all three groups; and anthropometric data on 35 persons are presented in tabular form. The author also collected skulls from graves, made photographs, took face and ear masks in gypsum, and made casts of teeth. Burial customs and objects found in graves,

fishing and reindeer breeding, dwellings and clothing, food and health conditions are noted.

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VAN HAUEN, JAMES, see *Grønlands-posten*. Danske Thule- og Ellesmereland Eksped. 1939-41. 1945. No. 29427.

VANIDOVSKAĬA, A. V., see Eliseev, N. A., and others. O paleozoe Kol'skogo p-ova. 1937. god 6, no. 5-6, p. 51)

32690. VANĬUSHIN, S. S. Kykhył-Tasskoe rasseñannoe mestorozhdenie redkikh metallov Ĭakutskoi ASSR. (Redkie metally, 1937. god 6, no. 5-6, p. 51) **Title tr.:** Kykhył-Tass dispersed rare-metal deposits in Yakut A.S.S.R.

Contains a short sketch of polymetallic ore deposits on the eastern slope of the Verkhoyansk Range (1200-1800 m. alt.) near the Lena-Yana watershed. It was prospected in 1934; tin, copper, zinc and bismuth were found. The deposits however, are at some distance from the railroad or any populated place.

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32691. VANĬUSHIN, S. S. Verkhofañskii "khrebet" ili Verkhofañskoe "nagor'e". (Sovetskaiā geologiā, 1936. t. 6, no. 6, p. 522-31) **Title tr.:** Verkhoyansk "range" or Verhoyansk "highland."

"Since the Verkhoyan folded zone is a vast region of low mountains physiographically and lithologically similar, it should be called a highland and not a range."—Geological Society of America. *Bibliography and index of geology*, 1936, v. 4, p. 295. The limits of the studied region are: in the north, a line between the town of Verkhoyansk and the beginning of Orulgan Range (66°40' N.); in the east, Adycha River (a tributary of the Yana); in the south, Aldan River; and in the west, Lena River.

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VANĬUSHIN, S. S., see also Smirnov, S. S., and S. S. VanĬushin. O redkikh metallakh. 1933. No. 32121.

VAN MARLE, J. G., see Voous, K. H., and J. G. Van Marle. Distrib. hist. nuthatch. 1953. No. 32790.

32692. VAN SICKLE, NORMAN E. Realistic sewerage program for Alaska. (Pacific builder and engineer, May 1952. v. 58, p. 68-69, illus.)

"Military projects in Alaska regarding sewage disposal fall into three categories; namely, installations on tidewater, small

interior installations, and large interior installations. It is planned to provide some kind of primary treatment for every installation. The first 500 ft. of the outfall sewer for small installations is located within a utilidor. It contains a two inch steam line to prevent freezing of the sewage in the utilidor, the septic tank, and the effluent line, and to provide heat for promoting anaerobic decomposition. Problems of the large interior installation at Ladd Air Force Base include utilidor drainage, temperatures, and the dispersing and mixing action of force mains and comminutors. The problem of sludge disposal is briefly discussed"—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32693. VAN STONE, JAMES W. Carved human figures from St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. (Alaska. University. Anthropological papers, 1953. v. 2, no. 1, p. 19-25, 4 plates) 21 refs.

From a large collection of these contemporary wood and ivory carvings in the University of Alaska Museum, mostly obtained by O. Geist in 1926 and 1927, some 40 representative figures are selected. These are grouped (six groups) on basis of style, described and illustrated, also compared with figures from other areas. Those of the first group, naturalistic figures of wood with clear bodily details, strongly resemble carvings of the Koryaks and Angmagssalik Eskimos. Those of another group, bird figures with human heads, are widely spread throughout the Eskimo area. Although the great majority of Eskimo carvings in human form are crude and stylized, there have been attempts in widely separated areas to portray the human figure naturalistically and in active poses. "As far as St. Lawrence Island is concerned, this naturalistic tendency . . . seems to represent an elaboration of techniques more common to the people of northeast Asia, from whence it spread to the island in fairly recent times" (p. 24).

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32694. VAN STONE, JAMES W. Coastal manifestations of the Arctic Woodland Culture. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 228-31) 2 refs.

Contains a summary of archeological excavations and tree-ring dating carried out at Kotzebue by J. L. Giddings, and a report on writer's own excavations made in the summer of 1951 with the support

of the University of Pennsylvania. Eight houses belonging to different periods were excavated: objects of polished slate and flint, jade chips and pieces of worked mammoth tooth were found. The Kotzebue sites must be considered as coastal extensions of the Arctic Woodland Culture.

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VAN VALIN, WILLIAM B., 1878-, see Pennsylvania Univ. Museum. Archaeol. work Alaska. 1930. No. 31235.

32695. VARELIUS, ANDREAS. Beiträge zur Kenntniss Finnlands in ethnographischer Beziehung. (Beiträge zur Kenntniss des russischen Reiches und der angrenzenden Länder Asiens, 1849. Bd. 13, p. 73-213, tables) *Title tr.*: Contributions to the knowledge of Finland in relation to ethnography.

Contains ethnographical description of peoples living in Finland: their languages and dialectal boundaries, customs and ethics. The Lapps are dealt with (p. 77-109): formerly distributed into southern Finland, later pushed to the North or assimilated by Finns, they remain as pure Lapps only in the three northernmost parishes of Utsjoki, Inari, and Enontekiö. Origin of their name "Lappi, Lappalaiset" is discussed, and their religion, ethics and educational situation sketched. The principal Finnish dialects are described (tables give a comparative survey), customs, ethics, beliefs and superstitions of Finns are outlined. The minorities (Russians, Swedes and others) are briefly characterized.

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VAROVA, Z. V., see Sarkisjan S. G., and others. K litologii Timana. 1949. No. 31793.

32696. VARSANOF'EVA, VERA ALEKSANDROVNA, 1890-. Geograficheskii ocherk basselna r. Un'i. (Sovetskaiia Aziia, 1929. v. 5, no. 1, p. 77-109; no. 4, p. 90-106, illus.) *Title tr.*: Geographical outline of the Un'ya River basin.

Contains geographical, geological and ethnographical observations made in 1927-28, while author was doing geological survey and mapping of the Un'ya River basin, left tributary of the Pechora at 61° 45' N. 58° 26' E. A panoramic geomorphological description is given of the banks and valley of the Un'ya from its confluence with the Pechora to its sources in the Ural. Its tributaries (the

Berdysk, Vorotyatnaya, Kysun'ya, and others) and populated places of the basin are noted. The Voguls, who winter in the basin of Sos'va River, and spend the summer season in the Ural Mts. herding reindeer, are discussed: their tents and clothing, their work, the status of women, getting a bride (price paid), religion and idols (*pupu*), sacrifice of horses, bear ceremonies, dances of men and women, etc. (no. 4, p. 97-102). Author's ethnographical observations were challenged by D. T. Ianovich, q. v. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32697. VARSANOF'EVA, VERA ALEKSANDROVNA, 1890-. Na Ilyche; ocherk prirody i byta. (Komi mu, 1926. god 3, no. 3, p. 13-26; no. 4, p. 14-28, 6 illus.) *Title tr.*: On the Ilych River; a sketch of nature and life.

Contains a geographical description of the River Ilych which rises at approximately 63° 35' N. 58° 30' E., flows about 450 versts into the upper Pechora, as its first larger right tributary. The inhabitants along the Ilych are Zyryans, who keep cattle and sheep, cultivate meadows, also do hunting and fishing. In summer Ostyaks with their reindeer herds come from the basin of Sos'va River to the Ural. Villages and rock formations along the course of the Ilych are described. The author made these observations during 1921-24, while a participant in A. A. Chernov's geological investigations carried out in connection with the Northern Scientific Economic Expedition of 1920-26. *Copy seen:* DLC.

VARSANOF'EVA, VERA ALEKSANDROVNA, 1890-, see also Kordé, K. B. Novye rody izvestkovykh vodoroslei. 1951. No. 30149.

32698. VASARI, YRJO. Eteläisluontoisten lehtokasvien uusia kasvupaik-koja Kuusamossa. (Suomalainen eläin- ja kasvietietellinen seura Vanamo. Tiedonnannot (Archivum), 1951, v. 6, no. 1, p. 4-6, sketch map) *Title tr.*: New localities of the southern nemophilous plants.

Contains notes on seven new localities of an herb, *Oxalis acetosella*, in the vicinity of the lake, Yli-Kitakajärvi in the Kuusamo region of northern Finland; *Dryopteris thelypteris*, and *Circea alpina*, *Galium triflorum* and some other southern species are noted in the same region. Summary in German.

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32699. VASEY, PHILIP MARSHALL. The inflatable exposure suit. (Royal Naval Medical Service, London, Journal,

Apr. 1949. v. 35, no. 2, p. 65-67, illus.)

Contains a description of the suit and of tests made with it, in both cold and warm waters. It is a lightweight (58 oz.), two-layered rubber dress, covering the whole body, except hands and face, and is inflated with air by the wearer. Its thermal insulation and effectiveness were found most satisfactory.

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32700. VASIL'EV, A. N., and others. Zverovodstvo v Īakutskoi ASSR. (Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, Jan.-Feb. 1953. god 6, no. 1, p. 59-61) **Title tr.:** Fur farming in the Yakut A.S.S.R.

Brief outline of the development of fox farming in Yakutia in 1946-1952. The achievements of 40 collective fur farms (ten in arctic districts) are noted, as well as defects in their organization and management. Statistical data are given on production. The best collective farms and most successful breeders are mentioned by name, and suggestions made for improvement of the fur farming in Yakutia.

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32701. VASIL'EV, A. V. Distanĭionno-grupповoi metod molevogo splava. (Lesnaĭa promyshlennost', Apr. 1952. t. 12, no. 4, p. 24-28, illus., diagrs.) **Title tr.:** The long distance mass method of free log driving.

A kind of drive in use on the Ob' and Irtysh since 1947 is described. Some fifty to a hundred thousand logs are run into the river and floated free (i. e. unrafted) downstream. Lumber jacks follow in boats, towing a boom (zapan) to collect and hold the floating logs at selected points en route. Technical and statistical data are given on the organization of the drive, equipment and work of the river brigade; efficiency and costs are compared with other methods (rafting) in the drive.

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32702. VASIL'EV, NIKOLĀĪ ĪAKOV-LEVICH. Vnedrenie malogo trala i usovershenstvovaniĭ drifternogo lova v pribrezhnom promysle na Barentsovom more. (Rybnoe khozĭalstvo, June 1948. t. 24, no. 6, p. 18-21) **Title tr.:** Introduction of the small trawler and improvement of drift fishing in the Barents Sea coastal fisheries.

Contains description of new type of vessel, the "small trawler," devised by the author to stimulate the coastal fishing and tested by the Murmansk Experimental Station ("baza"). The

new vessel enables this fishing to be extended 100 miles out from the coast, instead of the 12 miles feasible with the type of boat formerly in use. The equipment of the new experimental vessels, *Stremitel'nyi* and *Derzhki*, for trawling and drift netting of codfish and herring, is briefly sketched; and data are given on their work and efficiency, as compared with former boats.

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32703. VASIL'EV V. N. Obraztzy tungusskoi narodnoi literatury. (Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Otdeleniye ĕtnografii. Zapiski, 1909. t. 34, p. 19-40) **Title tr.:** Specimens of the Tungusian folk literature.

Contains five tales and legends in Russian, written down from a Tungus interpreter for the Khatanga Expedition of 1905. Notes to the tales are added (p. 41-44) by the Expedition's leader, I. P. Tolmachev.

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32704. VASIL'EV, VIKTOR NIKOLAEVICH, 1890- . Neskol'ko slov k voprosu o proiskhozhdenii taigi. (Priroda, 1944, no. 3, p. 71-72) **Title tr.:** A few words on the origin of taiga.

Contains a criticism of A. I. Tolmachev's theory that in the Tertiary epoch the elements of taiga vegetation inhabited mountainous areas of the moderate regions, and the present taiga region was occupied by coniferous and deciduous woods; and that in the latter part of the Tertiary period, these forests began to deteriorate and were replaced by taiga elements on the Siberian plains. The author discusses the origin of taiga vegetation, and offers some corrections to the working theory of Tolmachev.

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32705. VASIL'EV, VIKTOR NIKOLAEVICH, 1890- . Zametki po sistematike i geografii roda *Polemonium* L. (Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Botanicheskii institut. Botanicheskie materialy gerbariĭa, 1953. t. 15, p. 214-28, illus., 3 text maps) **Title tr.:** Notes on the systematics and geography of the genus *Polemonium* L.

Contains a critical revision of ten species of this herbaceous genus in the U.S.S.R., with Latin diagnoses and description of three new species and data on systematics and geographic distribution of other species (text maps). *P. pacificum* n. sp. (type from Commander Islands), *P. pseudopulchellum* n. sp. native to central

Yakutia, and at least four other species, covering all northern regions of the U.S.S.R., are included.

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32706. VASILEVICH, GLAFIRA MAKAR'EVNA, 1895- . Avtobiografiï évenkov. (Sovetskaiâ étnografiâ. Sbornik statel, 1938. t. 1, p. 73-76) **Title tr.:** Autobiographies of Évenki.

Contains three life stories of native Tungus, pupils of the Institute of Peoples of the North in Leningrad, representatives of the new generation who became sovietized.

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32707. VASILEVICH GLAFIRA MAKAR'EVNA, 1895- . Drevnelshie iazykovye svyazi sovremennykh narodov Azii i Evropy. (Akademiâ nauk SSSR. Institut étnografi. Trudy, novaiâ seriâ, 1947. t. 2, p. 205-232) 35 refs. **Title tr.:** The most ancient linguistic connections between the contemporary peoples of Asia and Europe.

A linguistic paper (excerpt from a larger work) on the Tungusian language and the ethnic origin of the Tungus, based on material collected by the author during some twenty years. Ten groups of word roots in Tungus are investigated and compared with other Paleo-Siberian and Ural-Altaic languages. Words for "men, people, kin," for "reindeer" and "ox," for "shaman" and his actions, for sorcery, divination and acts of worship, and many others are discussed. Frequent quotation from the works of N. I. A. Marr who laid much emphasis on the Yaphetite languages. The root *dîa* chan for an ethnonym (man speaking foreign language), concludes the author, belongs to the oldest linguistic layer in many of the contemporary languages in Eurasia.

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32708. VASILEVICH, GLAFIRA MAKAR'EVNA, 1895- . Évenkiïsko-russkii (tungussko-russkii) slovar'. Otvetsvennyi red. N. N. Poppe. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarêi, 1940. 208 p. **Title tr.:** Évenki-Russian: Tungus-Russian dictionary. Editor N. N. Poppe.

Contains about 10,000 words for practical use. An attempt was made to create a Tungusian literary language, based on one of the southern dialects (*sekai*) spoken in the Katonga and Évenki national districts, supplemented by some material from other dialects. All printed literature in the Tungusian

language up to 1938 was explored, also previously printed vocabularies and lists of words noted down by several travelers, as well as material recorded by the author himself. In 1930 the native term "Évenki" was officially adopted in place of Tungus, and the language has been enriched by many cultural words, mostly adopted from the Russians. This dictionary gives insight into the entire life of a hunting and reindeer-breeding people. Their language belongs to the Tungus-Manchu group. An introduction to the dictionary briefly stresses four typical features of the Tungusian language: the agglutination, the extensive use of suffixes for nouns and verbs, the absence of grammatical categories (the same word may serve as noun, adjective or verb, depending on its position in the sentence), and the absence of grammatical genders. This work was complemented later by author's Russian-Tungus dictionary, *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 27065.

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32709. VASILEVICH, GLAFIRA MAKAR'EVNA, 1895- . Fol'klornye materialy i plemennoi sostav évenkov (tungusov). (In: Vsesoiuznyi geografi-cheskii s"ezd. 2nd, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, 1949, t. 3, p. 355-64) 19 refs. **Title tr.:** The folkloristic materials and the tribal organization of the Évenki (Tungus).

Contains accounts of certain tribes, Changit, Chulugby, and Mangi, as they are depicted in Tungus folklore. They are attributed with fantastic characteristics; Changits were cannibals, Chulugbys had only one hand, one leg and one eye, the Mangis were giants, etc. It seems probable, however, that the folk traditions in this case refer not to some strange people, but merely to other tribes of the Tungus themselves.

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32710. VASILEVICH, GLAFIRA MAKAR'EVNA, 1895- . Na Nizhnei Tunguske. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1926. god 2, no. 5-6, p. 150-57, tables). **Title tr.:** On the Lower Tunguska.

Contains report on the present-day life of the Tungus in the region: their vital statistics, occupation and economy (statistical data), relations with Russians, etc.

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32711. VASILEVICH, GLAFIRA MAKAR'EVNA, 1895- , and S. D. MAGID. Novaiâ évenkiiskaiâ pesnâ.

(Sovetskii fol'klor, 1941. no. 7, p. 72-81; 15 refs.) **Title tr.:** The new Tungus songs.

Contains 15 so-called "folksongs" on Lenin and Stalin, the bad old days and the happy new life. The texts as noted down in Tungusian from students at the Institute of Peoples of the North, Leningrad, are given with Russian translation.

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32712. VASIL'EVSKIĬ, M. M. O gidrogeologicheskom raionirovanii territorii SSSR. (Priroda, 1940, no. 4, p. 54-61, sketch map) **Title tr.:** On the hydrogeological subdivision of the U. S. S. R.

Contains discussion of the principles of dividing into hydrogeological districts. Sixty-seven basins, provinces and mountain-folding regions are listed with brief characterizations. These represent the division of the country made by a group of geologists and hydrologists in 1937. At least 20 northern regions are included, as indicated on sketch map (p. 60). **Copy seen:** DLC; MH.

32713. VASIL'EVSKIĬ, VL. Otkuda proizoshlo nazvanie "iakuty." (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1926. god 2, no. 5-6, p. 137-39) **Title tr.:** The origin of the name "Yakuts."

Contains discussion on the term "Yakut," first mentioned in 1632; it originated from the proper name of Prince Eiûka, a war leader who lived in the region of Khangalask.

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VASIL'KOVAN, V. ÎĀ., see Khaskelovich, M. G., and V. ÎĀ. Vasil'kovan. Nekotorye novye meropriiatiâ lechenii otmorozheniĭ. 1941. No. 30039.

32714. VASMER, MAX. Beiträge zur historischen Völkerkunde Osteuropas, IV. Die ehemalige Ausbreitung der Lappen und Permian in Nordrussland. (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin. Philosophisch-historische Klasse. Sitzungsberichte, 1936. no. 20, p. 176-270, fold. map) 50 refs. **Title tr.:** Contributions to the historical ethnology of East Europe, IV. The former extension of Lapps and Permians in northern Russia.

Contains a study tracing the former and present territory inhabited by Lapps and Permians (Zyryans), chiefly based on linguistic investigations of place names and loan words. Previous investigations are reviewed and bibliography given. Formerly the Lapps were more

widely extended in northern Russia: in the governments of Arkhangel'sk, Olenetsk, Novgorod and (partly) Petersburg (see map). They were being pushed back by Karelians and other western Finnish tribes, even before the coming of the Russians. The Zyryans formerly lived much further to the west; in the north, traces of them in place names survive in the districts of Kholmogory, Arkhangel'sk and Onega where they met Lapps; Permians reached west to Lake Onega and Belozero, southwest to Vologda, and south to Kostroma and Kazan'. The Norsemen met Permians (Barmians) on the White Sea and at the mouth of Severnaya Dvina in the 9th century.

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32715. VASSEUR, ERIK. *Strongylocentrotus pallidus* (G. O. Sars) and *S. droebachiensis* (O. F. Müller) distinguished by means of sperm-agglutination with egg-water and ordinary morphological characters. Tromsø, Tromsø Museum, 1951. 16 p. illus. (Acta borealia, A. Scientia, no. 2) 26 refs.

Contains a discussion of some characters and a table of morphological characteristics of two sea urchins, *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis* and *S. pallidus* (table 1-2); a method of the sperm agglutination test is described and the results of its application given (table 4). *S. pallidus*, usually regarded as only one of the many color varieties of *S. droebachiensis*, is concluded to be a true species. The study was carried out in the vicinity of Tromsø in northern Norway, in 1948.

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VAUGHAN, JANET M., see Harris, K. E., and others. Haemoglobinuria & uricæria from cold. 1929. No. 29566.

32716. VAURIE, CHARLES. A study of Asiatic larks. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. Bulletin, 1951. v. 97, art. 5, p. 431-526, illus. 1-5, plate 17, tables 1-23). Notes from the Walter Koelz collections, no. 11.

The study is based chiefly on material collected by Dr. Koelz in Iran, Afghanistan and India, and also on collections in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, in London and in Paris. *Alauda arvensis pekinensis* (Kamchatka, Bering Strait, Yakutia) and *A. a. kibortii* (middle Lena) are included: p. 512-15, fig. 4 (p. 504-505) and table 22.

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32717. VAVALA, DOMENIC A. The physiopathology of frostbite. A conjecture on the development of dry vs. wet gangrene. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Feb. 1953. v. 4, no. 2, p. 163-66, illus.) 9 refs.

Based on a brief review of etiopathology of frostbite, the author concludes that there is no justification for considering ground level frostbite and high altitude frostbite as separate entities. The two terms should merely be used for indicating the level at which the injury occurred.

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VAWTER, GORDON F., see Taylor, C. B., and others. Controlled myocardial injury. 1951. No. 32390.

32718. VEDERNIKOV, V. A. Dermatomikozy v Arkhangel'skoĭ oblasti. (Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii, Mar.-Apr. 1952, no. 2, p. 51) **Title tr.:** Dermatomycoses in the Arkhangel'sk Oblast'.

Contains summary of an account on the frequency (expressed in per cent) of skin fungi in 1936-39 and since 1946, based on observations of cultures. Some clinical data and means of combatting dermatomycoses, employed since 1946, are also discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32719. VEGARD, LARS, 1880- . An auroral spectrogram obtained at Oslo on February 23. (Nature, June 24, 1950. v. 165, no. 4208, p. 1012-13, illus., table)

Contains a description and analysis of a spectrogram covering the region between ca. 3900 and 6300 Å. of a quite brilliant aurora observed during the night of Feb. 23-24, 1950. The study indicates that molecules and atoms of oxygen and nitrogen are present in the ionosphere in the neutral and ionized state.

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32720. VEGARD, LARS, 1880- . Continued investigations on the spectra of aurora and twilight and the ionospheric temperature. Oslo, 1951. 16 p., plate, graphs, 9 tables. (Geofysiske publikasjoner, v. 18, no. 4) 14 refs. **Other authors:** E. Tønsberg, and G. Kvifte.

Contains the results of auroral and twilight spectrograms taken at the Auroral Observatory, Tromsø (69° 39' 8" N. lat.) during 1942-48. The tabulated results comprise spectrograms (of long exposure) taken for spectral analysis to detect and measure weak lines, and to obtain the negative nitrogen bands with measurable dispersion and density for

determination of the ionospheric temperature at different altitudes of a sunlit atmosphere. Suitable spectrograms were taken for the study of variations of spectral intensity distribution, for determination of the screening height, radiation (causing excitation of the yellow sodium line), and of the upper limit of the sodium layer. The instrumental methods are described. The basic formula for determining the temperature of the nitrogen bands is given. Vegard's method for determination of the thickness of the sodium layer is explained.

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32721. VEGARD, LARS, 1880- . Doppler displacement of auroral hydrogen lines and its bearing on the theory of aurora and magnetic disturbances. Oslo, 1952. 15 p. graphs, 4 tables. (Geofysiske publikasjoner, v. 18, no. 5) 39 refs.

Contains a detailed analysis of the Doppler displacement of H β on the auroral spectrograms (Tromsø) from 1940-41. Photometer curves were taken of the spectrograms and smoothed curves produced, from which is seen that H-atoms are moving in all directions. Tabulated results of atmospheric absorption of electron rays and protons are given. It is concluded that the theory by Birkeland and Størmer is applicable to the neutralized ray bundle composed of electrons and protons. A brief account of phenomena explained by the neutralized bundle is given.

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32722. VEGARD, LARS, 1880- . Enhancement of auroral hydrogen lines toward lower latitudes. (Nature, Dec. 27, 1952. v. 170, no. 4339, p. 1120-21) 10 refs.

Observations made in Oslo and Tromsø for a number of years show a considerable increase of the relative intensity of auroral hydrogen lines towards lower latitude. This is claimed to demonstrate the correctness of the author's early hypothesis on the genesis of auroras and magnetic disturbances.

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32723. VEGARD, LARS, 1880- . Great intensity variations of H α and effects in auroral spectrograms taken in rapid succession. (Nature, London, Sept. 27, 1952. v. 170, no. 4326, p. 536-37, illus.) 12 refs.

"Four spectrograms taken at Tromsø [Norway, 69°40' N. 18°58' E.] Dec. 3,

1951, are reproduced and discussed. Two show hydrogen lines, two do not. This is discussed in terms of energy and neutralization of solar protons."—*Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Feb. 1953. v. 4, no. 2, p. 184-85.

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32724. VEGARD, LARS, 1880-, and **E. TONBERG**. Results from Auroral spectrograms obtained at Tromsø during the winter 1950-51. Oslo, 1952. 20 p. illus., incl. 3 plates, 3 tables. (Geofysiske publikasjoner, v. 18, no. 8) 28 refs.

Contains a table comparing wave lengths previously measured with those from more recent spectrograms obtained at the Auroral Observatory at Tromsø in 1950. The Doppler displacement of auroral hydrogen lines and measurements of ionosphere temperature are discussed, and spectrograms obtained at Tromsø during winter 1950-51 are reproduced.—*From Meteorological abstracts and bibliography*, Oct. 1953. v. 4, no. 10, p. 1160.

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VEGARD, LARS, 1880-, *see also* Norske institutt for kosmisk fysikk. Auroral observ. Tromsø 1951. 1953. No. 31012.

32725. VELDKAMP, A. L. Enkele beschouwingen over ernstige ondertemperaturen bij zuiglingen. (Maandschrift voor kindergeneeskunde, Jan. 1948. v. 16, no. 1, p. 23-28) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** Some observations on severe hypothermia in infants.

Severe hypothermia (below 30° C.) was occasionally observed in infants not in the wintertime. Its symptoms and results of histological post-mortem examinations are presented, and the physiology of hypothermia due to cold exposure outlined. Rewarming is recommended as therapeutic method. Text in Dutch, summaries in English and French. An abstract of this paper appeared in: *American Journal of diseases of children* 1950. v. 80, no. 5, p. 850-51.

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32726. VELICHKO, E. God na "belom piatne" Taymyra. (Geografiia v shkole, 1948. no. 6, p. 29-35, illus.) **Title tr.:** The year on a "white spot" of the Taymyr.

Contains a description of a typical expedition for exploration of Taymyr Peninsula: the changing seasons and

their influence on vegetation and animal life, the aid afforded explorers by aerial surveying are noted. Some species of birds and animals are mentioned. The brief period of field work is stressed: two months is the length of summer on the Taymyr.

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VELIKANJE, R. S., *see* Wedow, H., and others. Prelim summary uranium & thorium, Alaska. 1953. No. 32864.

32727. VELTEN, H. V. Three Tlingit stories. (*International journal of American linguistics*, Oct. 1944. v. 10, no. 4, p. 168-80)

Contains texts, translations (literal and free), and glossary of three tales in the Klawock dialect (Prince of Wales Island), dictated by a native informant, Lester Roberts. The tales are: The swans, The man who arose from the dead, and The origin of the Killer Whale.

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32728. VELTEN, H. V. Two southern Tlingit tales. (*International journal of American linguistics*, Nov. 1939. v. 10, no. 2-3, p. 65-74) 5 refs.

Contains text, translation, and grammatical analysis of two Tlingit stories in the Klawock dialect, Prince of Wales Island: The monster devilfish, and The woman who returned from the dead.

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32729. VENIAMINOV, IVAN EVSĖEVICH POPOV (Innokentii, *Metropolitan of Moscow*), 1797-1879. Ukazanie puti v tsarskie nebesnoe, pouchenie na aleutsko-lis'evskom iazykiê sochinennoe Sviashchennikom Ioannom Veniaminovym 1833 goda. Moskva, V Sinodal'noi tipografii, 1840. 2 p. 1. [4], [134] p. **Title tr.:** A guide to the kingdom of heaven, teachings in the Aleut language of the Fox Islands, by Priest Ivan Veniaminov in 1833.

Contains homilies in Aleut, printed in old Slavonic characters and probably intended for use by Russian Orthodox missionaries working in this region.

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VENIAMINOV, IVAN EVSĖEVICH POPOV (Innokentii, *Metropolitan of Moscow*), 1797-1879, *see also* Henry, V. Esquisse d'une grammaire raisonnée de la langue aléoute. 1879. No. 29616.

32730. VERESHCHAGIN, GLEB IUREVICH, 1889-1944. Termicheskie periody i obrazovanie donnogo f'da na

Angare. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Izvestiia, ser. 7, Otdeleniia matematicheskikh i estestvennykh nauk, 1932. no. 10, p. 1473-84, tables, diagrs.) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Thermal periods and the formation of anchor ice in Angara River.

"Factors effecting warming and supercooling water and the subsequent formation of anchor ice are reviewed. The thermal cycles affecting the régime of the Angara River are related to seasonal temperature variations. The temperatures at the mouth of the Angara River (56° N. 103° E.) indicated that the water surface froze at slightly below 0° C. temperatures due to the salinity of Baykal lake. Anchor ice formed during clear nights at water temperatures of -0.04° C. and air temperatures of -13.9° C. Anchor and frazil ice covered the width of the river at 7 a. m. 22 times during the winter. The ice usually disappeared by 1 p. m."—SIPRE.

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32731. VERESHCHAGIN, V. Bêlomorskii predaniâ. (Ètnograficheskii sbornik, 1864. vyp. 6, smes' 8, p. 17-23) **Title tr.:** Traditional stories from the White Sea.

Contains three Russian narratives having legendary or historical background and connected with certain localities: islands of Anikiev, Solovets, Rob'iak, and others.

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32732. VERHOOG, P. De Middeleeuwse Noorse nederzettingen in Zund-Groenland en hun ondergang ten gevolge van klimaatsverandering. (K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. Tijdschrift, Jan. 1953. v. 70, no. 1, p. 70-82, 2 sketch maps) **Title tr.:** The doom of the medieval Norse colonies in south Greenland and the cause of the deterioration of the climate there.

Contains a discussion of factors in climatic control of Greenland, with conclusion that deposition of sediments transported by icebergs extended the Grand Banks of Newfoundland far enough eastward following the Norse settlement, to divert warm Atlantic waters, and cause a climatic deterioration. Includes extensive bibliographic footnotes. Author's views are challenged by K. W. L. Bezeimer, q. v. Summary in English.

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32733. VIA, ENRICO. L'osteoporosi da freddo. (Giornale di medicina militare, July-Aug. 1947. anno 94, fasc. 4, p.

268-79, 8 illus.) 44 refs. **Title tr.:** Osteoporosis due to cold.

Contains a presentation of seven cases of bone injuries following frostbite, with an analysis and discussion of radiograms. The general similarity of these sequels with bone diseases causing osteoporosis is pointed out, as well as the differences in the advanced stages of all of them. The possible role of vascular, nervous and other factors in the pathology of bone injuries due to cold, are also discussed.

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32734. VIALOV, O. S. O nekotorykh zemletrâseniâkh na Kamchatke. (Priroda, 1944, no. 1, p. 64-67) **Title tr.:** On some earthquakes on Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contains data on earthquakes on Kamchatkan eastern coast (Ust' Kamchatsk - Klyuchi) collected during geological work in 1939. Strong and destructive earthquakes occurred on Apr. 13-14, 1923, near Ust' Kamchatsk, and in 1932 during the eruption of Klyuchevskaya Sopka. Some lighter earthquakes were registered each year during 1936-39, in the journal of the lighthouse on Cape Afrika (56° N. 163° 19' E.).

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32735. VIBE, CHRISTIAN, 1913-

En undersøgelse over Thule-distriktets marine fauna med særligt henblik paa havpattedyrenes biologi. (Naturhistorisk tidende, 1947. aarg. 11, nr. 1, p. 6-8, illus.) **Title tr.:** An investigation of the marine fauna of the Thule district with particular consideration to the biology of marine mammals.

Contains analysis of the stomach content of a walrus, which shows that it feeds on the crustaceans *Cardium groenlandicum* and *C. ciliatum* to depths of 45 m., and from 48-80 m. on *Mya truncata* and *Saxicava arctica*. A quantitative investigation of the bottom fauna revealed a typical *Macoma calcaria* society of which crustaceans are a component. In a single meal the walrus eats clean an area of 200 sq. m. Food of the seal, narwhal, beluga are also noted. The marine fauna off the coast around Thule is qualitatively and quantitatively richer than that at corresponding latitudes on the east coast of Greenland.

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32736. VICTOR, PAUL-ÉMILE, 1907- Le bilboquet chez les Eskimo d'Angmagssalik. (Société des Américanistes

de Paris. Journal, 1938. nouv. sér. t. 30, fasc. 2, p. 299-331, 45 illus.) **Title tr.:** The cup-and-ball game among the Eskimos of Angmagssalik.

This game of skill, termed *ajana* (*ajagaq*), is popular among Eskimos everywhere. Its rules and technique as practised in this East Greenland community are described and extensively illustrated. The local native terminology is given with French equivalents.

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32737. VICTOR, PAUL-ÉMILE, 1907- . Les jeux de ficelle chez les Eskimo d'Angmagssalik. (Société des Américanistes de Paris. Journal, 1937, nouv. sér. t. 29, fasc. 2, p. 387-95, 16 illus.) **Title tr.:** The string games among the Angmagssalik Eskimos.

Contains description and illustration of the string game (or cat's cradle) called "cache-sexe". Thirty different forms of such games were observed among this East Greenland Eskimo group of about 800 persons. During his two winterings (1934-35 and 1936-37) with them, the author collected altogether some 150 games played by children and adults.

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VICTOR, PAUL-ÉMILE, 1907- , see also Bouché, M. Greenland Station Centrale. 1952. No. 28264.

VICTOR, PAUL-ÉMILE, 1907- , see also Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique, 1948-1951. Campagne Groenland 1950; rapports prélim. 1952. No. 28958.

VICTOR, PAUL-ÉMILE, 1907- , see also Expéditions polaires françaises. Expédition arctique 1948-1951. Campagne Groenland 1951; rapports prélim. 1953. No. 28959.

VICTOR, PAUL-ÉMILE, 1907- , see also Rouillon, G., and others. Ravitaillement aérien, 1949-51. 1953. No. 31715.

VICTORS, BETTY B., see Pauls, F. P., and others. Distrib. blood factors Eskimos, Indians, Whites. 1953. No. 31201.

VICTORS, BETTY B., see also Pauls, F. P., and others. Distrib. blood groups Eskimos, Indians W. Alaska. 1953. No. 31202.

32738. VIE DEL MONDO. Stati Uniti: interesse per l'artide. (Vie del mondo, Sept. 1953. v. 15, no. 9, p. 910-

11, text map) **Title tr.:** United States: interest in the Arctic.

Contains brief note on the importance of the Arctic in present air routes between U. S.—Europe—U.S.S.R. Air bases in Alaska, Labrador, and Greenland are noted. Map shows general position of upper air currents affecting aerial navigation over the Arctic and temperate regions.

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32739. VIE d'ITALIA. Il campeggio in iglu. (Vie d'Italia, Aug. 1940. anno 46, p. 844-46, illus.) **Title tr.:** Camping in an igloo.

"The igloos are built on even ground or on a platform cut out of the slope. The snow used should neither contain ice nor be too fresh. Snow blocks, 60 x 40 x 20 cm. in size, are laid in a circle. A spiral cut is made in the base circle and the construction is continued spirally until a hemisphere is formed. The top opening is covered by sliding into a snow block cut from the inside to a truncated cone. A rounded door up to 60 cm. in height and a ventilation opening are cut into the wall. Igloos can be constructed by three people in one hour with tools weighing not more than 700 gm. and are habitable up to 20 days."—SIPRE.

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VIETTA, EGON, pseud., see Fritz, E. I. Empfindsame Reise. 1937. No. 29137.

32740. VIGASIN, A. B. K voprosu proëktirovaniâ i stroitel'stva zheleznykh dorog v raione Kralnego Severa. (Tekhnika zheleznykh dorog, 1945. no. 10-11, p. 31-33) **Title tr.:** Planning and constructing railroads in the far North.

"The Kotlas-Vorkuta railroad in Komi and Arkhangel'sk (61° N. 46' E.-68° N. 64° E.) traverses three types of terrain: continuous forest (970 km.), forest-tundra (130 km.) and tundra over permafrost (119 km.). Transportation difficulties due to snow drifts and frost action along the roadbed are of minor significance in the forest and forest-tundra belts. Long winters, permafrost, lack of forests, and poor drainage create maintenance problems in the tundra belt. A proposed program of snow fencing and drainage installations along the roadbed is described."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32741. VIGNERON, H. Les résultats de l'expédition arctique russe. (Nature, Paris, July 1, 1938. anno 66, pt. 2, p. 21-22, illus.) **Title tr.:** The results of the Russian arctic expedition.

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Contains a summary of the work of the four-man party under Papanin which drifted on an ice-floe "North Pole" from the vicinity of the Pole to approx. 71° N. 20' E. May 1937-Feb. 1938. "The movement of the polar ice layer was found to accelerate progressively with distance from the Pole, at an average daily advance of 4.4 km. from the pole to 85° N., 7.5 km. from 85°-80° N., and increasing to 20 km. at lower latitudes. The drift is caused by wind action combined with the southward displacement of the ice crust at an average speed of 2 km./day near the Pole, increasing to 10-12 km./day between the 70th and 75th parallels. The effect of earth rotation inclines this movement 40° to the right of the resultant geometrical direction. Other studies were concerned with ocean currents, depths, bottom configuration, temperature, and with the measurement of magnetic and meteorological elements."—SIPRE.

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32742. VILKUNAA, KUSTAA. Suomalais-ugrilanen kansatiede tietään etsimässä. (Virittäjä, 1950, v. 54, no. 4, p. 373-84) **Title tr.:** Finno-Ugric ethnography in search of its way.

Contains author's theoretical premises for ethnographic work: to study the independent cultural phenomena and those conditioned by circumstances; the evolutionary and typological method is inapplicable; all cultures are of international character, the migration of cultural traits is obvious, and a distinct Finno-Ugric culture does not exist. The principal tasks of ethnography are to explain how the Finns elaborated the common heritage, how it was made congruous with their character and the nature of their country, and how a certain cultural phenomenon was shaped. The search for the "origin" or "genus" of a certain culture should be rejected. Summary in German, p. 478-79.

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VILKUNAA, KUSTAA, see also Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland. Suomi, handbook geog. Finland. 1952. No. 29227.

32743. VILLAKHOV, E. Якутские костереы. (Vokrug sveta, Mar. 1953, no. 3, p. 46-47, illus.) **Title tr.:** Yakut ivory carvers.

Contains a description and illustrations of kinds of work carved by the Yakuts

from mammoth tusks, and of the collection of ivory art objects at the Yakutsk museum. The history and character of this art is outlined, outstanding present-day artists, and the tools used are noted. Gifts carved from ivory on the occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday are illustrated (chessmen, pipe, desk paraphernalia, etc.). The Yakuts' skill at finding as well as carving ivory is signalized.

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VINCENDOM, P., see Rouillon, G., and others. Ravitaillement aérien, 1949-51. 1953. No. 31715.

32744. VINCENT, EWART ALBERT. The chemical composition and physical properties of the residual glass of the Kap Daussey tholeiite dike, East Greenland. (Mineralogical magazine, Mar. 1950. v. 29, no. 208, p. 46-62, illus., diags. 2 tables) 14 refs.

Contains description of a specimen from a dike on Kap Daussey, southwest of Scoresby Sund, in the Tertiary coastal dike swarm of East Greenland. The dike and residual glass are described in detail, with diagrams and tables showing chemical analyses and comparison with similar rocks in Great Britain, Virginia, Madagascar, Borneo, and Java. The crystallization sequence of the dike magma is discussed. **Copy seen:** DGS.

32745. VINCENT, EWART ALBERT. Hornblende-lamprophyre dykes of basaltic parentage from the Skaergaard area, East Greenland. (Geological Society of London. Quarterly journal, 1953. v. 109, pt. 1, no. 433, p. 21-49, illus. incl. plate, 2 sketch maps, diags., 5 tables) 19 refs.

Contains results of a petrological examination of 40 rock specimens forming a complete sample of Tertiary dikes on the Skaergaard Peninsula, eastern side of outer Kangerdlugssuaq Fjord. The specimens were collected during the British East Greenland Expedition, 1935-36. The composition of the specimens is described, chemical analyses given, and the genetic sequence traced through three rock types which probably originated from the same parental basic magma. Genesis of the rock types may be explained in terms of filter press action and fractional crystallization.

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32746. VINCENTINI, FERNANDO. Sulla cura dei congelamenti gravi dei piedi e dei loro esiti. (Sperimentale,

Dec. 1947, v. 98, fasc. 12, p. 632) **Title tr.:** Treatment of grave frostbite lesions of the foot and their sequelae.

Contains a summary on the treatment of 465 military cases, 264 of them of the third degree. Operation and amputation techniques are mentioned.

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32747. VINOGRADOV, BORIS STE-PANOVICH, 1891-, and **I. M. GROMOV.** Gryzuny fauny SSSR. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1952. 296 p. illus. (132 figs.). (*In:* Akademiia nauk SSSR. Opredel. po faune SSSR. No. 48) **Title tr.:** Rodents of the fauna of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a systematic guide to the rodent species of the U.S.S.R. (p. 5-10), followed by a brief characterization of the order Glires (p. 11-18) geographic distribution (p. 18-23) data on paleontology (p. 23-27) an ecological sketch (p. 27-30) and remarks on the importance of rodents to man (p. 30-32). In the special part (p. 33-285) are tables for the determination of families, subfamilies, genera and species, followed by descriptions of 143 species of rodents, inhabiting the U.S.S.R., data on ecology, abundance, variation, economic importance and geographic distribution. Indexes of Russian and Latin names are appended (p. 286-96). Many species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R.: lemmings, rats, field mice, etc., are included.

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32748. VINOGRADOV, BORIS STE-PANOVICH, 1891-, and **A. I. ARGIRO-PULO.** Mlekopitaushchie. Opredelitel' gryzunov. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1941. 241 p. illus. (109 figs.). (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Mammalia. Novaiia seriia no. 29) **Title tr.:** Mammals. A guide to the rodents.

Contains a systematic index to the species of rodents (order Glires), followed by an introduction (p. 11-31) dealing with morphology, geographic distribution, ecology and economic importance of rodents (agricultural and industrial pests); also methods of control and collecting of rodents. In the special part (p. 32-234) are keys to the families, subfamilies, genera and species; and brief descriptions of 144 species with data on variation (characteristics of subspecies and varieties), ecology and geographic distribution in the U.S.S.R. and adjoining countries. Many species (especially lemmings and voles) are native to northern

regions of Europe and Asia. An index of Latin names is appended.

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32749. VINOGRADOV, BORIS STE-PANOVICH, 1891-. Mlekopitaushchie, t. 3, vyp. 4. Tushkanchiki. Moskva-Leningrad. Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1937. viii, 197 p. illus. (69 fig.) (*In:* Fauna SSSR. Mammalia, t. 3, vyp. 4. (Nov. ser. no. 13)) **Title tr.:** Mammals. Fam. Dipodidae.

Contains in the introduction (p. 1-36), historical notes on the study of jerboas (gerboas) and jumping mice (*Sicista* and *Zapus*); morphological characteristics of the fam. Dipodidae; their adaptation to environmental conditions (desert and steppe), a brief sketch of the geologic history of Dipodidae and data on their evolution, geographical distribution, classification, and economic importance (*Alactaga jaculus*, a commercial species); bibliography (94 items). In the special part (p. 41-182) are keys to the subfamilies, genera, subgenera and species and a systematic list of 30 species, with descriptions, synonyms and data on biology and geographic distribution. Includes one species, *Sicista betulina*, native to the Northern Ural and Taz River basin, western Siberia. Summary in English, p. 183-94.

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32750. VINOGRADOV BORIS STE-PANOVICH, 1891-. O nakhozhenii trupov iskopaemykh suslikov v vechnoi merzlotte basseina r. Indigirki. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriia, t. 62, no. 4, p. 553-56, illus. 1-3) **Title tr.:** On the occurrence of the fossil Siberian marmots in the permafrost of the Indigirka River basin.

Contains description of the remains (bones, skin and fur) of the fossil marmot, *Citellus glacialis* n. sp., found at a depth of 12.5 m. in the permafrost in the Indigirka region (64°20' N. 142 E.). The geological age of deposits is Quaternary (10-12,000 years). The craniological data and measurements of bones are given, and compared with those of the contemporary marmots.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

32751. VINOGRADOV, K. A. K voprosu ob ispol'zovanii polikhet v kachestve korma rybnami. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1948. nov. seriia, t. 60, no. 7, p. 1273-76) **Title tr.:** On the

problem of the utilization of polychaetous worms as food for fishes.

Contains a study, based partly on observations in Kamchatka waters (Bering Sea), in 1932-36. Data are given on the polychaetous fauna of various Russian seas (table 1), chemical analysis and calorie value of polychaetous worms (table 2), and the polychaete content of the stomachs of various fishes in Kamchatka waters (table 3).

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VINOGRADOV, L. G., *see* Birshfeld, I. A., and L. G. Vinogradov. *Novye dannye po Decapoda*. 1953. No. 28147.

32752. VINOGRADOVA, P. S. O stratifikatsii osadkov na dne Barentsova moria. (Priroda, 1946, no. 3, p. 53-54) *Title tr.*: On stratification of the bottom sediments of the Barents Sea.

Results of the preliminary investigation of 108 bottom samples collected in the summer of 1940 in the central Barents Sea (74°-76° N. and 30°-43° E.) by the Expedition of the Polar Institute of Fishery and Oceanography (PINRO) on the ship *Issledovatel'*. Types of sediments, their mechanical composition and distribution are noted. The presence of old clays overlain by contemporary silts is discussed.

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32753. VINTER, A. V. Ispol'zovanie energii vetra. (Priroda, Feb. 1953. no. 2, p. 23-28, illus.) ref. *Title tr.*: Utilization of wind energy.

"General considerations of the possibility and necessity of utilizing wind energy in line with other sources of energy supplying industry, transportation and agriculture with power are presented and discussed. . . . The author presents approximate calculations giving a general picture of the scale of potential utilization of wind-driven generators in newly irrigated areas, as well as the arctic region, where atmospheric and climatic conditions are unfavorable for the construction of extended power transmission lines."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Nov. 1953. v. 4, no. 11, p. 1279.

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32754. VINTUL'KINA, K. E. Sluchai ostrogo razdrazheniia glaz pekomo zimol. (Gigiena i sanitariia, May 1951. no. 5, p. 51) *Title tr.*: A case of acute eye irritation by pitch in the winter.

Contains a note on eye irritation among 25 railway workers engaged in removal of

pitch and snow from a railway line. Failure to protect the eyes with goggles, is blamed for the accident.

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32755. VIRCHOW, RUDOLF, 1821-1902. Die altnordische Schädel zu Kopenhagen, beschrieben und in ihren Beziehungen zu anderen Schädeln des Nordens erläutert. (Archiv für Anthropologie, 1870. Bd. 4, p. 55-91, incl. 7 text tables) *Title tr.*: The old Nordic skulls in Copenhagen described, and their connections with other skulls of the North explained.

Includes (p. 74-79) measurements and remarks on five Lapp, five Eskimo (from Umanak, West Greenland, about 71-72° N.), and three Finnish skulls, studied by the writer at the Anatomical Museum at Copenhagen in 1869. The small and round Lapp skulls apparently show traces of degeneration, caused by poor nutrition and perhaps rachitis; the strong jaw bones of the Eskimos probably were developed under stress of masticating an exclusively animal diet; and the Finnish skulls show influence of the Lappish race.

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32756. VIRCHOW, RUDOLF, 1821-1902. Lappen. (Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Verhandlungen, Oct. 16, 1875, p. 25-28, table) *Title tr.*: Lapps.

Contains Anthropological description, measurements and indexes of four adult Lapps from Karesuando (68°-69° N. 40° E.), brought to Berlin by K. Hagenbeck's circus. Notes on their clothing and ornaments (woman's silver buckle of Finnish type) also given.

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32757. VIRCHOW, RUDOLF, 1821-1902. Die physischen Eigenschaften der Lappen. (Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Verhandlungen, Feb. 20, 1875, p. 7-15, plate iv) *Title tr.*: Physical peculiarities of the Lapps.

Contains anthropological characteristics of seven Lapps (including four women) from Malå in Sweden (approx. 65° N. 36° E.), brought to Berlin in 1875. The color of their hair and eyes (dark brown, not black), small stature, brachycephalic skull, form of face, eye socket and nose are described (with measurements). Possibility of degeneration because of unfavorable climate and

bad nutrition is stressed. Includes remarks by Steinthal and Virchow's answer.

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32758. VIRKETIS, MARIĀ ALEKS-ANDROVNA. K voprosu o raspredelenii zooplanktona v basseine i gorle Belogo moriā. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov anatomov i gistologov, 3. Leningrad, 1927. Trudy, 1928, p. 360-61) **Title tr.:** On distribution of zooplankton in the basin and the strait of the White Sea.

Contains data on plankton elements of the White Sea: (1) White Sea group; (2) White Sea-Barents Sea group; (3) Barents Sea group; (4) White Sea Strait - Onega Bay group; (5) neutral group; and on their horizontal distribution.

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32759. VIRTANEN, E. A. Lappalaisten yhteiskunnallisia tapoja. (Virittäjä, 1948. v. 52, no. 1-2, p. 150-54) **Title tr.:** Social customs of Lapps.

Contains description of practice of the communal aid in eastern Lapland: the members of a community helping each other in hunting and herding without payment in time of need. Summary in French, p. 201.

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32760. VIRTANEN, E. A. Lisää lappalaisten metsästysyhtiöiden tuntemiseen. (Virittäjä, 1945. t. 49, no. 3, p. 445-54) **Title tr.:** Contribution to knowledge of the hunting societies among the Lapps.

On the basis mainly of 18th and early 19th century archival documents, the author throws light on some types of the hunting society as it flourished among Finnish Lapp hunters. The frequency and structure of such types, for example, the communal hunt of an entire settlement are dealt with. Certain ethnic and sociological phenomena which derived from the reindeer hunt, are particularly noted and the latter's role in the Lapp economy stressed. Summary in French, p. 510.

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32761. VIRTANEN, E. A. Über das Jagdrecht der Karelier. (Studia Fennica, 1940. t. 4, p. 237-302, 4 illus., 10 sketch maps) **Title tr.:** On the hunting rights of the Karelians.

Contains description of the hunting technique among the Karelians and their right to lay traps in the Russian part of Karelia and in the Finnish borderland; based on author's own observations and on accounts of fugitives from Russian Karelia.

Copy seen: InU.

VIRTUE, ROBERT WALLACE, 1904-, see Swan, H., and others. Surgery heart hypothermia. 1953. No. 32339.

32762. VISHNEVSKIĬ, BORIS N. Anthropology in U.S.S.R. in the course of 17 years (1917-1934). (American journal of physical anthropology, 1936. v. 21, no. 1, p. 1-17) 77 refs.

Contains notes on the organization and achievements in investigation of the peoples in the far North of the U.S.S.R. (among others): Lapps, Samoyeds, Ost-yaks, Tungus, Gilyaks and Yakuts.

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VISSCHER, MAURICE B., 1901-, see Halberg, F., and others. Eosinophil rhythm in mice. 1953. No. 29518.

VISSCHER, MAURICE B., 1901-, see also Richards, A. G., and others. Electrocardiogram mice under cooling. 1953. No. 31614.

32763. VITASHEVSKIĬ, NIKOLAIĬ AL- EKSEEVICH, 1857-1918. Iz nablūdeniĭ nad iakutskimi shamanskimi dīēstvi- ūmī. (Akademiā nauk SSSR. Muzei antropologii i ētnografii. Sbornik, 1918. t. 5, vyp. 1, p. 165-84, 7 illus.) **Title tr.:** From observations on Yakut shamanistic performances.

Contains description of two performances at night in 1894 of a Yakut shaman, based on notes made the following morning, which contain many details. The Yakut terms are explained by V. M. Ionov in an appendix p. 185-88.

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32764. VITASHEVSKIĬ, NIKOLAIĬ AL- EKSEEVICH, 1857-1918. Izobrazheniā na skalakh po r. Olekmiē. Iz nablūdeniĭ vo vremiā uchastiā v Aldanskoĭ ēkspe- diīsi. (Vsesoiūznoe geografičeskoe ob- shechestvo. Vostočno-Sibirskii otdēl. Izvestiā, 1897. t. 28, no. 4, p. 280-87, fold. plate) **Title tr.:** Drawings on rocks by the Olekma River. From investiga- tions of the Aldan expedition.

Contains description of several rock paintings in red, representing figures of men, reindeer, an ox and several symbolic signs. The Tungus of that region believe that the paintings were done by a moun- tain spirit. Summary in German p. 288.

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32765. VIZE, VLADIMIR ŪL'EVICIĬ, 1886-1954. Arktika i Afrika. (Znanie-sila, July 1950. t. 20, no. 7, p. 9) **Title tr.:** Arctica and Africa.

Observations of the last 52 years indicate a relationship between the water level of African lakes (Victoria, Nyassa) and the ice conditions in Barents and other arctic seas. The high level of African lakes coincides with a low amount of ice in arctic seas, and vice versa. This coincidence is explained by variations of atmospheric circulation, as the years with intensive circulation are rainy in Africa and mild in the Arctic, and the years of weak circulation are arid in Africa and cold in the Arctic.

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32766. VIZE, VLADIMIR IUL'EVICH, 1886-1954. Drefl stanitsii "Severnnyĭ polius". (Priroda, 1938, no. 1, p. 14-19, text map) **Title tr.:** The drift of the "North Pole" station.

Contains summary of scientific data collected by Papanin's party on the drifting ice-floe station, especially from 88°52' N. 1° W. (June 17, 1937) to 83°57' N. 1°11' W. (Nov. 12, 1937). The currents, water and ice circulation and the speed of the drift in the Arctic Basin are discussed. The importance of this drift for the study of East Greenland current is stressed. **Copy seen:** MH.

32767. VIZE, VLADIMIR IUL'EVICH, 1886-1954. Loparskie seldy. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniia russkogo Severa. Izvestiia, 1912. god 4, no. 9, p. 395-401; no. 10, p. 453-59) **Title tr.:** The seide of the Lapps.

Contains description of Lapp religious beliefs and their sacred stones (*seide*) which the author found around Lovozero in 1910-11. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32768. VIZE, VLADIMIR IUL'EVICH, 1886-1954. Pobeda sovetskoi nauki i aviatsii. (Priroda, 1937, no. 6, p. 17-21, plant.) **Title tr.:** A victory for Soviet science and aviation.

Contains a review of the expeditions of Robert E. Peary, Admiral Byrd and V. Stefansson and notes on the organization of Soviet drifting station ice-floe "Severnnyĭ Polius", its tasks, personnel and the role of aviation in this enterprise initiated in the spring 1937. The achievements of Soviet scientists in the conquest of the North Pole and in the study of arctic regions in general are stressed.

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32769. VIZE, VLADIMIR IUL'EVICH, 1886-1954. Uspekhi russkikh v issledovaniĭ Arktiki. (In: Vsesoiuznyiĭ geo-

graficheskii s"ezd. 2d, Leningrad, 1947. Trudy, t. 1, p. 109-121) **Title tr.:** Russian achievements in the investigation of the Arctic.

"Russian arctic studies are briefly reviewed emphasizing the scope and purpose of expeditions, and methods employed in investigating the hydrological, geomorphological, and atmospheric conditions of regions from Kara to Chukchi Seas. Contemporary arctic studies in scientific laboratories are briefly outlined."—SIPRE.

Copy seen: DLC.

VLADIMIROV, A. T., see Zenkovich, V. P., and A. T. Vladimirov. Noveshee opuskanie Kamchatki. 1950. No. 33063.

VLADIMIROV, O. K., see Sharikov, A. E., and others. Otechet Monchegorskoiĭ geofiz. partii. 1947. No. 31912.

32770. VLADIMIRSKAIA, M. I., and others. Nove dannye po ekologii vydry. (Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Bülleten', 1953. Otdel biol., t. 58, vyp. 3, p. 14-24, illus.) **Other authors:** V. D. Lebedev, and A. A. Nasimovich. **Title tr.:** New data on the ecology of the otter.

Contains a study of *Lutra vulgaris*, carried out by the naturalists of the Lapland game preserve on Kola Peninsula, 1930-41, 1946-51, recording its localities, habitat and migration, chiefly in the Lake Imandra basin and several river valleys. Data are given on its reproduction and food (fish and frogs) with statistical analyses (tables 1-4) of the food content and relative importance of the various components. Notes on the otter's enemies, competitors and life habits are included.

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32771. VLODAVETS, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH. Ob odnom iz sovremennykh Kamchatskikh bazaltov. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1932. v. 6, p. 283-92, illus., plate) **Title tr.:** On one of the contemporary Kamchatka basalts.

Contains description of a sample of basaltic rocks erupted on Jan. 25, 1932, from the parasitic crater Patsan on the northeastern slope of Klyuchevskaya Sopka in Kamchatka, and collected by P. T. Novograblenov; mineralogical and chemical analyses are added. Summary in English. **Copy seen:** DLC; MH-Z.

VLODAVETS, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH, see also Bel'ankin, D. S., and V. I. Vloda-vets. Shchelochnoi kompleks. 1932. No. 28048.

32772. VNUKOVSKIĬ, V. Mitteilung über die Culiciden-Fauna West-Sibiriens. (Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1928. Bd. 76, no. 7-10, p. 162-64) *Title tr.*: Notes on Culicidae fauna of western Siberia.

Contains a list of 18 species of mosquitoes from localities in various parts of western Siberia, including *Aedes (Ochlerotatus) dianthaeus* and *A. (O.) sticticus* from the Turukhansk region of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. *Copy seen*: MH-Z.

32773. VOBLYĬ, V. M. Velikiĭ Severnyi put'. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1930. v. 6, no. 1-2, p. 119-26) *Title tr.*: The Great Northern Route.

Contains summary of a paper read by V. M. Voblyĭ before the Society for the Study of the Ural, Siberia and the Far East, Mar. 13, 1930, and of the ensuing discussion on the problem of the route suggested as a system of railroads, waterways and airlines connecting Atlantic, Northern and Pacific Oceans.

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32774. VOBLYĬ, V. M. Velikiĭ Severnyi put'. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1930. v. 6, no. 5-6, p. 336-39) *Title tr.*: The Great Northern Route.

Contains short report of a conference of representatives of governmental agencies and experts held in Aug. 1930, on problems of organization of the Route, and the text of a resolution adopted by the conference after eighteen variants of the course of the Route had been examined.

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32775. VOEGELIN, CHARLES FREDERICK, 1906-, and **E. W. VOEGELIN.** Linguistic considerations of northeastern North America. (In: Johnson, F., ed. Man in northeastern North America, 1946, p. 178-93)

Contains a consideration of six language families, including Algonkian, Eskimo, and Athabaskan; review of languages and dialects of the Athabaskan tribes, including Chipewyan-Yellowknife, Kutchin, Tahltan-Kaska, Tutchone and Dogrib; the Algonkian languages (including Swampy Cree, Montagnais and Naskapi); internal relationships of Algonkian languages; Eskimo and Algonkian relations: a few instances have been found of

borrowings between Eskimo and eastern Algonkian languages.

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VOEGELIN, ERMINE WHEELER, 1903-, see Voegelin, C. F., and E. W. Voegelin. Linguistic considerations NE America. 1946. No. 32775.

32776. VOEĬKOV, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, 1842-1916. Vozdelstvie ehloveka na prirodu, izbrannye stat'i. [Pod red. so vstupitel'noi stat'ei i primechaniâmi V. V. Pokshishevskogo.] Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1949. 254 [2] p. front. (port.) 90 refs. *Title tr.*: Influence of man on the environment, selected articles. [With introduction and footnotes by V. V. Pokshishevskii.]

Includes "Problems of the population of the North, and development of its economy" (p. 187-94): discussion of natural resources and farming possibilities in the European part of the U.S.S.R. north of 60° N. lat.; the need of colonization for efficient utilization of forests, mineral and soil resources.

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VOEĬKOV, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, 1842-1916, see also Rikhter, G. D. Snezhnyi pokrov. 1949. No. 31627.

32777. VOEVODIN, N. Severnyi morskoi put'; itogi 10 let karskikh èkspeditsii. (Sovetskaiâ Aziâ, 1930. v. 6, no. 3-4, p. 101-108, illus., tables) *Title tr.*: The Northern Sea Route; results of ten years of the Kara expeditions.

Summary and statistical data of commercial operations in the Northern Sea Route to the Ob' and Yenisey in 1921-29, stressing gradual growth of export and import of goods, and decrease of transportation costs; importance of Novyy Port for communication with the Ob' is emphasized.

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32778. VOGL, A. Versorgung der Stumpfwunden nach Vorfusserfrierungen. (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, Aug. 1944. Bd. 259, Heft. 1-4, p. 235-41, 7 illus.) *Title tr.*: Treatment of stump wounds following frostbite of the fore foot.

Contains an account of treatments of stump wounds by conservative methods (alternating cold-warm baths combined with diathermy, salves). Covering the wounds with skin grafts speeded considerably the healing process; homio-plastic surgery however, failed. Ab-

stracted by I. Aird in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Feb. 1946, v. 6, no. 6, p. 277.

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32779. VOGT, CARL. Sur les Lapons. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletin, 1880. sér. 3, t. 3, p. 390-94) **Title tr.:** On the Lapps.

Contains remarks on the psychological character and ethics of Lapps and Quains (northern Finns) in Lapland, chiefly based on personal observations made in 1861 around Tromsø and Hammerfest. Several other persons took part in the discussion.

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32780. VOGUL'KIN, T. Zhenskii lesnoi dukh, Vont-junk-ni; skazka. (Talga i tundra, 1928, no. 1, p. 49-51) **Title tr.:** The female forest spirit, Vont-junk-ni; a tale.

Contains Ostyak narrative about a man from Nizhne-Lumpakol'sk district and his adventure while fishing in the Ob' River; the forest fairy wanted him as her mate.

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VOIGT, H., see Killian, H., and others. Fieberbehandlung von Kälteschäden. 1946. No. 30056.

32781. VOIPIO, PAAVO. The hepaticus variety and the juvenile plumage types of the cuckoo. (Ornis fennica, 1953. Arg. 30, no. 4, p. 97-117, illus.)

Contains a study of polymorphism of the cuckoo, previously regarded as a good species (*Cuculus hepaticus*-*C. rufus*) but later recognized as variety of the common grey-backed cuckoo. Color phases of the female are described (the polymorphism occurs only in the female), also the types occurring in young birds. Data are given on color phases and sex, and on color phases and ecological balance. Polymorphism of the female cuckoo is concluded to represent a case of balanced polymorphism and to have a simple genetic basis. The study is partially based on material from Finnish Lapland.

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32782. VOIPIO, PAAVO. Sepelhanhen, *Branta bernicla* (L.), maantieteellisesti roduista Suomesta. (Ornis fennica, 1950. Arg. 27, no. 3, p. 73-77, text map) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** On geographical races of the brant goose (*Branta bernicla*) in Finland.

Contains a comparative study of the pale-breasted form, *Branta bernicla hrota*, of Finland (from the collection of the

Zoological Museum of Helsinki University) with the same form (11 specimens) from Spitsbergen; a slight difference in color is recorded; the ranges of the subspecies and the main migration routes are represented in the text map on p. 75. Summary in English.

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32783. VOLKOV, M. Gusi i lebedi na severnoi Kamchatke. (In: Okhotnich'i prostory, 1950, p. 46-51) **Title tr.:** Geese and swans in the Kamchatka North.

The Penzhinskaya Bay region (about 1000 km. along the Kamchatka and Taygonos Peninsula coast) is noted as an important hunting region. The river basins discharging into this northernmost arm of Okhotsk Sea, have a heavy swan and goose population, particularly in the tundra lowlands of the Rekinikovskiy, Parapol'skiy and Penguinskiy valleys. The various species of swans and geese, their migration, the best hunting regions and seasons, and utilization of the products are described.

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32784. VOLKOV, T., and S. I. RU-DENKO. Étnograficheskiĭ kollektsii iz byvshikh rossisko-amerikanskikh vladēniĭ, I. Predmety, postupivshie iz T'sarskosel'skago arsenala. S.-Peterburg, 1910. 47 p., 37 text illus., 3 plates (one colored), map. Reprinted from: *Materialy po étnografii Rossii*, t. 1. **Title tr.:** Ethnographical collections from the former Russian possessions in America, I. Objects received from the armory in T'sarskoye Selo.

Contains description and illustrations of a large collection of 290 objects which were transferred, in 1907, to the ethnographical section of the Alexander Russian Museum in St. Petersburg. The objects, brought home from America about a hundred years ago (collectors unknown), represent the culture of the Alaskan Eskimos, Aleuts, Tlingits and the Athapaskan tribe Kenai (Tanaina). The collection consists of stone axes, harpoon heads of stone, bone and iron, bows and arrows, throwing-sticks, kayaks, armor and clothing, masks, pipes and ivory carvings, basketry, Tlingit ceremonial costumes and crests, etc. Description and measurements of the objects are given. Another similar collection is stated to be in the possession of the University of Kiev. Summary in French.

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32785. VOLODCHENKOVA, A. I., and B. N. MELENT'EV. Boron in Chibiny apatites. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus (Doklady), 1941, t. 30, no. 2, p. 140-43)

Contains five tables of chemical analyses (to establish boron content) of apatites from various localities in the Khibiny tundra of Kola Peninsula; followed by discussion of results of the analyses.

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32786. VONDER AHE, KARL L. Operating problems in oil exploration in the Arctic. (Petroleum engineer, Feb. 1953. v. 25, no. 2, p. B12, B14, B16-B18, illus. graph)

"Problems posed by permafrost at the Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 (Alaska) include transportation difficulties, the thawing of foundation footings due to heat transfer from drilling and circulating hot mud, the difficult setting of concrete, and the collapse of casings through ice expansion. Thawing of foundations is avoided by setting the conductor pipe at 100 ft. depth and jacketing the top 60 ft. with a larger size pipe leaving two-three in. of dead air space. Concreting in sub-zero temperatures requires covering and heating the dry cement to 20° F., water to 100°-120° F. and admixing four percent CaCl₂. Collapse of casing and surface may result from expanding freezing mud between casing and formation. Counter-measures suggested include the replacement of the fluid with cement, lowering of the f. p. of the mud by adding NaCl, or removal of the mud and filling of the annulus with oil."—SIPRE.

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32787. VON SCHELLING, HERMANN. A mathematical curve outside the tropics. Project NM002 015.07.01. (U. S. Navy Dept. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Medical Research Laboratory. Report no. 183, 1951. v. 10, p. 186-206, 6 maps)

The author attempts to delimit the climates of the world outside the tropics by means of a mathematical curve. Appendix: tables of the coordinates of the climate curve. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

32788. VON SCHELLING, HERMANN. Remarks on the climate in Alaska. Project NM002 015.07.02. (U. S. Navy Dept. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Medical Research Laboratory. Report no. 198, Mar. 31, 1952. v. 11, no. 15, p. 1-12, 3 maps)

Alaska is divided into four climatic zones on the basis of the author's proposed mathematical curve separating climatic regions of the world.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

32789. VONWILLER, P. Demonstration und Beschreibung der Karte der Bevölkerungsverteilung des hohen Nordens der Sowjetunion von P. E. Terlezki. (Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Anthropologie und Ethnologie. Bulletin, 1934/35, pub. 1935. Jahrg. 11, p. 7-8) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Demonstration and review of a map by P. E. Terlezki on the dissemination of population in the far North of the Soviet Union.

Contains explanatory notes to a map published in Moscow 1933 by the Committee of the North. The map (copy in ICU; NN; photo copies in CaMAI; DLC) is in two sheets (about one and one-half sq. meter), at scale 1:5 million and is based on the census of 1926-27. Settlements of the nomadic peoples are marked in quadrangles and circles of different sizes and colors. The dissemination of 23 different ethnic groups and the density of population are thus clearly shown in an area from the Yenisey to Kamchatka. The settlements of Russian population are also marked. The densely populated Yakut settlements on the middle Lena and in the Aldan region are shown on a supplementary map (scale 1:1,666,667). **Copy seen:** DSL.

32790. VOOUS, K. H., and J. G. VAN MARLE. The distributional history of the nuthatch, *Sitta europaea* L. (Ardea, 1953. Jaarg. 41, extra number, p. 1-68, diagrs., sketch maps) 77 refs.

A study of the geographic distribution of 39 subspecies of nuthatch, with descriptive notes, dimensions, data on character, geography, hybridization and ecology of various groups. Includes *Sitta europaea arctica* (Yakutia and Anadyr' River region) and *S. europaea albifrons* from Kamchatka.

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32791. VOOUS, K. H. The morphological, anatomical and distributional relationship of the arctic and antarctic fulmars. Aves, Procellariidae. (Ardea, 1949. Jaarg. 37. aflev. 1-2, p. 113-22, illus., plate 9)

Contains a comparative study of the arctic fulmar, *Fulmar glacialis*, and the antarctic fulmar or silver-grey petrel, *Priocella glacialisoides*, with data on mor-

phology, anatomy (tables 1-2) and distribution of both species. The author's conclusion is that no fundamental reasons exist for the generic separation of these birds; indeed the two species may be united into one superspecies.

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32792. VOROB'EV, V. I. Obzor astronomo-geodezicheskikh rabot gidrograficheskogo upravleniia Glavsevmorputi za 1935 god. Leningrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1937. 188, [2] p., 16 illus., incl. charts, text-maps. (Materialy po gidrografii morei i rek sovet'skoi Arktiki, vyp. 1) *Title tr.:* Review of astronomical and geodetic work of the Hydrographic office of the Northern Sea Route, U.S.S.R. in 1925.

Contains (p. 4-12) an introductory but systematic description of various geodetic surveys and astronomical determinations completed in 1935 during the hydrographic investigation of the Northern Sea Route. The work was carried out by six expeditions and parties of the Hydrographic Office of Glavsevmorput' (Chief, P. V. Orlovskii); four hydrographic parties organized by the West-Siberian Hydrographic Office (Chief, E. I. Igolkin), and two parties organized by the East-Siberian Hydrographic Office. Part I presents *astronomical determinations* (p. 13-42): on the southwest coast of Kara Sea; in the lowest parts of the Ob', Lena, Pyasina, Olenek, Omolon and Kolyma Rivers; in the northeastern part of Kara Sea, Obskaya, Gydanskaya and Khatanga Bays, Vrangl and Gerd' Islands. *Triangulation work* (p. 43-81): on Vrangl, Vaygach, Novaya Zemlya and Dikson Islands, on the southeast coast of Barents Sea and southwest coast of Kara Sea; on the Yenisey, Pyasina, Ob' and Kolyma Rivers.

Pt. 2 comprises catalogs of the 54 astronomical points (p. 83-115), and (p. 116-87) the 411 points determined in 1935, with coordinates, azimuths, description and location.

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32793. VOROB'EV, V. V., and others. Sel'skokhoziaistvennoe osvoenie territorii tsentral'noi Iakutii. (Voprosy geografii, 1952. Sbornik 30, Proizvodstvennye tipy kolkhozov, p. 261-72, table) *Other authors:* N. N. Kazanskiĭ, and K. P. Kosmachev. *Title tr.:* Agricultural utilization of the territory of central Yakutia.

Contains characterization of economic

conditions in the region between the Lena, Amga and Aldan Rivers, based on investigations of the Yakut Expedition of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. in 1950-1951. The division of the area into natural zones, types of agriculture and animal husbandry suited to the natural conditions, organization, activities and production of collective farms, the prospects and methods of utilization of taiga regions are discussed. Permafrost conditions are noted (p. 268-69), also (p. 272) the reindeer breeding by the Evenki (Tungus) on the right side of the Aldan basin, and their transition from nomadic to settled life.

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32794. VOROB'EVA, OL'GA ANISI-MOVNA. K izucheniiu kali-natrovykh polevykh shpatov: 1, sanidin s Monte-Somma (Vezuvii); 2, mikroklin s poluoostrova Shambacha, Beloe More. Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy, 1930. t. 7, p. 55-62) *Title tr.:* Contributions to the study of sodapotassium feldspars: 1, sanidin from Monte-Somma, Vesuvius; 2, microcline from Shambach Peninsula, White Sea.

Contains chemical quantitative mineralogical and optical analyses of microcline, a feldspar from the pegmatites of the Shambach Peninsula on the White Sea.

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32795. VOROB'EVA, OL'GA ANISI-MOVNA. Ob odnom plagioklazovom pegmatite. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1934. v. 6, p. 45-51, illus., plate) *Title tr.:* On a plagioclase pegmatite.

Contains quantitative mineralogical, optical and chemical analyses of plagioclase pegmatite discovered in Volch'ya Tundra in western Kola Peninsula in the summer of 1923. The main minerals of this extremely rare rock are acid andesine and dark magnesite mica.

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32796. VOROB'EVA, OL'GA ANISI-MOVNA. Zapadnaia zona kontakta shchelochnoi granitnoi intruzii tsentral'nogo vodorazdela Kol'skogo Poluoostrova. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Petrograficheskii institut. Trudy, 1932. v. 2, p. 25-44, illus., plates 1-3) *Title tr.:* Western contact zone of the alkaline granite intrusion on the central watershed region of the Kola Peninsula.

Contains the results of a petrographic

study of the rocks in the basin of Seyavr Lake and Kurga River in the central Kola Peninsula, carried out by the Geologico-Mineralogical Section of the Expedition of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. in 1928 and 1929, with a description of alkaline granite intrusion and data on the structure, crystallography and chemical composition of alkaline granite, hornblende schists and pegmatites. Summary in German.

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32797. VORONETS, N. S. Pervaya nakhodka yaits Chimaeridae v SSSR. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1952, nov. seriia, t. 84, no. 3, p. 587-89, illus.) **Title tr.:** The first find of eggs of Chimaeridae in the U.S.S.R.

Contains description of the fish eggs of the family Chimaeridae found by V. I. Sychev in the sandstone in the lower Cretaceous deposits in the Lena River basin in 1951; the eggs were determined as those of a new chimaerid, *Collarhynchus rossica* n. sp.

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32798. VORONIN, A. Zhizn' evenkov "murchenov", Barguzinskii raion Buriato-Mongol'skoi ASSR. (Talga i tundra, 1928, no. 1, p. 23-28) **Title tr.:** The life of the horse-breeding Evenki [Tungus], in Barguzin region of the Buryat-Mongol A.S.S.R.

Contains description of events after 1917: administration (forming of "soviets"), partition of fields and pastures, hunting affairs, schools, troubles between the new administration and natives, etc. The author is a Tungus.

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32799. VORONOV, A. Iuridicheskie obyechai Ostiakov zapadnoi Sibiri i Samofedov Tomskoi gubernii. (Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Otdelenie etnografii. Zapiski, 1900. t. 18, p. 1-50) **Title tr.:** The Juridical customs of the Ostyaks in western Siberia and Samoyeds of the gov. of Tomsk.

Essay based on two mss: "Juridical life of Ostyaks in western Siberia" by N. Kostrov, and "Customs and manners of the Tomsk Samoyeds" by N. Grigorovskii. It deals with kin, family and inheritance, marriage customs, relations between husband and wife, parents and children, rights to the hunting or fishing territory, agreements and liabilities, traits of character (attitudes towards religion, community, family and property), dis-

position and morals, and finally the legal procedure.

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32800. VOROSHILOV, V. N. Ob akonite vysokom i blizkikh k nemu vidakh na territorii SSSR. (Moskva. Glavnyi botanicheskii sad. Bülleten' 1952. vyp. 11, p. 59-63, illus.) **Title tr.:** On *Aconitum excelsum* and related species in the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a critical revision of herbaceous genus *Aconitum* inhabiting the U.S.S.R.; a key to the species of this poisonous plant, of which some have medicinal properties; and an annotated list of four (one described as new), including *A. lycocotum*, native to Kola Peninsula and Arkhangel'sk province (Kanin Peninsula), and *A. excelsum* native to northern regions of European Russia and Siberia. **Copy seen:** MH-A.

32801. VORYPAEV, E. P., and V. N. SOBOLEV. Suda dlia malykh rek. (Rechnoi transport, Mar.-Apr. 1953. t. 13, no. 2, p. 46-47, diags.) **Title tr.:** Vessels for the small rivers.

Contains technical description of a motor-boat of nine tons displacement and with a 30 hp engine. It was built in 1948 in a "zaton" (a long, shallow, blind arm of a river, used sometimes as harbor for timber rafts) of the (Severnaya) Dvina Timber Floating Trust. It is intended for navigation on rivers of less than one-third meter depth.

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32802. VOSKOBOINIKOV, M. G. Ustnoe tvorchestvo bauntovskikh evenkov (tungusov). (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Mar. 1948. no. 3, p. 133-35) **Title tr.:** Folklore of the Evenki (Tungus) of the Baunta region.

Contains summary of a thesis on Tungus folklore. Characteristics are given of Tungus heroic poetry, tales (six groups and 47 subjects mentioned), various kinds of songs and their melodies, and riddles. Affinities with Russian, Buryat and Mongolian folklore are indicated. Material was collected in 1930-1947 by the author, who also explored the literature and collections in archives.

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VOSKOBOINIKOVA, M. I., see Adamova, A. A., and others. Estestvennoe sodержanie mikroelementov rybakh. 1949. No. 27647.

32803. VOSKRESENSKIĬ, N. A. Posol sel'di na Okhotskom poberezh'e. (Ryb-

noe khozhâlstvo, Feb. 1953. t. 29, no. 2, p. 9-11, diagr., table) **Title tr.:** Salting herring along the Okhotsk coast.

Notes on processing herring caught in the coastal waters of the Sea of Okhotsk; data on the herring's technical and chemical properties and their changes in the course of fishing season, are included.

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32804. VRUTSEVICH, S. Obitateli, kul'tura i zhizn' v Äakutskoi oblasti. (Vsesoiûznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Otdiêlenie étnografii. Zapiski, 1891. t. 17, vyp. 2, p. 1-41) **Title tr.:** Inhabitants, culture and life in the province of Yakutsk.

Contains demographic description of this administrative district covering about 3,454,655 sq. versts and situated between 54°-73° N. 73°-114° E. Its terrain, natural conditions and climate are sketched briefly (average monthly temperature for the city of Yakutsk, p. 3 and 41). Its population in 1885 was 251,896 (18,666 Russians, and the rest native peoples). The following nationalities are described: the Yakuts (p. 4-29), Tungus (p. 29-32), Yukaghirs (p. 33-35), Chukchis (p. 35-37), Russians and European deportees (p. 37-41). For each nationality, data are given on occupation, mode of life, clothing and dwellings, food, family life, religion and beliefs, customs, etc.

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32805. VSESOIÛZNOE GEOGRAFICHESKOE OBHCHHESTVO. Kratkiĭ otech Geograficheskogo obshchestva Soûza SSR za 1952 god. (Vsesoiûznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo. Izvestiia. Nov.-Dec. 1953. t. 85, no. 5, p. 628-68) **Title tr.:** Brief report of the Geographical Society of the U.S.S.R. for 1952.

Contains summary account of the year's activities of the Society's central bodies: general meetings, Learned Council and Presidium, its seven departments (otdelenie), thirteen commissions and two committees; also of its local (16) branches (filial) and 28 sections (otdel). The Karelo-Finnish, Komi and Yakut branches and the Krasnoyarsk, Murmansk, Omsk and Northern (in Arkhangel'sk) sections of the Society are included in the report. **Copy seen:** DLC.

VSESOIÛZNOE GEOGRAFICHESKOE OBHCHHESTVO, see also Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo [etc.]. Ocherki po istorii kolonizatsii Severa i Sibiri. 1922. No. 31735.

VSESOIÛZNOE GEOGRAFICHESKOE OBHCHHESTVO, see also Shokal'skii, I. M. Uchastie Gos. russkogo geog. obshchestva. 1929. No. 31982.

VSESOIÛZNYĖ ARKTIKESKIIĖ INSTITUT, see Gernet, E. S. Blizmeridional'nye tablitsy. 1934. No. 29245.

VSESOIÛZNYĖ TSENTRAL'NYĖ KOMITET NOVOGO ALFAVITA, see Institut narodov Severa. Ukazatel' literatury izdamoi na äazykakh narodov Severa v 1931-1934 gg. 1935. No. 29787.

32806. VYSOTSKIĖ, I. V. Smoloproduktivnost' sosnovykh nasazhdenii Karelo-Finskoi SSR. (Lesnoe khozhâlstvo, Oct. 1951. t. 4, no. 10, p. 45-50, tables) **Title tr.:** Pitch producing capacity of pine groves in Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.

Contains account of pitch production from several pine forests in the northern Karelia, based on investigation by the Central Institute for Forestry. Data are given on the classification of trees according to their yield, on the latter's relation to the age, shape of crown and locality of the tree, and on seasonal fluctuations in the yield. The comparison of these data with those for other areas shows that the Karelian pine is superior to that of Leninograd and Arkhangel'sk provinces.

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32807. WÄGSTEIN, P. H. D. Nogle C vitamin undersøgelser i Grønland. (Ugeskrift for læger, June 19, 1952. Aarg. 114, nr. 25, p. 815-16, table) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Some vitamin C investigations in Greenland.

Contains an account of vitamin C-containing foods eaten in Greenland, especially plants and berries; a discussion of hypovitaminosis C, particularly in the towns and suburbs, with data on serum ascorbic acid content of over 50 representative subjects examined.

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WAANANEN, ARVI OLAVI, 1914- The hydrology of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

32808. WACHHOLDER, KURT, and H. J. NEUBERG. Über den Einfluss des vegetativen Nervensystems auf das weisse Blutbild nach Untersuchungen am Ebbeckeschen Eintauchreflex. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1950. v. 253, no. 1, p. 91-105, illus.) 23 refs. **Title tr.:** On the influence of

the vegetative nervous system on the leucocytes according to investigations with the Ebbecke immersion reflex.

The trigeminal reflex was elicited in 12 healthy students by immersion of the face in cold water (Ebbecke's method), and the effect on pulse frequency, blood pressure and the leucocyte picture, studied. An absolute and percentage increase in lymphocytes and a decrease of neutrophils (with an increase of total leucocyte counts in over half the cases) was the primary reaction observed. It was followed by a reversal of the trend with an indication of further oscillation. These changes were independent of pulse frequency and the cardiac reaction.

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32809. WADA, M. The effect of severe cold upon the rate of the denervated heart of non-anaesthetized, non-fastened dogs and the epinephrine secretion; (Japanese journal of medical sciences. Pt. 3, Biophysics, 1940. v. 6, p. 116*)

Contains a summary of experiments on dogs with rectal temperature lowered below 30° C. The heart rate showed a marked decrease when body temperature fell below 30° C. and reached 60-70 percent of the basal rate at 27° C. The decrease was less marked in animals with intact, than in such with demedullated adrenals. These results, as well as the behavior upon return to room temperature, are largely explainable on the basis of epinephrine secretion.

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32810. WADATI, W., and T. HIRONO. A preliminary report on the propagation of tsunami (earthquake tidal waves) in the Pacific Ocean. (*In: Pacific Science Congress. 7th, New Zealand, 1949. Proceedings, v. 2, Geology, pub. 1953, p. 689-94, 7 charts, 2 tables*)

In a study of travel time and intensity of tsunami, four earthquakes were adopted as representative, one being the Aleutian quake of Apr. 1, 1946. Charts show the Pacific area with location of each earthquake, time of arrival of waves (tsunami), and their expected energy at various points along the coasts, including Alaska and Kamchatka Peninsula.

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32811. WADSWORTH, RICHARD CLARKE, 1905-, and **B. V. WHITNEY.** The pathology and therapy of frostbite. (Maine Medical Association, Portland.

Journal, Dec. 1948. v. 39, p. 345-50, 2 illus.) 12 refs.

Contains a review of some recent experimental work on frostbite, especially with anticoagulants, and a discussion of prophylaxis and therapy based on up-to-date scientific research. Five cases of frostbite are presented: one of them with early anti-coagulant therapy, the others showing the remote effects of inadequate treatment.

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WAGLEY, PHILIP FRANKLIN, 1917-, see Ham, T. H., and others. Studies hemolytic anemia & hemoglobinuria. 1948. No. 29534.

WAGNER, ARTUR, 1883-1942, see Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

32812. WAGNER, HERBERT WALTER, 1886-. Snow and ice photography. San Francisco, Camera Craft Pub. Co., Nov. 1938. 96 p. incl. illus., graphs, diagr.

Requirements in camera equipment: lens, color filters, etc., are outlined and advice given on development of negatives.

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WAHL, FREDERICK JULIAN, 1918-, see Theis, Frank V., and others. Anticoagulants acute frostbite. 1951. No. 32432.

WAHLUND, SVEN GÖSTA WILLIAM, 1901-, see Lundborg, H. B., and S. G. W. Wahlund. Rassenverhältnisse im nördl. Sverige. 1934. No. 30557.

32813. WAHRHAFTIG, CLYDE ADOLPH, 1919-. Glaciation and uplift along the Nenana River, Alaska. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1517)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the March 1953 meeting of the Society, Stanford Univ., Calif. The deposits of four glacial advances recognized in the Nenana River region are described, and their levels noted. Northward tilting occurred between the first and second and second and third advances, with total uplift over 1000 ft. at Healy.

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32814. WAHRHAFTIG, CLYDE ADOLPH, 1919-. Photogeology of Mount McKinley. (*In: Alaskan Science*

Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 173)

Contains note on the geologic mapping of an area of 500 sq. mi. including Mt. McKinley, from photographs and rock collections of Bradford Washburn. A granite batholith which includes most of Mt. McKinley and all of Mt. Hunter is one of several in the region and intrudes metamorphosed Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments. The geologic history of Mt. McKinley is outlined.

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WAHRHAFTIG, CLYDE ADOLPH, 1919-, *see also* Péwé, T. L., and others. Multiple glaciation Alaska. 1953. No. 31287.

WALD, ARNOLD M., *see* Goldzier, S. E., and others. Hypervitaminosis A. 1952. No. 29316.

32815. WALDMANN, S. Les Esquimaux du Nord du Labrador. (Société neuchâteloise de Géographie. Bulletin, 1908. t. 19, p. 430-41) *Title tr.*: The Eskimos of northern Labrador.

Contains an ethnographical sketch written by a Moravian missionary, working at the Killiney station (Cape Chidley). Details are given on education of children, technique of sealing and walrus hunting, the types of sledges, family life and sex attitudes, physical appearance, clothing, religious beliefs and shamanism, treatment of sick, various beliefs and legends.

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WALDRON, HOWARD HAMILTON, 1917-, *see* Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

32816. WALFORD, LIONEL ALBERT, 1905-. Marine game fishes of the Pacific coast from Alaska to the equator, with paintings by Link Malmquist and photographs in natural color by Ralph Emerson. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press, 1937. xxix p., 1 l., 205 p., 1 l., incl. col. map, diagrs., front., illus. 69 plates (part col. on 53 l.). (A contribution from the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History) 33 refs.

Contains a systematic list of about 100 marine game fishes, with scientific and vernacular names, data on size, color, distribution and seasons, races, abundance, life habits, spawning; and notes on angling. Many of the species are native to Bering Sea, Aleutian waters and the Gulf of Alaska. A glossary, and keys to

families of fishes on the Pacific coast are appended (p. 171-94). The study is based on various collections, and on the results of a two-month cruise in Mexican waters in 1935 aboard the yacht *Haida* (Maj. Max C. Fleischmann, leader).

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32817. WALKER, EDMUND MURTON, 1877-. A key to the North American species of *Aeshna* found north of Mexico. (Canadian entomologist, 1908. v. 40, no. 11, p. 377-91, plate 10; no. 12, p. 450-51.)

The key to the species of dragonflies of the genus *Aeshna* is followed by brief notes on the distribution of 19 species (p. 450-51). At least six species native to Alaska and arctic Canada are included.

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32818. WALKER, EDMUND MURTON, 1877-. The *Lestes disjunctus* and *forcipatus* complex (Odonata: Lestidae). (American Entomological Society. Transactions, 1952. v. 78, no. 2, p. 59-74, illus.)

Contains a critical revision of two species of dragonflies, *Lestes disjunctus* and *L. forcipatus*, which have been badly confused. The first species is divided into two subspecies, one of which, *L. disjunctus disjunctus*, is native to Alaska, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, James Bay region and Labrador.

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32819. WALKER, EDMUND MURTON, 1877-. New or noteworthy records of Canadian Odonata. (Canadian entomologist, May 1952. v. 84, p. 125-30) 11 refs.

Contains notes on 16 forms of dragonflies. One of the species, *Aeshna palunata* Hagen, ranges northward into Alaska.

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32820. WALKER, EDMUND MURTON, 1877-. The North American dragonflies of the genus *Aeshna*. Toronto, 1912. viii, 213 p., illus., 28 plates. (Toronto, University. Studies. Biological series, no. 11) 130 refs.

Contains introductory discussion of the taxonomy of North American dragonflies of the genus *Aeshna*, variation, general life history, key to the species, males and females (p. 57-66), key to the known nymphs (p. 66-69), subdivision into groups. Descriptions are given (p. 72-202) of 15 species and seven subspecies, with synonyms, measure-

ments, and data on material determined and distribution (lists of localities for each species). At least eight of the forms are native to the northern regions.

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32821. WALKER, EDMUND MURTON, 1877- . The North American dragonflies of the genus *Somatochlora*. Toronto, 1925. 202 p. illus., plates 1-35, text maps. (Toronto University. Studies. Biological series, no. 26) 150 refs.

A critical study of North American species of the genus *Somatochlora*, including historical and taxonomic notes, data on geographic distribution of the genus, life history, variation, subdivision into six groups, interrelationship of the groups, distribution of North American species, keys to the species (adult males, females, nymphs) p. 45-52. Descriptions are given (p. 55-190) of 21 species (two described as new), with synonyms, references, measurements, list of localities, distribution (text maps), and ecological notes. At least 13 of the species are native to the northern regions.

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32822. WALKER, EDMUND MURTON, 1877- . The nymph and breeding place of *Aeschna sitchensis* Hagen (Odonata). (Canadian entomologist, 1922, pub. 1921. v. 53, no. 10, p. 221-26, plate 8)

Contains description of the nymph of a dragonfly *Aeschna sitchensis*, known since 1861 but its habits and haunts not recorded; the breeding place of this smallest and most northerly species of the genus was found in 1921, in a muskeg at Field, British Columbia. *Copy seen:* MH-Z.

32823. WALKER, EDMUND MURTON, 1877- . The Odonata of the Northern Insect Survey. (Canadian entomologist, Oct. 1951. v. 83, p. 269-78) 5 refs.

Contains an account of the dragonflies collected by this project of the Canadian Depts. of Agriculture and of National Defence in 1947, 1949 and 1950. As the material originates in widely separated areas, it is dealt with according to regions, viz. (1) Yukon Territory, with a few records from British Columbia and Alaska; (2) Mackenzie District; (3) Northern Manitoba; (4) Southern James Bay, Ontario and Quebec; (5) Northern Quebec, Labrador and Newfoundland. Species are listed with localities, dates and sex of specimens, collector's names, and brief notes stressing abundance and distribution. *Copy seen:* DLC.

WALKER, JAMES H., see Yeager, G. H., and others. Clinical evaluation tetraethyl-ammonium. 1948. No. 33007.

WALLACE, JACOB J., see Krause, L. A. M., and others. Incidence of palpable pulsations in convalescent trench foot. 1946. No. 30200.

32824. WALLÉN, AXEL, 1877- . Climate of Sweden. Stockholm P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1930. 65 p. tables, graphs, maps. (Sweden. Statens Meteorologisk-Hydrografiska Anstalt. [Publication] nr. 279)

"The history, topography, forest cover, geology and drainage of Sweden are mapped. Detailed maps related to temperature conditions are presented. Maps giving the periods for the formation of ice on small lakes show that ice forms first in the interior of Norrland and later in the western mountain districts and along the coast . . . Ice melting dates are determined by the ice thickness which varies with the cold of winter. Ice breakup sets in latest in the western Upland regions. Ice on the smaller lakes lasts about 115 days in the south, and over 200 in the north. The ice conditions in the seas surrounding Sweden are discussed. The percentage of precipitation occurring as snow is mapped and varies from 70 percent in the north to 10 percent in the south. The number of days with snow covering varies from 254 at Riksgränsen in the north to 34 at Lund in the south. Maps on river discharge, water power resources, atmospheric pressure, and wind are also included."—SIPRE. Sweden extends to 69°4' N. lat. and about 15 percent of its area is north of the Arctic Circle. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32825. WALLÉN, CARL CHRISTIAN, 1917- . Influences affecting glacier extension in northern Sweden. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951, pub. 1952? t. 1, p. 145-53, tables, graphs) 11 refs.

Contains results of investigations, carried on mainly during 1942-48, on the Kårsa Glacier in northern Sweden. Accumulation on the glacier was found to be very persistent from year to year. Meteorological influences on the ablation process are discussed in detail. Tables show the influence of evaporation and of melting by radiation, convection, and conduction on the ablation of snow and ice. "An increased general circulation of

the atmosphere in recent years has intensified the air exchange between the north and the south over the Atlantic European sector of the Northern Hemisphere, increasing the influence of factors contributing to ablation and causing a shrinkage of all the glaciers in the area."

—SIPRE. The increase in summer temperature was found to be the most important factor in increased ablation.

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32826. WALLENGREN, HANS DANIEL JOHAN, 1823-1894. Brützonen der Vögel innerhalb Skandinavien. (Naumannia, 1854, p. 62-82, 113-45, 235-85; 1855, p. 129-65, 429-57; 1856, p. 97-136). **Title tr.:** Breeding zones of birds in Scandinavia.

Contains a list of about 225 birds inhabiting Scandinavia, with data on their distribution, nesting places and ecology; a table of geographic limits of breeding zones for all species (1855: p. 134-38); a discussion of the elements of the ornithological fauna of Scandinavia including "arctic European"; data on its subdivision into natural groups by habitat (aquatic, terrestrial, ocean, swamp birds, etc.) with lists of typical birds for each subdivision and characteristics of hatching zones. The distribution of many northern species and characteristics of polar and circumpolar regions are presented in the course of this study.

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32827. WALLQUIST, EINAR. Aus der Tätigkeit eines Lappendoktors. (Zeitschrift für ärztliche Fortbildung, Mar. 1, 1940. Jahrg. 37, Nr. 5, p. 153-58, 3 illus.) **Title tr.:** From the activities of a Lapp doctor.

Contains an account on the geography and population of Swedish Lapland; medicine and social service since 1900; present organization of medical services; hospital, clinic, maternity ward, X-ray equipment; home for the aged; orphanage; field work; difficulties of transportation; some common diseases, past and present.

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32828. WALSH, LAWRENCE B., and others. The effect of low temperature on the morphology and transplantability of Sarcoma 37. (Cancer research, Nov. 1950. v. 10, p. 726-36, 14 illus., 2 tables) 40 refs. **Other authors:** D. Greiff, and H. T. Blumenthal.

Contains a study on the effects of 0° C., -30° C., -70° C. and -190° C.

on Sarcoma 37 of mice. Freezing did not appreciably alter the latent period of transplants, nor their morphological characteristics before or after development of the transplant. After exposure to 0° C., the percentage of takes was inversely proportional to the time of exposure. Exposure to temperatures lower than 0° C. caused regression of some tumors after an initial period of growth and, loss of viability after several subsequent passages in an unfrozen state. Repeated freezing and thawing also causes loss of viability.

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WALSH, LAWRENCE B., see also Blumenthal, H. T., and others. Studies effect low temp. transplantability tissue. 1950. No. 28187.

WALSH, LAWRENCE B., see also Blumenthal, H. T., and L. B. Walsh. Survival guinea pig thyroid low temp. 1950. No. 28188.

WALTER, KARL, see Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

32829. WALTERS, VLADIMIR. The fishes collected by the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18, with additional notes on the ichthyofauna of western arctic Canada. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, 1953. No. 128, p. 257-74, diagr., 3 tables) 26 refs.

Contains annotated list of 41 species from northwestern Northwest Territories and northern Alaska. The majority of specimens were collected by the Canadian Arctic Expedition. Description of each species is given, with location found, and name of collector if not collected by the Expedition.

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32830. WALTERS, VLADIMIR. Notes on fishes from Prince Patrick and Ellesmere Islands, Canada. (American Museum of Natural History, New York. American Museum Novitates, 1953, no. 1643, p. 1-17) 26 refs.

Contains descriptive and critical notes on six species of fishes collected by S. D. MacDonald at Alert, Ellesmere Island (82°29' N. 62°15' W.) in 1951 for the National Museum of Canada, and on seven fishes obtained by him at the Mould Bay, Prince Patrick Island (76°14' N. 119°50' W.) in 1952.

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WALTHER, see Ribadeau-Dumas, L., and others. Note clinique froid nourrisson. 1940. No. 31612.

32831. WALTHER, HEINZ. Beitrag zur Therapie der Kälteschäden der Haut. (Zeitschrift für Haut- und Geschlechts-Krankheiten und deren Grenzgebiete, July 15, 1947. Bd. 3, nr. 2, p. 77-79) 5 refs. *Title tr.:* Contribution to the treatment of cold injuries of the skin.

Contains an account of the causes of recent increase in cold injuries and the beneficial effect in mild cases (pernio, erythrocyanosis) of Forapin, an ointment hitherto applied in myalgias, neuralgias, etc. *Copy seen:* DSG.

32832. WAMBHEIM, H. G. "Ben": the life story of Col. Carl Ben Eielson. Hatton, North Dakota, 1930. 40 p. illus.

Contains a popular account of the life of the arctic and antarctic pilot. His efforts to establish airmail service and a network of commercial airlines in Alaska, are stressed. The story is related of his flight across the Pole from Alaska to Spitsbergen with Sir Hubert Wilkins in April 1928, and his exploits in Wilkins' other arctic expeditions. His participation in Wilkins' antarctic expedition of 1928-29, and his death Nov. 9, 1929, attempting an aerial relief of the ice-bound *Nanuk* in Chukchi Sea are briefly described. *Copy seen:* CAMAI.

32833. WARBURTON, SWANTON, Jr. The brown bears of Chichagof Island, Alaska. (Murrelet, 1931. v. 12, no. 3, p. 79-80)

Contains notes on the allegedly vicious habits of large brown bears on Chichagof Island, southeastern Alaska. Three experiences are described when these animals attacked men without any provocation; in one of these cases a man was frightfully mutilated and died of wounds.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

32834. WARD, AGNES SPOCK. Frostbite. (American journal of nursing, Jan. 1952. v. 52, p. 68-69, illus.)

Contains an article by a general duty nurse at Osaka Army Hospital in Japan, dealing with degrees of frostbite and their treatment; supporting treatment; physical therapy; rehabilitation.

Copy seen: DLC.

32835. WARD, KENNETH ALAN, 1918- . Arctic interlude. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, Oct. 1952. v. 67, p. 292-98, illus., sketch map) 5 refs.

Contains account of the author's med-

ical work during two years' residence in Aklavik, Mackenzie District, as officer of the Indian Health Service, etc., with information on: local hospitals, TB, daily routine; measles epidemics; sanitation; Indians and Eskimos, etc.

Copy seen: DSG.

32836. WARD, WILLIAM H., and S. ORVIG. The glaciological studies of the Baffin Island Expedition, 1950, Part IV. The heat exchange at the surface of the Barnes Ice Cap during the ablation period. (Journal of glaciology, Apr. 1953. v. 2, no. 13, p. 158-68, table, graphs, diagr.) 8 refs.

"The atmospheric heat causes melting of the whole of the annual snow accumulation and leads to the formation of slush rivers. Some of the melt-water refreezes at the original ice surface and forms a new layer of ice which yields its latent heat downward. A theoretical estimate of the rate of formation of superimposed ice and the change of temperature of the original ice agrees with actual measurements. Measurement of the meltwater run-off checks with observed ablation and superimposed ice. The total energy available for melting as observed from radiation and convection underestimates the actual ablation measured. About 70 percent of the energy received during the melting season is discharged as meltwater to rivers and lakes surrounding the low temperature ice."—SIPRE. For previous part of these studies, see *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 20451, 27260-27261.

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32837. WARD, WILLIAM H. The physics of deglaciation in central Baffin Island. (International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. Association of Scientific Hydrology. General Assembly, Brussels, 1951. pub. 1952? t. 1, p. 237-45, illus., diagrs., graph, sketch map) 5 refs.

Contains results of investigations made by the writer during the Baffin Island Expedition of the Arctic Institute of North America, May-Sept. 1950. The area studied was at the southern end of the Barnes Ice Cap (about 70° N. lat., inland from Clyde Post). The physical processes of deglaciation and formation of glacial deposits were studied by observing (1) the melting out of deposits held in the ice, (2) the "subsequent forms of deposition," and (3) the "occurrence of buried glacier ice well beyond its present visible limits." Glacial deposits and their

origin are discussed in detail in terms of these three subjects, and the landforms around the edge of the icecap are described. **Copy seen:** DGS.

WARD, WILLIAM H., *see also* Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

WARD, WILLIAM H., *see also* Orvig, S. Glaciol. studies Baffin I. Exped. 1950, V, shear stress. 1953. No. 31125.

32838. WARDLE, HARRIET NEWELL, 1875- . Attu treasure. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Bulletin, Apr. 1946. v. 11, no. 4, p. 23-26, 2 plates)

Contains note on the Aleuts of Attu Island, the last of whom, 96 in number, were taken by the Japanese in World War II. Their stone and bone artifacts are mentioned, and a detailed description given of their cylindrical storage baskets and telescoped pouches, artistically woven and decorated with beach grass by the women. A collection of Attu artifacts and baskets is in possession of the Museum. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32839. WARDLE, HARRIET NEWELL, 1875- . Eskimo Tun-ghat mask. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Bulletin, May 1937. v. 6, no. 6, p. 9, 12, col. plate)

Contains description of a rare mask, Man-in-the-Moon, collected from the Eskimos of Hooper Bay, western Alaska, by W. B. Van Valin, and now in possession of the Museum. Such masks represent the shades of men and semi-human animals, or the inhabitants of the moon and skyland; they were carved by angekoks (shamans) and used at the Feasts to the Dead and the shamanistic Inviting-in ceremonies. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32840. WARE, ARNOLD GRASSEL, 1915- , and others. The effect of interference with respiration on the control of body-temperature in white rats and New Zealand rabbits. (American journal of physiology, 1947. v. 149, p. 657-66, 6 figs.) 7 refs. *Other authors:* R. M. Hill, and F. H. Schultz.

Contains an account of experiments on rats and rabbits having the thorax and abdomen tightly wrapped, to interfere with respiration. When placed in a cold room of 2°-4° C., the animals' body temperature fell at a rate depending on the tightness of wrapping and amount

of movement. When the wrappings were removed rats frequently regained normal body temperature even in the cold environment. When returned to room temperature, newborn rats could recover from a body low of 5° C.; rats 30, 60, 80, and 600 days old recovered under similar circumstances, from body temperatures of 8°, 11° and 15° C. O₂ content of venous blood of hypothermic rabbits showed a pronounced fall, while CO₂ rose, in a manner parallel to the fall in body temperature. **Copy seen:** DLC.

WARNE, WILLIAM ELMO, 1905- , *see* U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Papers seminars Alaska, Feb. 1950. 1950. No. 32610.

32841. WARNSTORF, CARL FRIEDRICH, 1837-1921. Bryophyta nova europaea et exotica. (Hedwigia, 1916, pub. 1915. Bd. 57, Heft 1, p. 62-80, 16 illus.; Heft 2-3, p. 81-131, 46 illus.) **Title tr.:** New European and exotic Bryophyta.

Contains Latin diagnoses of 85 new species and some forms of liverworts and mosses, inhabiting Europe and other continents; six new species and forms of mosses, native to northern Norway and Swedish Lapland are included.

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32842. WARNSTORF, CARL FRIEDRICH, 1837-1921. Die europäischen Formen des Genus *Dichodontium* Schpr. (Hedwigia, 1916, pub. 1915. Bd. 57, Heft 2-3, p. 141-53, 4 illus.) **Title tr.:** European forms of the genus *Dichodontium* Schpr.

Contains Latin diagnoses and distributional data on 13 varieties and seven forms of this moss genus. Among them are *D. pellucidum* var. *fagimontanum* (Bjørnøya and Kildin Island in Barents Sea), *D. p.* var. *mildei* f. *remotum* (Kola Peninsula) and *D. p.* var. *mildei* f. *humile* (Kildin Island, also Tromsø, northern Norway).

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32843. WARNSTORF, CARL FRIEDRICH, 1837-1921. *Pottia*-Studien als Vorarbeiten zu einer Monographie des Genus "*Pottia* Ehrh." sens. str. (Hedwigia, 1917, pub. 1916. Bd. 58, Heft 1-2, p. 35-80, 8 illus.; Heft 3-4, p. 81-152, 59 illus.) **Title tr.:** *Pottia* studies as preliminary investigation for a monograph of the genus "*Pottia* Ehrh." sens. str.

Contains a general discussion of the

moss genus *Pottia*, with notes on morphology and systematics, a list of 26 doubtful species, another list of 69 species which do not belong to the genus *Pottia* sens. str. A table for the determination of the investigated species is given (p. 80-84), and Latin descriptions of 33 species and some new varieties and forms, with synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution. *P. heimii* var. *obtusifolia* (Spitsbergen, New Siberian Islands, Greenland and Melville Island), *P. h.* var. *obtusifolia* f. *ryanii* (Finnmark, northern Norway) and *P. h.* var. *obtusifolia* f. *tachutschica* (Chukotsk Peninsula, eastern Siberia) are included.

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32844. WARNSTORF, CARL FRIEDRICH, 1837-1921. Zur Bryo-Geographie des Russischen Reiches. Eine Erinnerung an Dr. E. Zickendrath. (Hedwigia, 1913, Bd. 53, Heft 4-5, p. 184-240, 6 illus.; Heft 6, p. 241-320, 18 illus.; 1914, pub. 1913, Bd. 54, Heft 1-2, p. 22-112, 18 illus.; Heft 3-4, p. 113-82, 6 illus.) 34 refs. **Title tr.:** Contributions to the geography of the Bryophyta of the Russian Empire. In memoriam, Dr. E. Zickendrath.

Contains a study of the geographic distribution of liverworts, hornworts and mosses of Russia, based mostly on collections of Dr. Ernst Zickendrath (1846-1903) and on smaller collections of some Finnish bryologists (Bomanesson, Brotherus, H. Lindberg and Ramann). A systematic list is given of all known species and forms inhabiting Russia (including Finland, Poland and the Baltic provinces), with their geographic distribution. Many of the species are native to northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia. The study was undertaken for the tenth anniversary of the death of Dr. Zickendrath.

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WARREN, SHIELDS, 1898-, see White, J. C., and S. Warren. Causes of pain in feet after prolonged immersion in cold water. 1944. No. 32898.

32845. WASENIUS, ERNST. Om de in Finland funna typerna av gökäggs och deras geografiska utbredning. (Ornis fennica, 1936. v. 13, no. 4, p. 147-53, sketch map) **Title tr.:** On types of cuckoo eggs encountered in Finland and their geographic distribution.

Contains a study of about 200 cuckoo eggs, divided into six color varieties with data on their distribution in Finland (see

text map); the blue-green type is rather rare in Lapland; the montifrigilla-like eggs are predominant in northern regions.

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WASHBURN, ALBERT LINCOLN, 1911-. The Arctic Institute of North America and Alaskan research. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings*, 1951. No. 20117.

32846. WASHBURN, HENRY BRAD. FORD, 1910-. The first ascent of Mount Deception. (Sierra Club bulletin, May 1951. v. 36, no. 5, p. 94-105, 15 illus.)

Contains popular account of a 43-man expedition in Nov. 1944 to investigate an air crash on Mt. Deception in the Alaska Range on Sept. 18. The climb and excavating for the wreckage are described in some detail, and illustrated by photographs. **Copy seen:** DGS.

32847. WASHBURN, HENRY BRAD. FORD, 1910-. Mapping Mount McKinley: highest peak in North America was scaled by a survey party to locate its features accurately. (Scientific American, Jan. 1949. v. 180, no. 1, p. 46-51, illus., text map)

Contains a popular account of work done by a 13-man party from the Boston Museum of Science, Apr.-June 1947, with the assistance of several government agencies. The area was photographed from the air prior to establishing ground control points. The actual surveying was done by the writer and two assistants. Methods of operating a theodolite in weather conditions found on the north and south peaks are described.

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32848. WASHBURN, HENRY BRAD. FORD, 1910-. Mount McKinley conquered by new route: landing by plane on a glacier, climbers pioneer a western approach to North America's loftiest peak. (National geographic magazine, Aug. 1953. v. 104, no. 2, p. 219-48, illus. incl. 2 maps)

Contains a popular account of an eight-man expedition during June and July 1951. The party successfully tested a western approach to the summit, carried out geologic studies, and accomplished survey work for a new large-scale map of the Mt. McKinley area. Part of this map, a shaded relief contour map, scale one in.: one mi., is shown. Well illustrated with photographs by the author.

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32849. WASHBURN, HENRY BRADFORD, 1910- . Mount McKinley weather experiences. (Weatherwise, Feb. 1952. v. 5, no. 1, p. 3-7, illus., map)

"Mount McKinley is said to be the highest vertical uplift on earth, rising >20,000 ft. above a plain. Southwesterly storms bring warmer weather at 18,000 ft., where the author lived for three weeks in 1947. Average minimum temperature -25° F. Southwesters are preceded by cirrus streamers at 30,000 ft., increasing winds, temperature rising to zero or above, and seldom come suddenly or unexpectedly. Out of 89 days only five were CAVU (clear). Best (most stable and mild) weather is in July. April is clearest, but bitter NE and NW gales prevail then. CuNb anvils reach 20-25,000 ft. in July. Sudden storms can occur at times when lenticular clouds form due to influence of mountains on air flow. Minimum temperature at Denali Pass (18,000 ft.) during four-year period (1947-1951) was -59° F. Hudson Stuck's reported -90° F. minimum (1913-1932) at 14,600 ft. is questionable."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Apr. 1953. v. 4, no. 4, p. 474.

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WASHBURN, HENRY BRADFORD, 1910- , see also *Polar record*. Ascent Mt. McKinley 1951. 1953. No. 31352.

WASHBURN, HENRY BRADFORD, 1910- , see also Wahrhaftig, C. Photo-geol. Mt. McKinley. 1953. No. 23814.

WASSEN, HENRY, see Leroi-Gourhan, A. Explor. célèbres. 1947. No. 30411.

32850. WASSERFALL, KARL FALCH, 1882- . Diurnal Sq-variation and overhead current-system July 1933. (Journal of geophysical research, Mar. 1953. v. 58, no. 1, p. 1-20, graphs, charts, diagr., 4 tables) 2 refs.

Contains "a descriptive study of the solar daily magnetic variation for the month of July 1933. The magnetic field pattern for the Northern Hemisphere, from data obtained at the 44 stations of the Second International Polar Year, is deduced with good coverage in north polar regions. An atmospheric current-system, which would produce the observed field, is derived. Changes in field dependent on Universal Time are neglected."—Author's abstract.

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32851. WATER AND WATER ENGINEERING. Sweden. (Water and water engineering, London, 1951. v. 55, no. 667, p. 337)

Brief note about the world's widest water-power tunnel, now being built in northern Sweden to supply water to the new Kilforsen power plant. It will be over 11,000 ft. in length and have a cross section area of about 1,750 sq. ft.

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32852. WATERHOUSE, ROBERT W., and A. N. SILLS. Thaw blast method prepares permafrost foundation for Alaska power plant. (Civil Engineering, Feb. 1952. v. 22, p. 126-29, illus., diagrs.)

"The area [around Ladd Air Force Base] was found to be composed of river-deposited stratified sandy gravel, the porosity and grain size of which varied erratically, and was underlain by permafrost from 17-60 ft. below the surface. It was established that significant settlement would take place as a result of thawing. The method of shock and vibrations was used to test further consolidation under load. Blasting tests showed that thawing to 30 ft. below grade and consolidation by blasting was required. Three temperature wells, 36 ft. deep, were put down to indicate general thawing effect, and 51 reference pipes were installed to measure soil elevation changes. Steam points were jetted down 24 ft. Steam was provided by two boilers with a capacity of 220 hp. each and operated at 60-lb. pressure. Details of the site preparation work and of the blasting procedures are given."—SIPRE.

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32853. WATERMANN, H. Zweckmässige Stumpfgestaltung bei Erfrierungs-gangrän. (Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Oct. 30, 1943. Jahrg. 70, Nr. 44, p. 1586-95, 10 fig.) **Title tr.:** Proper stump formation following frost gangrene.

Contains a study, based on extensive material and dealing with methods of leg amputation following frostbite, which lead to the formation of satisfactory stumps. Includes sections on means of prompt wound closing; causes of unsatisfactory stumps; use of plastic surgery; regions and lines of leg amputation; discussion and critique of past amputation techniques; general recommendations for leg amputation after frostbite.

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32854. WATKINS, HARRY TRAUT GODFREY. New satyrid butterflies. (Annals and magazine of natural history, 1928. ser. 10, v. 1, no. 5, p. 615-18)

Contains descriptions of one new genus and four new species of butterflies from various regions, including *Oeneis bore hanburyi* n. subsp. collected by D. Hanbury in 1902, on the Canadian arctic coast around Coronation Gulf, and by Capt. Collinson at Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island, in 1855.

Copy seen: MH-Z.

WATSON, A., *see* Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

32855. WATTS, J. C. Cold injury in Korea. (Royal Army Medical Corps, London. Journal, Jan. 1952. v. 98, p. 1-7) 4 refs.

Contains an account of treatment of 152 cases of frostbite sustained by the British troops in Korea during the winter 1950-51. Climatic and military conditions, clothing, clinical features are noted, and a presentation is made of illustrative or interesting cases.

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32856. WAUGH, B. W. Arctic mapping. (In: American Society of Photogrammetry. Panel on arctic mapping. *pub.* in Photogrammetric engineering, June 1953. v. 19, no. 3, p. 404-406)

Contains Surveyor General of Canada's presentation of the mapping program for the Canadian Arctic. Initiated in 1944, the program entails complete coverage by "adequate aeronautical charts" at scales 1 in.:8 mi. and 1 in.:16 mi. Methods of plotting, control, assembling photographs, interpretation of topographic features, contouring, and magnetic mapping are discussed. In the future, contoured maps of large sections of the Arctic at scale 1 in.:4 mi. may be required, but no such program now exists.

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WAUGH, DOUGLAS OLIVER WILLIAM, 1918-, *see* More, R. H., and D. O. W. Waugh. Effects exposure cold, nephritis in rabbits. 1952. No. 30867.

32857. WAULTRIN, RENÉ. Le problème de la souveraineté des pôles. (Revue générale de droit international public, 1909. v. 16, no. 5, p. 649-60) **Title tr.:** The problem of the sovereignty of the Poles.

Discussion of the legal status of North and South Poles in connection with the attainment of the North Pole by Peary and (alleged) by Cook, and with the anticipated attainment of the South Pole. Author stresses the conditions peculiar to polar regions which preclude strict application of the general principle of effective occupation as basis of a claim to sovereignty.

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32858. WAWERSIK, FRITZ. Zur Kasuistik der Paramyotonie. (Nervenarzt, 1947. Jahrg. 18, Heft 10, p. 463-66, fig.) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** A case of paramyotonia.

Contains study of a case of myotonia due to cold (paramyotonia). An analysis of the patient's forebears revealed the dominant character of the disorder over six generations, affecting, with two exceptions, the male individuals. Spasms, and rigidity due to cold were evidenced since childhood. Their extent and peculiar nature are discussed.

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32859. WEBB, H. MARGUERITE, and others. Relationship between time of day and inhibiting influence of low temperature on the diurnal chromatophore rhythm of *Uca*. (Biological bulletin, Oct. 1953. v. 105, no. 2, p. 386-87) *Other authors:* Miriam F. Bennett, Robert C. Graves, and Grover C. Stephens.

Brief exposure of *Uca pugnax* to a temperature of 5° C. was found to inhibit the diurnal rhythm as seen in the black chromatophores. Following longer exposures, a shift in the phases of the diurnal rhythm took place, but in no case did the extent of the shift equal the chilling period. When the extent of inhibition was compared with controls, it was found to vary in a regular manner, with the time of day at which the animals (crustaceans) were chilled.

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WEBB, P. P., *see* Carlson, L. D., and others. Adaptive changes exposure cold. 1953. No. 28457.

WEBER, J. R., *see* Baird, P. D., and others. Baffin I. Exped. 1953. 1953. No. 27932.

32860. WEBER, NEAL ALBERT, 1908-, and others. Arctic Alaskan Hymenoptera and Coleoptera. (Entomological news, 1953. v. 64, no. 10, p. 256-60)

Contains a systematic annotated list of 19 hymenoptera and 14 beetles taken in 1950 during field work supported by the U. S. Office of Naval Research and the Arctic Institute of North America. All are from the arctic slope of the Brooks Range north to the Arctic Ocean (68°30'–69°59' N. 156°–160° W.). This collection was determined by the author and five other entomologists (not listed here). One beetle (*Chrysolina* n. sp.) is recorded as new but not described.

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WEBER, RUDOLF, see Swanton, J. R. Contrib. ethnol. Haida. 1905. No. 32341.

32861. WEBSTER, ANDREW PAUL, 1911–, and **H. A. SMEDAL**. High altitude-high velocity flying with special reference to the human factors; 3, bare skin hazard from frostbite in escape from aircraft. (Journal of aviation medicine, Apr. 1951. v. 22, p. 89–99, 2 fig., 6 tables) 8 refs.

Contains equations and tables aimed at estimating the danger of frostbite to bare skin of parachuting fliers, and at avoiding it: Concluding the calculations, the authors present a Frostbite Chart, which enables a quick estimate of dangerous regions and conditions; the genesis and consequences of frostbite are also discussed.

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32862. WEBSTER, DONALD ROBERTSON, 1902–, and others. Immersion foot. (Journal of bone and joint surgery, Oct. 1942. v. 24, p. 785–94, 2 fig.) 17 refs. Other authors: F. M. Woolhouse, and J. L. Johnston.

Contains a study of 142 cases with descriptions of successive symptoms, degrees of severity, etc. In treatment, dry refrigeration, appeared to be successful in reducing tissue loss to a minimum. Directions in first aid and a description of sequels are also included.

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32863. WEBSTER, DONALD ROBERTSON, 1902–. Sequelae of local exposure to cold. (Canadian Medical Association. Journal, Mar. 1948. v. 58, p. 258–61)

Contains information on the pathophysiology of frost injury; the symptoms of four degrees of frostbite; their sequels; treatment of sequels: physiotherapy, exercises, warm baths, sympathetic blockade and sympathectomy. Amputation should be deferred as long as possible.

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WEBSTER, DONALD ROBERTSON, 1902–, see also Pirozynski, W. J., and D. R. Webster. Changes distrib. potassium and sodium fol. cold. 1952. No. 31320.

WEBSTER, DONALD ROBERTSON, 1902–, see also Pirozynski, W. J., and D. R. Webster. Exper. invest. peripheral nerves. 1953. No. 31321.

WEBSTER, DONALD ROBERTSON, 1902–, see also Pirozynski, W. J., and D. R. Webster. Muscle tissue changes frostbite. 1952. No. 31322.

32864. WEDOW, HELMUTH, Jr., 1917–, and others. Preliminary summary of reconnaissance for uranium and thorium in Alaska, 1952. Washington, D. C., 1953. 15 p. 2 maps (1 fold.). (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 248) 16 refs. Other authors: W. S. West, A. E. Nelson, J. J. Matzko, J. R. Houston, R. S. Velikanje, R. G. Bates, P. L. Killeen, F. A. Stejer, A. Grantz.

Contains a short account of investigations in the lower Yukon-Kuskokwim and Koyukuk-Chandalar regions, the Circle quadrangle between Circle and Fairbanks, the Nelchina area, Forty-mile fluorite occurrences, and sections of the eastern Alaska Range; the York tin region on Seward Peninsula; the Prince William Sound region; and parts of southeastern Alaska. Tables give data on the geology and mineralogy of various localities and radioactivity of samples collected. "Only the uranothorianite at Gold Bench in the Koyukuk-Chandalar region, the occurrence of uranium in the Circle-Hot Springs area, and, possibly, the radioactive carbonate-hematite veins on Prince of Wales Island in southeastern Alaska warrant further consideration."

Copy seen: DGS.

WEDOW, HELMUTH, Jr., 1917–, see also Bates, R. G., and H. Wedow. Prelim. summary thorium-bearing minerals. 1953. No. 28010.

32865. WEED, ALFRED CLEVELAND. Notes on the sea trouts of Labrador. (Copeia, 1934, no. 3, p. 127–33)

Contains a study of three species of the salmonid group commonly known as char, which regularly or occasionally enter salt water: (1) lake trout or "kokomish", *Christivomer namaycush*; (2) brook trout ("anakleg"), a close relative of the eastern brook trout *Salvelinus fontinalis*, found all along the eastern

coast as far as Nain; and (3) seatrout ("eqaluk"), closely related to *Salvelinus alpinus*, found along the entire eastern coast of Labrador and spreading to the west coast of Greenland. Data are given on the size, color, food, migration to salt water, and spawning of these fishes; based on the results of the Rawson-McMillan Subarctic Expedition, 1927-28.

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WEGENER, ALFRED LOTHAR, 1880-1930, see Robitzsch, M., and M. Deckart. Schneekristalle. 1934. No. 31657.

32866. WEGMANN, C. EUGÈNE, 1896-. Eis und Schneeformen in Nordostgrönland. (Naturforscher (Aus der Natur), Mar. 1935. Jahrg. 11, Heft 12, p. 414-19, illus.) *Title tr.*: Ice and snow forms in northeastern Greenland.

Contains a popular article based in part on the author's work in Kong Christian X Land (73°-75° N. 30° E.) with the Three-Year Expedition to Christian X's Land 1931-34 under Lauge Koch. The shape, structure, genesis and occurrence of the various kinds of snow and ice in the Arctic are discussed and their effect on plant life and transportation analyzed on occasions; penitent snow is briefly noted. "The ice and snow forms are classified into single-year and multiple-year forms. Single-year forms include fjord ice, the snow of the depressions, and river ice; the multiple-year forms include sea ice, firn, and glacier ice. The properties, extent and duration of each are discussed. The snow in the depressions was found to be of very low density, 1 cm. snow corresponding to 0.31-0.35 mm. water at temperatures between -9° to -12° C."—SIPRE.

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32867. WEIGMANN, RUDOLPH. Zur Frage des adäquaten Reizes für Thermo-receptoren. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1951. v. 254, no. 3, p. 272-80, illus.) 15 refs. *Title tr.*: On the problem of the adequate stimulus for thermoreceptors.

Contains a study on the dependence of the threshold of temperature stimuli for single cold or warm receptors upon the surface temperature of the skin. Within certain limits of skin temperature, there was a dependence on it of the threshold in both cold and warm receptors; beyond these limits the threshold remained constant. With increasing skin tempera-

ture the sensitivity of the cold receptors decreased.

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32868. WEINBERG, SYLVAN L., and others. Foot conditions and bootgear in combat. (U. S. Armed Forces medical journal, Aug. 1953. v. 4, no. 8, p. 1139-48, tables) *Other authors:* C. W. Ulrich, and K. D. Orr.

Contains a report on interviews and examinations of front-line soldiers wearing a new type of combat boot with rubber insulation, designed to give special protection against cold and/or moisture. The incidence of epidermophytosis, hyperhidrosis, maceration and erythema in men wearing this boot was significantly higher than in those wearing the shoe-pac or the leather combat boot. The usefulness of the formula-V foot powder was also studied.

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WEINER, DAVID, see Friedman, N. B., and others. Pathol. experimental frostbite. 1947. No. 29123.

WEINER, DAVID, see also Friedman, N. B., and others. Pathology immersion foot. 1950. No. 29124.

WEINER, DAVID, see also Lange, K., and others. Factors resistance to cold envir. 1948. No. 30324.

WEINER, DAVID, see also Lange, K., and others. Frostbite: physiol. pathol. & therapy. 1947. No. 30325.

WEINER, DAVID, see also Lange, K., and others. Prerequisites heparinization frostbite. 1950. No. 30326.

32869. WEIS BENTSON, AGNETE, and others. Den juridiske ekspedition og dens arbejde i Grønland 1948-49. (Grønlandske selskab. Årsskrift 1950, p. 41-56, illus.) *Other authors:* Verner Goldschmidt, and Per Lindegaard. *Title tr.*: The legal expedition and its work in Greenland 1948-49.

Contains report of the expedition, consisting of the authors, whose main purpose was to investigate the possibilities of introducing Danish law and if so, to what extent. Aside from current regulations, Greenland has no criminal law and the laws on civil matters are largely behind the times. The unwritten laws which are applied therefore, were the subject of investigation and are discussed in some detail. Clashes between them and the Danish legal viewpoint do occur,

but introduction of a more fixed legal system seems likely with the general development of Greenland.

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WEISE, JULIUS, d. 1925, see Strand, E., and J. Weise. Neue Beitr. z. Arthropoden-Fauna XXVIII-XXX. 1920. No. 32285.

32870. WEISS, EDWARD S. Tuberculin sensitivity in Alaska. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, Jan. 1953. v. 68, no. 1, p. 23-27, table, maps) 6 refs.

Contains an analysis of tuberculin records of 6,504 Alaskan children up to the age of 14, comprising 2,762 Eskimos, 903 Indians, 582 Aleuts and 2,257 Whites. The material is tabulated to show the age specific sensitivity rates in selected population groups.

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WEISS, EDWARD S., see also Scott, E. M., and E. S. Weiss. Anchorage food study. 1953. No. 31861.

32871. WEISS, L. E. Tectonic features of the Hecla Hook formation to the south of St. Jonsfjord, Vestspitsbergen. (Geological magazine, July-Aug. 1953. v. 90, no. 4, p. 273-86, 2 text maps, diagrs.) 5 refs.

"A structural study of rocks of the Hecla Hook formation in the area of Forlandsundet [between Isfjord and St. Jonsfjord] of Vestspitsbergen reveals the presence of two B-axes. The earlier (B_1) trends roughly north-south, and affects also rocks of Carboniferous age. It is suggested that B_1 is the main 'Caledonian' axis in this area, and that B_2 and the roughly north-south 'grain' of the rocks concerned are Lower Tertiary phenomena."—Author's abstract.

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WEISS, ROSLYN J., see Monier, M. M., and R. J. Weiss. Increased excretion acids rats in cold. 1952. No. 30849.

32872. WEITZ, WILHELM, and STERKEL. Über den Einfluss der Kälte auf die Gestalt des Magens. (Medizinische Klinik, 1920. Jahrg. 16, nr. 38, p. 980-82, 7 illus.) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** On the effect of cold on the shape of the stomach.

Contains a comparative study of X-ray pictures of the stomach taken at warm temperature (20° C.) and a few days later in cold weather (10° to 5° C.).

There was an increase of tonus in the stomach during cold weather; the effect however is believed to be brought about by an indirect, reflex action. The significance of these findings for the understanding of the effect of cold on stomach diseases, etc., is discussed.

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32873. WEITZEN, WILLIAM, and R. G. DUNN. Aircraft-engine starting tests and experiences in the Arctic. (Society of Automotive Engineers. Quarterly transactions, Apr. 1947. v. 1, p. 279-89, 308, illus., tables, graphs, diagr.)

"Starting methods most suitable for tactical operations under combat conditions in the Arctic are investigated. Cold-starting kits tested include gaseous propane units and highly volatile liquid fuel units. Cold starting with regular grade AN-F-28 gasoline is studied with respect to minimum temperature limits. The present minimum starting temperature with AN-F-28 fuel and the standard priming system was found to be between 0° and -10° F. for radial engines with pressure-type carburetors. The starting temperature is between -10° and -15° F. for radial engines with direct cylinder-injection carburation and for inline engines. It is estimated that more effective priming systems could lower the limits to -30° or -35° F. without the use of special fuels or equipment. Oil dilution is believed to increase engine life under arctic conditions."—SIPRE.

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32874. WELLS, MINNIE E. Retrospect and prospect. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 197-201)

Contains a discussion of the 1951 status of the University of Alaska. Statistics on the number of students enrolled, courses and degrees offered, and extension and adult education programs (both civilian and military) are described, with emphasis on advances in engineering curricula. Masters' degrees were granted for the first time in May 1952. Problems of student housing and lack of office and classroom space are noted.

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32875. WELTZ, G. A., and others. Erwärmung nach lebenbedrohender Abkühlung. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Dec. 25, 1942. Jahrg. 89, Nr. 52, p. 1092-96, 4 fig.) **Other authors:**

H. J. Wendt, and H. Rupp. *Title tr.*: Warming after life-threatening cooling.

Contains a study based on experiments with guinea pigs and other laboratory animals. When submitted to deep, general hypothermia and then quickly rewarmed 35 percent of the animals died as against 78 percent when left untreated. Administration of glucose after the re-warming bath lowered the mortality to 13 percent. The possible mechanism of re-warming therapy, laboratory analyses, the value of additional treatments, etc., are also discussed. *Copy seen*: DSG.

WENDHUT, GUENTHER, *see* Steinhäus, A. H., and G. Wendhut. Pulse rate, blood pressure & vision after cold bath. 1953. No. 32254.

WENDT, H. J., *see* Weltz, G. A., and others. Erwärmung nach Abkühlung. 1942. No. 32875.

32876. WENK, EDUARD, 1907-, and J. HALLER. Geological explorations in the Petermann region, western part of Fraenkels Land, East Greenland. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 47 p. illus., 2 fold. plates, 2 sketch maps. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 111, nr. 3) 17 refs.

Contains a preliminary report on an area between 73°-73°30' N. and 27°45'-29° W. which was studied July 16-Aug. 30, 1951 during the Danish East Greenland Expedition. Problems discussed include the structure and stratigraphy of the slightly metamorphosed Late Precambrian Petermann Series, the relation of this series to the Eleonore Bay formation and Central Metamorphic Complex, the role played by granitic intrusions, and the alleged occurrence of a Western Metamorphic Complex between the inland icecap and the Petermann Range. *Copy seen*: DGS.

32877. WENNERMARK, M. E. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. (*In*: Alaskan Science Conference, 3d. Alaska mapping programs and needs, a symposium. *Pub.* in Surveying and mapping Apr.-June 1953. v. 13, no. 2, p. 195-200, 2 text maps)

Contains a summary of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey's progress and current program in Alaska. Work includes geodetic control, photogrammetric surveys for topographic mapping of coastal areas, survey and charting of

coastal waters, compilation and printing of aeronautical charts of the areas required for civil aviation and military use, study and measurements of tides, magnetic field surveys, and seismograph observations in connection with the Seismic Sea Wave Warning System protecting Hawaii. Emphasis is placed on aerial mapping methods. Maps show status of main and supplementary triangulation in the Territory, and areas covered by hydrographic and topographic surveys of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. *Copy seen*: DLC.

WENSTRAND, D. E. W., *see* Feldt, R. H., and D. E. W. Wenstrand. Cold pressor & breath-holding test. 1941. No. 28993.

32878. WERENSKIOLD, WERNER, 1883- . The extent of frozen ground under the sea bottom and glacier beds. (*Journal of glaciology*, Apr. 1953. v. 2, no. 13, p. 197-200, illus.)

"In Swedish colliery in Braganza Sound, Spitsbergen [77°50' N. 16°30' E.], 0° C. was reached 320 m. below flat ground near shallow sea, at mean surface temperature of -8° C. It is calculated that frozen ground below sea must extend 100 m. from coast. The calculations are applied to frozen ground beneath fiords less than and more than 400 m. across, and below glaciers."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Aug. 1953. v. 4, no. 8, p. 894.

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32879. WERENSKIOLD, WERNER, 1883- . The strand flat of Spitsbergen. (*Geografisk tidsskrift*, København, 1952. 53. v. 52, p. 302-309, illus., sketch map, 4 text maps) 2 refs.

Contains a description of the southwest coast of Vestspitsbergen between Bellsund and Sørkapp, based upon investigations by the author, 1917-23, and a topographic map completed in 1952. The various sections of the strandflat are described and the topography illustrated by maps. Most sections show a series of raised beaches and wave-cut platforms running from the sea to the mountains and similar to those found in other arctic regions including northeastern Ellesmere Island and Franz Josef Land. Some striae on the promontories, and valleys "hanging" in relation to the strandflat, show that the flat was formed prior to the last glaciation, but the invasion of the sea to the foot of the

mountains at a period following the glaciation destroyed much of the glacial evidence.

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32880. WERNER, HELMUT. Klassische Sternbilder am Himmel der Tschuktschen. (Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1952. Bd. 77, Heft 1, p. 139-41, 4 illus.) 9 refs. **Title tr.:** Classical conceptions of the constellations among the Chukchis.

Contains brief account of how the Chukchis imagine and explain certain stars and constellations (e. g. Polaris, Ursa, Orion, Pleiades, Capella, and others); based on material collected by V. G. Bogoraz. It is emphasized that similar explanations were given by the Egyptians, Greeks, Babylonians and Arabs, and that, among the Chukchis the reindeer is usually seen instead of the other heavenly animals of the classical peoples.

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32881. WERZ, R. von. Sauerstoffmangel als Ursache des Kältetodes. (Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1943. Bd. 202, Heft 6, p. 561-93, 8 illus., 5 tables) 47 refs. **Title tr.:** Oxygen deficiency as cause of death due to cold.

Contains a critical study of the fundamental cause(s) of death in hypothermia. An analysis of the various factors revealed that oxygen deficiency, caused by a drop of O_2 -tension with a concomitant increase of O_2 -consumption, is the main cause of death at lowered body temperature. The defense mechanism against this deficiency is also discussed, and a scheme of phenomena occurring during hypothermia and fitting author's theory, drawn.

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32882. WESENBERG-LUND, ELISE, 1896-. The zoology of East Greenland: Polychaeta. København, C. A. Reitzel, 1953. 169 p. 41 charts, 5 tables. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Bd. 122, nr. 3) 82 refs.

Contains extensive report on all known polychaete fauna of the East Greenland coastal waters from Kap Farvel at 60° N. to 77° N. (the greater part of the collections from the Keiser Franz Josephs Fjord and Scoresby Sund areas), and of Jan Mayen Island. A systematic list of 162 species is given, with references, occurrence in East Greenland, world distribution and comments; 43 of these species are recorded from East Greenland for the first time. The different faunal elements and polychaete fauna in the

fjords are discussed. Details of distribution are shown in tables and charts.

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WEST, SAMUEL STEWART, 1909-, see Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

32883. WEST, WALTER SCOTT, 1912-. Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in the Darby Mountains, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1948. Washington, D. C., 1953. 7 p. fold. map, 2 tables (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 300) 3 refs.

The geology of this region in southeastern Seward Peninsula is discussed with a brief note on mineral deposits. Radiometric analyses and mineralogic studies were made on samples from placers in various parts of the region to determine content of radioactive minerals, and it was found that radioactivity appeared to be directly related to the occurrence of granite. Although uranium- and thorium-bearing minerals are probably largely disseminated in the granite, it is suggested that local concentrations may have been formed during a late stage of consolidation of the granite magmas. A cover of vegetation and talus hinders exploration.

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WEST, WALTER SCOTT, 1912-, see also Gault, H. R., and others. Reconnaissance radioactive deposits Seward Pen. Alaska. 1953. No. 29205.

WEST, WALTER SCOTT, 1912-, see also Moxham, R. M., and W. S. West. Radioactivity invest. Serpentine-Koug-arak area, Alaska. 1953. No. 30891.

WEST, WALTER SCOTT, 1912-, see also Wedow, H., and others. Preliminary summary uranium & thorium, Alaska. 1953. No. 32864.

WEST, WALTER SCOTT, 1912-, see also White, M. G., and others. Reconnaissance radioactive deposits, Teller & C. Nome. 1953. No. 32904.

WEST, WALTER SCOTT, 1912-, see also White, M. G., and W. S. West. Reconnaissance uranium Seward Pen. 1951. 1953. No. 32905.

WESTALL, PETER R., see Armstrong, E. A., and P. R. Westall. Song-flights N. birds. 1953. No. 27860.

32884. WESTBLAD, EINAR, 1891- . *Boreohydra simplex* n. gen. sp., ein Solitärpolyp von der norwegischen Küste. (Arkiv för zoologi, 1937. Bd. 29 B, no. 7, p. 1-6, illus.) **Title tr.:** *Boreohydra simplex* n. gen., n. sp., a solitary polyp of the Norwegian coast.

Contains a description of a polyp, found on the mud bottom of various fiords of the western coast of Norway, including Tromsø in the North. For further data on distribution see the author's *Boreohydra simplex*, 1953.

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32885. WESTBLAD, EINAR, 1891- . *Boreohydra simplex* Westblad, a bipolar hydroid. (Arkiv för zoologi, 1953. Ser. 2, Bd. 4, no. 19, p. 351-54, illus., text map)

Deals with the distribution of *Boreohydra simplex*, known as a little solitary hydroid living on the mud bottom of the North Atlantic along the Scandinavian coast and elsewhere (Iceland), and then found on the northern coast of South Georgia by the Swedish South Polar Expedition 1901-1903. Perhaps this mud form is cosmopolitan but its present proper distribution is preponderantly in boreal and polar regions.

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32886. WESTBLAD, EINAR, 1891- . Marine Macrostomida (Turbellaria) from Scandinavia and England. (Arkiv för zoologi, 1953. Ser. 2, Bd. 4, no. 23, p. 391-408, illus.)

Contains descriptions of five species of marine flatworms (Turbellaria) of the genus *Macrostomum* and six of the genus *Microstomum*, including *Microstomum spiriferum* n. sp. from Ramfjord, Troms province, *M. septentrionale* occurring in Kola Peninsula and *M. jenseni* native to Greenland waters (Disko Bay and Godhavn).

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32887. WESTERBERG, GÖSTA, 1886- , and others. Description of some Swedish earth and rock fill dams with concrete core walls and measurements of the movements and pressure in the filling material and core walls. (Water and water engineering, London, Sept.-Oct. 1951. v. 55, no. 667, p. 316-20; no. 668, p. 358-65, 29 illus.) 2 refs. **Other authors:** G. Pira and J. Hagrup.

Contains detailed descriptions of dams in northern Sweden at Torpshammar, Midskogsforsen, Harsprånget, and Holleforsen.

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WESTERN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS, see Wiggins, I. L., and others. Current biol. research. 1953. No. 32915.

32888. WESTPHAL, ULRICH, and others. Influence of whole body X-irradiation, cold exposure and experimental acidosis on protein composition and azorubin-binding capacity of rat serum. (American journal of physiology, Dec. 1953. v. 175, no. 3, p. 424-28, tables) 21 refs. **Other authors:** Stanley G. Priest, John F. Stets, and George L. Selden.

Continued exposure of rats to moderate cold (4° C.) did not influence the azorubin-binding capacity of the serum albumin. A relative loss of weight and a decrease in serum albumin took place.

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WESTPHAL, ULRICH, see also Lang, K., and others. Gewebstoffwechsel Erfrierung. 1943. No. 30318.

WESTPHAL, ULRICH, see also Lang, K., and others. Gewebstoffwechsel Erfrierung 2. 1943. No. 30319.

32889. WESTRATE, LEONARD. Testing automotive equipment under severe arctic conditions. (Automotive industries, Apr. 15, 1952. v. 106, no. 8, p. 35, 98, 100, illus.)

A Swedish summary of this paper was pub. as Amerikanska arméns arktiska försök med fordon (The American army's arctic tests of vehicles) in: Pansar, militär-teknisk tidskrift, 1952. Årg. 21, nr. 11-12, p. 25, illus. (copy in DLC).

The Army Test Branch (ATB) of the U. S. Army Field Forces, at Big Delta, 105 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska, is running a year-round proving ground for Ordnance combat and tactical vehicles and other military equipment under arctic and subarctic conditions. Local temperatures range from -70° F. to +90° F. Rapid temperature changes are frequent, varying as much as 68° F. within a few hours. Research has been carried on in operating procedures, such as the improvement of cold weather starting methods, and in the development of materials suitable for use under intense cold-weather conditions, such as subzero oil, batteries, fan belts, coolants and low temperature tires. The ATB is also proving new vehicles, testing automotive transmissions, and testing a Canadian snowmobile.

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32890. WETTERLOTSE. Anomale Sichtweite in der Dänemark-Strasse. (Wetterlotse, Nov. 1952. No. 47, p. 204-205) *Title tr.*: Abnormal visibility in Denmark Strait.

"Aug. 29, 1952 in 66°55' N. 24°55' W., Cape Rink (820 m.) was visible at distance of 130 sea miles, twice normal distance of visibility. Calm cold anticyclonic conditions."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, Apr. 1953. v. 4, no. 4, p. 477. *Copy seen*: DWB.

32891. WEZLER, KARL, and E. FRANK. Chemische Wärmeregulation gegen Kälte und Hitze im Sauerstoffmangel. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1948. Bd. 250, Heft 3, p. 439-64, 6 illus., 6 tables) 26 refs. *Title tr.*: Chemical thermoregulation against cold and heat in the presence of oxygen deficiency.

Contains an account of experiments with healthy subjects exposed to an artificial cold (or warm) environment deficient in oxygen. On the basis of the observations the heat balance in the cold environment is analyzed. The question is also examined, whether the drop in core (internal) temperature is due to the insufficiency of chemical or physical thermoregulation. It is indicated that oxygen deficiency causes insufficient physical thermoregulation and a drop in core temperature. *Copy seen*: DSG.

WEZLER, KARL, see also Frank, E., and K. Wezler. Physikalische Wärmeregulation Kälte. 1948. No. 29089.

WHEELER, CHARLES H., see Barr, D. P., and others. Cryoglobulinemia I. 1950. No. 27991.

32892. WHEELER, EVERETT PEPPERRELL, 2nd. List of Labrador Eskimo place names. Ottawa, 1953. 105 p. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, no. 131. Anthropological series no. 34) 23 refs., incl. maps and charts.

Contains 523 place names in tabular form. For each is given its spelling according to British official use and in modified Bourquin, and its source; the geographic feature, its size, latitude and longitude, etc., the meaning of the name, and pertinent comments are added. The author, an American geologist, spent much of the period from 1926 to 1941 carrying out geologic exploration and mapping in the Nain-Okak region, and traveled often with Eskimos. His list is chiefly based on native informants and

the aid of the Moravian missionary Rev. Paul Hettasch. *Copy seen*: DSI.

32893. WHEELER, J. O. Geology and mineral deposits of Whitehorse map-area, Yukon Territory (preliminary account). Ottawa, 1952. 16 p. fold. map, 42 x 44 in., table. (Canada. Geological Survey. Paper 52-30) 9 refs. Mimeographed.

The map (scale 1 in.:2 mi.=1:126,720) covers an area between 60°-61° N. and 134°-136° W. Formations ranging from Precambrian to Recent are described in turn, with a short discussion of structure. In general, rocks older than Upper Jurassic have been deformed into north-west-trending folds. Lode deposits of gold-silver, antimony-silver, silver-lead, and copper are described, with a note on fluorite and coal deposits.

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WHELAN, ROBERT FORD, see Duff, F., and others. Response to vasodilator substances. 1953. No. 28831.

WHELAN, ROBERT FORD, see also Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Average internal temperature of fingers in cold water. 1950. No. 29391.

WHELAN, ROBERT FORD, see also Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Effect of local infiltration of anesthetics on response to cold finger-tip. 1951. No. 29393.

WHELAN, ROBERT FORD, see also Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Heat loss from toes during immersion in cold water. 1951. No. 29394.

WHELAN, ROBERT FORD, see also Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Loss heat hands & fingers. 1951. No. 29395.

WHELAN, ROBERT FORD, see also Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Part played by nervous system in response to cold. Aug. 1951. No. 29396.

WHELAN, ROBERT FORD, see also Greenfield, A. D. M., and others. Part played by nervous system in response to cold. Sept. 1951. No. 29397.

WHILLANS, M. G., see Hunter, J., and others. Relation between joint stiffness upon exposure to cold and . . . synovial fluid. 1952. No. 29734.

WHILLANS, M. G., see also Hunter, J., and M. G. Whillans. Study of the effect of cold on joint temp. & mobility. 1951. No. 29735.

32894. WHIPPLE, FRANCIS J. W. The propagation of sound to great distances. (Royal Meteorological Society. Quarterly journal, July 1935. v. 61, no. 261, p. 285-308, illus.)

"As a result of work on propagation of sound, author discusses monsoon winds in upper atmosphere. Striking alternation in summer and winter reception conditions suggested such winds. Comparison made of seasonal variation in temperature, pressure and wind at 20 km. over England and Lapland."—*Meteorological abstracts & bibliography*, June 1953. v. 4, no. 6, p. 736. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32895. WHITAKER, IAN'R. The Lapps and their names. (Man, London, Oct. 1953. v. 53, p. 164)

Letter to the editor contesting J. Gjesing's proposal to call Lapps by a new term *Same*. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32896. WHITAKER, IAN'R. Rector Qvigstad's hundredth birthday. (Man, London, Apr. 1953. v. 53, p. 54-55)

Biographical sketch, Qvigstad's contribution to Lapp research, and a selected bibliography (15 items) of the celebrant are given. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32897. WHITE, J. C. D. Composition of whales' milk. (Nature, Apr. 4, 1953. v. 171, no. 4353, p. 612, table) 6 refs.

Contains an analysis of eight samples of milk from blue whales and fin whales, by methods employed for ordinary milk. The milk, very similar in both species, is much richer in fat and protein, and poorer in lactose than cows' milk. Rich milk of this type, found also in other cetaceans, seems to be characteristic of animals living in cold environment and whose young grow rapidly. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32898. WHITE, JAMES C., and S. WARREN. Causes of pain in feet after prolonged immersion in cold water. (War medicine, 1944, v. 5, no. 1, p. 6-13, 6 fig.) 4 refs.

Contains a report of four cases of immersion in cold water and of microscopic examination of the biopsy material. The cause of pain in the early phase of inflammation is ascribed to anoxia of the injured superficial tissue and nerve endings; that of late pain and rigidity is seen in the increase of interstitial connective tissue and collagen, involving the blood vessels, muscle fibers and nerves. Pain of the first type is controlled by cooling; that of the latter type tends to clear

after 6-8 months. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, July 1944, v. 4, no. 11, p. 625-26.

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32899. WHITE, JAMES C. Immersion foot. (Modern concepts of cardiovascular disease, Feb. 1944. v. 13, 2 p.) 5 refs.

Contains a report based on experience with patients who developed the syndrome while adrift for a long period in cold waters. Includes information on the physiology, and pathology of the succeeding stages; first aid; treatment.

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32900. WHITE, JAMES C., and W. B. SCOVILLE. Trench foot and immersion foot. (New England journal of medicine, Apr. 1945. v. 232, no. 15, p. 415-22, 9 fig.) 18 refs.

Contains an account based on experience with survivors of torpedoed vessels, exposed to cold water during a long period. Three stages in the course of the resulting syndromes are described, and the similarity with trench foot and difference from frostbite, outlined. Initial and late treatment are also dealt with, as well as gangrene and sequelae. The importance of protective clothing, foot care, etc., is stressed. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32901. WHITE, JAMES C. Vascular and neurologic lesions in survivors of shipwreck, 1. Immersion-foot syndrome following exposure to cold. (New England journal of medicine, Feb. 18, 1943. v. 228, no. 7, p. 211-22, 4 fig., table) 27 refs.

Contains an account based on observation of 32 patients, with information on earlier studies. Condition and symptoms of the patients, extent of gangrene, similarities with frostbite, prophylaxis, therapy (first aid, hospital treatment), and prognosis are presented.

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32902. WHITE, MAX GREGG, 1916- , and P. L. KILLEEN. Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in the lower Yukon-Kuskokwim highlands region, Alaska, 1947. Washington, D. C., 1953. 18 p. 4 sketch maps, 7 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 255) 11 refs.

Contains a report of radioactivity investigations in the Flat area (360 mi. southwest of Fairbanks) and a radiometric and mineralogic study of ten concentrate samples from the placers of Julian, Moore, and Candle Creeks and

the Cripple Creek Mts. The geology of the Flat area is briefly given. No deposits of any consequence were found in any of the regions studied, but investigations in other parts of the lower Yukon-Kuskokwim area are suggested. Tables contain data on uranium percentage in samples taken.

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32903. WHITE, MAX GREGG, 1916- , and **J. M. STEVENS.** Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in the Ruby-Poorman and Nixon Fork districts, west-central Alaska, 1949. Washington, D. C., 1953. 19 p. 4 sketch maps, 10 tables. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 279) 9 refs.

The geology and mineral deposits of each area are briefly noted, and radioactivity investigations described. In the Ruby-Poorman region (just south of the Yukon River, 230 miles west of Fairbanks), commercial deposits of uranium are considered unlikely, although heavy vegetation and alluvium hinder complete coverage of the area. In the Nixon Fork region (in Kuskokwim Mts.) the only radioactive mineral of major importance is uraniferous thorianite; its bedrock source has not been located, and radiometric exploration is hindered by heavy moss cover. Geochemical prospecting techniques are suggested. Data from samples are given in tables.

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32904. WHITE, MAX GREGG, 1916- , and *others.* Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in the vicinity of Teller and Cape Nome, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1946-47. Washington, D. C., 1953. 2 p. 1, 8 p., map. (U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 244) *Other authors:* W. S. West, and J. J. Matzko.

Contains a report of investigations of placer mining areas and bedrock exposures in the regions of Dese, Sunset and Swanson Creeks and the Bluestone River, on Seward Peninsula, for possible sources of radioactive materials. "No significant amount" was found in stream gravels or in the schist, slate and greenstone of the bedrock. *Map* (scale 1:166,320) shows drainage of placer gold area near Teller.

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32905. WHITE, MAX GREGG, 1916- , and **W. S. WEST.** Reconnaissance for uranium in the Lost River area, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1951. Washington, D. C., 1953. 4 p. text map, table.

(U. S. Geological Survey. Circular 319) 11 refs.

Contains results of work in western Seward Peninsula, northwest of Teller. Minor amounts of radioactive material were found in mineralized parts of rhyolite dikes and in an iron-enriched zone in limestone, the uranium occurring as an impurity. No deposits of economic importance were found. Analyses of samples are given. Development work is being done in this area preparatory to mining tin and tungsten.

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WHITE, MAX GREGG, 1916- , *see also* Gault, H. R., and *others.* Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits Seward Pen. Alaska. 1953. No. 29205.

WHITE PAUL DUDLEY, 1886- , *see* King, R. L., and *others.* Electrocardiogram of beluga. 1953. No. 30068.

32906. THE WHITE SEA CANAL; being an account of the new canal between the White Sea and the Baltic Sea . . . English edition prepared from the Russian version and edited, with a special introduction, by Amabel Williams-Ellis. London, J. Lane, 1935. 356 p. front., illus. (sketch map), plates, ports.

Contains an abridged English version of *Belomorsko-Baltiiskii kanal imeni Stalina; istoria stroitel'stva*, 1935, q. v. Material of purely party interest, proclamations, etc., and some illustrations have been omitted. A bibliographical note precedes the text. American edition was an identical English account pub. as *Belomor*, 1935.

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32907. WHITNAH, GORDON R., and MILLARD H. LAJOY. Heating arctic buildings. (Heating, piping and air conditioning, Oct. 1953. v. 25, p. 96-99, tables, map)

"Design data for heating systems in arctic installations are given. Data given for 15 locations in Alaska include information on soil types, frost depths, design snow loads and degree day accumulations. Some form of panel heating is needed in the passive method of construction on permafrost to offset uncomfortably cold floors. Insulation of clothing and comfort measures are discussed."

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WHITNEY, BYRON VanVLECK, 1919- , *see* Wadsworth, R. C., and B. V. Whitney. Pathol. & therapy frostbite. 1948. No. 32811.

32908. WICHMANN, HUGO. Jacobis Winterreise auf Kanin. (Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen, 1914. Bd. 60, p. 148) *Title tr.*: Jacobis's winter journey in Kanin.

Contains a short description of a trip made by A. Jacobi, director of Zoological and Ethnographical Museum in Dresden, to the Kanin Samoyeds in Oct.-Nov. 1913. He was accompanied by August Sprogis, a Latvian political prisoner in Mezen', who knew Russian, German and a little of the Samoyedic language. Jacobi traveled by sledge from Pinega to Mezen', thence by wagon to the Nes, and by reindeer sledge to Kiya. On the western coast of the Kanin Peninsula he found the Russian cultural influence had made great advances, almost all the household utensils were modern, but the clothing and everything pertaining to reindeer breeding had preserved its original character. The ethnographical collection which Jacobi brought home is described in his *Eine völkerkundliche Sammlung von d. europ. Samojeden*, q. v.

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32909. WICHMANN, YRJÖ, 1868-1932. Etymologisches aus den permischen Sprachen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1903. Bd. 3, p. 99-110) *Title tr.*: Etymologies from the Permian languages.

Contains etymological explanations of some Zyryan words: *bel* (pole), *mal* (steering oar), *reped* (smoke hole in tent roof), *peiim* (cinder), *ež* (hide), *an* or *en* (wife, female), *ona* (aunt), *surym* (death), further discussed on p. 110-28), and *son* (abyss).

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32910. WICHMANN, YRJÖ, 1868-1932. Forschungsreisen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1901. Anzeiger, Bd. 1, no. 1-2, p. 236; and 1902, Bd. 2, no. 2, p. 81-82) *Title tr.*: Expeditions.

Contains reports on his journeys among the Zyryans from Oct. 1901 to Aug. 1902, sponsored by University of Helsinki. He brought home five larger and three smaller vocabularies of the Zyryan dialects, 60 tales, 36 children's tales in verse, 43 songs, 15 laments, 191 proverbs, and 278 riddles. Some folklore was also collected in the district of Ust'-Sysol'sk by a Zyryan elementary teacher, A. Cember, on a small stipend from the Finno-Ugric Society.

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32911. WICHMANN, YRJÖ, 1868-1932. Samojedisches Lehngut im Syrjänischen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1902.

Bd. 2, p. 165-83) *Title tr.*: Samoyedic borrowings in the Zyryan language.

Contains linguistic study of sounds (37 cases) and words (22 in all), which the Zyryans took over from Samoyeds. At the end of the article some of the reverse cases are treated: Words borrowed by the Samoyeds from Zyryans. Most of the Samoyedic words adopted by Zyryans deal with reindeer breeding, preparation of furs, and names for garments. Only the northern Zyryans came into direct contact with Samoyeds. The author mentions also earlier papers on the same question by Aug. Ahlqvist and I. Halász.

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32912. WICHMANN, YRJÖ, 1868-1932. Die syrjänische Bildung auf -öb, öp und der Komparativ im Finnisch-Ugrischen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1901. Bd. 1, p. 189-93) *Title tr.*: The formation of the Zyryan words with -öb, öp, and the comparative in Finno-Ugric.

A linguistic paper: the Finnish comparative suffix -mp-, and the Hungarian -bb are equal to the Zyryan -eb, a suffix for nomina augmentativa, intensiva.

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WICHMANN, YRJÖ, 1868-1932, *see also* Uotila, T. E. Huomautuksia syrjäin lainasanoista. 1936. No. 32642.

WICKHAM, J. B. Flux of latent and sensible heat at the sea surface off Point Barrow, Alaska. *See* Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings*, 1951. No. 20117.

WIEBERS, J. E., *see* Hiestand, W. A., and others. Effect water temp. on survival from drowning. 1952. No. 29637.

32913. WIEDEMANN, FERDINAND JOHANN, 1805-1887. Syrjänisch-deutsches Wörterbuch, nebst einem wotjakisch-deutschen im Anhang und einem deutschen Register. St. Petersburg, Eggers & Co., 1880. xiv, 692 p. *Title tr.*: Zyryan-German dictionary, with a Votyak-German one in appendix, and a German index.

Contains dictionaries of two related Finno-Ugric languages. The Zyryan dictionary is the more extensive (p. 1-457), and is based on K. (?) Popov's mss., other, smaller vocabularies and on the author's own investigations. It represents the language of Zyryans of the Sysola and Vychegda regions. The regions inhabited by the Zyryans, their

number and principal dialects are described in the foreword. The extensive German index (p. 569-692) covers both Zyryan and Votyak sections.

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WIEDERKEHR, I., see Forster, E., and I. Wiederkehr. Infiltrations stellaires gélures main. 1940. No. 29073.

WIER, KENNETH LELAND, 1914-, see Robinson, G. D., and others. Alaskan volcano invest. 1947. No. 31654.

32914. WIESER, EDI. Knud Rasmussens letzte Grönlandfahrt; mit 78 Kunst-druckbildern nach Original-Aufnahmen des Verfassers. Salzburg, Verlag "Das Bergland-Buch", 1936. 205 p., plates. **Title tr.:** Knud Rasmussen's last Greenland expedition; with 78 reproductions of photographs taken by the author.

A popular account of Rasmussen's seventh and last Thule expedition to Greenland in 1933, by one of the two photographers who assisted the explorer in filming a script based on Eskimo life, which he had written. A biographical sketch of Rasmussen is given in the first chapter. The life of the East Greenlanders, especially at Angmagssalik and Tasiusarsik (65°45' N. 37° W.) is described.

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32915. WIGGINS, IRA LOREN, 1899-, Editor, and others. Current biological research in the Alaskan Arctic. Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ. Press, 1953. vii, 55 p. diagrs., tables, 12 maps. (Stanford. University. Stanford University publications. University series. Biological sciences, v. 11, no. 1)

Six papers based on work at the Arctic Research Laboratory, Point Barrow, Alaska, and presented at a symposium at the Western Society of Naturalists' meetings, Portland, Ore., Dec. 29-30, 1951. Another paper, presented by F. A. Pitelka, *Lemmings and their predators at Point Barrow, Alaska, in 1951-1952* will be published on completion of the study it reports. The following appear in this Bibliography under their authors' names:

WIGGINS, I. L. The organization and facilities of the Arctic Research Laboratory, p. 3-6.

COMITA, G. W., and W. T. EDMONDSON. Some aspects of the limnology of an arctic lake. p. 7-13.

MOHR, J. L. Some observations on arctic crustaceans and their associates; notes on the fauna of Nuwuk Pond, Point Barrow. p. 14-18.

WOHLSCHLAG, D. E. Some characteristics of the fish populations in an arctic Alaskan lake. p. 19-29.

STEERE, W. C. On the geographical distribution of arctic bryophytes. p. 30-47.

MAYER, W. V. Some aspects of the ecology of the Barrow ground squirrel, *Citellus parryi barrowensis*. p. 48-55.

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WIGGINS, IRA LOREN, 1899-. Facilities at the Arctic Research Laboratory at Point Barrow, Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951.* No. 20117.

WIGGINS, IRA LOREN, 1899-. The future of botanical research in Alaska; with comment by N. Polunin. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951.* No. 20117.

32916. WIGGINS, IRA LOREN, 1899-. The organization and facilities of the Arctic Research Laboratory. (*In his and others: Current biological research in the Alaskan Arctic, 1953, p. 3-6*)

The Arctic Research Laboratory sponsored and supported financially by the U. S. Office of Naval Research and (then) operated by Johns Hopkins University, is located on the Arctic Ocean at Point Barrow, Alaska, in U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 (71°20' N. 156°40' W.). The physical plant is described, including laboratory, transport, and housing facilities. The topography, climate, and vegetation of the area and the insect and animal life are briefly noted. Primarily physiological at first, the program now includes investigations of bird migration, of fish, insect, and mammal faunas, and of paleobotany and living flora. Ecological investigations, and work in anthropology, crystallography of ice, magnetic storms, the aurora, and various military projects are carried on.

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32917. WIGGINS, IRA LOREN, 1899-. Progress and prospects of the biological sciences in Alaska. (*In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 25-36*) 29 refs.

Contains an account of past achievements, and outline of opportunities in agriculture, botany, forestry, medicine, psychology, physiology, zoology (mammals, birds, fishes), wildlife and fisheries, parasitology. An expansion of both field and laboratory work, in the pure and

applied fields on a round-the-year basis is predicted. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; DLC.

32918. WIKLUND, KARL BERNHARD, 1868-1934. Zur Geschichte des urlappischen *ä* und *å* in unbetonter Silbe. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1901, Bd. 1, p. 81-99; and 1902, Bd. 2, p. 41-80) **Title tr.:** On the history of Old Lappish *ä* and *å* in unstressed syllable.

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32919. WIKLUND, KARL BERNHARD, 1868-1934. Zur Lehre vom Stufenwechsel im Lappischen. (Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, 1906. Bd. 6, p. 5-16) **Title tr.:** On the theory of the stage shift in Lappish.

Contains contribution to a linguistic controversy: arguments against F. G. Åimä's rules of stage shift as presented in his *Eräs laapalainen astevaihtelutapaus*, 1906, q. v. **Copy seen:** DLC; InU.

WIKLUND, KARL BERNHARD, 1868-, see also Paasonen, H. Z. finn-ugrisch. u. indoeuropäisch. Sprache. 1907. No. 31142.

WILBER, CHARLES GRADY, 1916-. Fat metabolism in arctic as compared with temperate zone mammals. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings*, 1951. No. 20117.

WILBER, CHARLES GRADY, 1916-, see also Lieb, J. R., and others. Hematological studies on Alaskan fish. 1953. No. 30461.

WILBER, CHARLES GRADY, 1916-, see also Slane, G. M., and C. G. Wilber. Some hematol. studies Alaskan red backed mouse. 1952. No. 32096.

WILBUR, CORNELIA B., see Becker, A. H., and others. Vasopressor reactivity cold pressor reaction. 1948. No. 28028.

32920. WILDE, EDWIN. Health and growth of Aleut children. (Journal of pediatrics, 1950. v. 36, no. 2, p. 149-58, tables) 7 refs.

Contains a study on the general health, growth and development of infants and school children on St. Paul Island, Alaska, with an introduction on the economic and nutritional status of the population as a whole. The health of the children was found to be above average. Daily supplements of vitamins, close supervision by school authorities, nurse and physician, and enlightenment of children and parents in matters of

nutrition and hygiene are considered responsible for the favorable condition. The people of this island (in the Pribilof Islands) are wards of the U. S. government and subsist on a white man's diet.

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WILDE, EDWIN, see also Moorrees, C. F. A., and others. Torus mandibularis Aleut children. 1952. No. 30862.

WILDER, R. M., see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

WILDER, WILLIAM B., see Hodgson, H. J., and others. Alaskland red clover. 1953. No. 29665.

32921. WILDFÜHR, GEORG. Zur Frage der Beeinflussung der spezifischen antitoxischen Diphtherieimmunität durch Kältereize. (Zeitschrift für Immunitätsforschung und experimentelle Therapie, Aug. 1, 1950. Bd. 107, Heft 6, p. 512-17, 4 tables) **Title tr.:** On the problem of influencing the specific antitoxic diphtheria immunity by cold stimuli.

Contains an account of experiments made on 71 young persons exposed for one-half to one hour to various kinds of cold stimuli, with the aim to determine whether variations in the diphtheria antitoxin titer take place under the influence of low temperature. The results were negative, no such effect having been detected in the subjects. **Copy seen:** DSG.

WILDSCHUT, A., see Boerema, I., and others. Exper. hypothermia surgery heart. 1951. No. 28212.

WILEY, J. LaRUE, see Spealman, C. R., and others. Influence hemorrhage, exposure cold. 1948. No. 32204.

32922. WILIMOVSKY, NORMAN J. Cruise of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey LCM Red. I, introduction, itinerary and station list; II, temperature and salinity records. Palo Alto, Calif., Nov. 1953. 5 l. 2 charts. (Stanford University. Natural History Museum. Technical report 3. Contract N6on-25136, NR307 204). Mimeographed.

Eighteen hydrographic and collection stations were occupied Aug. 9-12, 1953, by a three-man scientific party on the LCM Red. The route lay along the arctic coast of Alaska in the inshore waters between Barter Island and Point Barrow. At each station, surface and bottom temperatures, water samples, and

plankton were obtained and soundings were made. Coordinates of stations, and temperature and salinity records are given. Studies were made under a Stanford University - U. S. Office of Naval Research contract. **Copy seen:** DGS.

32923. WILIMOVSKY, NORMAN J. Inshore temperature and salinity data during open water periods, Point Barrow, Alaska, 1951-53. Palo Alto, Calif., Dec. 1953. 14 l. fold. chart, 5 tables. (Stanford University. Natural History Museum. Technical report 4. Contract N6onr-25136, NR307 204) 2 refs.

Contains results of studies made at the Arctic Research Laboratory, Point Barrow, under a Stanford University - U. S. Office of Naval Research contract. Tables give daily sea temperatures for July 8-Nov. 21, 1951, July 8-Oct. 5, 1952, and July 11-Aug. 24, 1953; also salinity records for July 13-Sept. 30, 1952, and July 11-Aug. 5, 1953. Data were obtained at the surface in water about 1 m. deep, opposite the site of the Arctic Research Laboratory (71°19'45" N. 156°40'05" W.). Methods of making observations are described and comments given on ice conditions, viz., date of formation of frazil ice, freeze-up, and break-up 1951, 1952, and 1953 (incomplete).

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WILKE, FORD. *see* Kenyon, K. W. and F. Wilke. Migration of the northern fur seal. 1953. No. 30021.

32924. WILKERSON, ALBERT SAMUEL, 1897- Determinative mineralogy for the Alaskan prospector. College, Alaska, University of Alaska, 1947. 56 p. Mimeographed.

Contains an "easy method of determining unknown minerals that the prospector in Alaska might find from time to time." The booklet is intended for those without formal technical training in mineralogy. Seventy-five Alaskan minerals are included. Necessary equipment and chemicals for the tests are listed and mineralogical terms explained. The main section consists of tables for determining the minerals, followed by a summary of chemical and blowpipe tests for the more important elements (which are listed alphabetically). An index of elements, minerals, and subjects is included.

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32925. WILLETT, GEORGE, 1879-1945. Distribution of the Townsend

fox sparrow. (Condor, 1921. v. 23, no. 1, p. 36-37)

Deals primarily with the winter range of the Townsend fox sparrow, which is on southern islands of the Alexander Archipelago of southeast Alaska, and not in Oregon and northern California as stated by H. S. Swarth in his *Revision of Passerella*, 1920, q. v.

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WILLIAMS, D. R., *see* Roach, F. E., and others. Diurnal variation of [OI] 5577 in nightglow. 1953. No. 31635.

WILLIAMS, J. POWELL, *see* Toone, E. C., and J. P. Williams. Trench foot prognosis & disposition. 1946. No. 32514.

32926. WILLIAMS, JOHN ROPES, 1924- Icings in Alaska, 1949-1950. Washington, D. C., June 1953. 23 p. illus., 2 maps (1 fold.). Mimeographed. (U. S. Army. Corps of Engineers. Engineer Intelligence Division. Engineering notes, no. 32) 6 refs. Prepared by U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Contains report based on observations of icings along sections of the Glenn, Richardson, and Alaska Highways, winter 1949-50. Icings are defined and classified into four groups: (1) river (or flood-plain) icings; (2) ground icings; (3) icings below seepages or springs; (4) mixed icings. Their significance to maintenance of roads, buildings, and bridges is examined, and methods of control on highways are discussed. All icings observed on the three highways are listed and shown on the map, with locations given and notes on type, maintenance measures, and time of spring thaw. The smaller icings extended 20-50 ft.; those along rivers were much larger. An icing classification according to Chekotillo is included.

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32927. WILLIAMS, R. C. On some northern Lepidoptera Rhopalocera. (Entomological news, 1931. v. 42, no. 6, p. 157)

Contains a list of five lepidoptera collected by S. C. Palmer on the south shore of Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island, and seven lepidoptera taken at Cape Mugford in Labrador, while he was a member of the Bowdoin-Baffinland Expedition of 1929. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

32928. WILLIAMS, RALPH B. Ancient man's quest for health leads way to

today's laboratory. (Alaska's health, Feb. 1952. v. 9, p. 1-2, illus.)

Contains an account of the role of the laboratory in medicine generally and in Alaska in particular; laboratory aid in combatting tuberculosis and syphilis; bacteriological laboratory work; diagnostic work, etc. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32929. WILLIAMS, RALPH B. Facts about other fishworms. (Alaska's health, Feb. 1952. v. 9, p. 5, illus.)

Stressing the fact that nearly all fish, like the mammals, have their worm parasites, the author points out that only one of these (*Diphylllobothrium latum*) affects man in Alaska, which should be no cause for alarm. Sufficient cooking is the best preventive. **Copy seen:** DSG.

32930. WILLIAMS, RALPH B., and others. Food-borne typhoid outbreak; with rapid dissemination of cases through air transportation. (Northwest medicine, 1950. v. 49, no. 10, p. 686-89) 2 bibliog. footnotes. *Other authors:* L. A. Morley, and M. Kohler.

Contains an account of a minor outbreak in Anchorage, Alaska, in the summer of 1947. The outbreak was traced to a carrier working at a local eating establishment. Three cases occurred among the restaurant personnel, one in a customer, and four among passengers of an airline supplied by the restaurant. Details about the circumstances of the outbreak, spread, laboratory findings, etc. are presented. **Copy seen:** DSG.

WILLIAMS-ELLIS, AMABEL, 1894-, see *White Sea Canal*: account construction. 1935. No. 32906.

32931. WILLMANN, C. Terrestrische Milben aus Schwedisch-Lapland. (Archiv für Hydrobiologie, 1942-45, pub. 1943. Bd. 40, Heft 1, p. 208-39, illus.) 39 refs. *Title tr.:* Terrestrial mites from Swedish Lapland.

Contains a list of 21 localities in the Abisko region from which the samples of terrestrial mites were collected by Prof. A. Thienemann, followed by a systematic list of 82 species, with descriptions of six new to science, critical notes, also data on distribution of other species. Includes 47 species new to acarid fauna of Sweden. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

WILSON, ALICE EVELYN, 1881-, see Burns, C. A., and A. E. Wilson. Geol. James & Hudson B. Foxe Basin. 1952. No. 28385.

WILSON, ALICE EVELYN, 1881-, see also Ontario. Dept. of Mines. Prelim. rept. drilling Jaab L. 1951? No. 31107.

WILSON, ALICE EVELYN, 1881-, see also Ontario. Dept. of Mines. Prelim. rept. drilling Piskoshi Pt. 1952? No. 31108.

32932. WILSON, CHARLES SAWYER, 1904-. Aerosol spray units for control of biting insects. (Mosquito news, June 1950. v. 10, no. 2, p. 51-54, illus., diagrs.)

Contains a description of sprayers operated, singly or in series, by compressed air, and producing a mist of very small droplets of the insecticide; used for homes, camps and other small installations. A unit in use at Umiat, Alaska, July 1949 is illustrated. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

32933. WILSON, CHARLES SAWYER, 1904-. Mosquito control. (U. S. Public Health Service. Public health reports, May 1953. v. 68, no. 5, p. 536-37)

Contains account of a paper delivered at the Third Alaskan Science Conference, Sept. 1952. Deals with the condition of civilian and military mosquito control in Alaska; obstacles to control—technical and legal; future projects. **Copy seen:** DSG.

WILSON, CHARLES SAWYER, 1904-. Some biological and technical aspects of control of biting insects in Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. *Proceedings, 1951.* No. 20117.

WILSON, CLIFFORD, see Harrington, R. Northern exposures. 1953. No. 29562.

WILSON, H. P., see Berry, F. A., and others. Arctic weather maps. 1951. No. 28107.

32934. WILSON, J. WARREN. The initiation of dirt cones on snow. (Journal of glaciology, Nov. 1953. v. 2, no. 14, p. 281-87, diagrs., table) 7 refs.

Contains results of study on Jan Mayen Island, June 1950. Cones are formed under a layer of coarse, dark sand like the wind-borne volcanic sand of Jan Mayen and Iceland. Development of the cones is dependent on relation of ablation rates to depth of dirt, and shrinkage and expansion of the snow surface during ablation. Later stages of

cone formation and experiments producing artificial cones are described.

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32935. WILSON, JOHN ARMITSTEAD, 1879- . It cost \$58,000,000. (Canadian aviation, May 1944. v. 17, p. 46, 90, 92, illus.)

This article ("Stuart Graham's digest of an historical treatise by J. A. Wilson*, Director of Canadian Air Services") describes the background of the Northwest Staging Route from Edmonton, Alberta, through Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to the Alaska boundary.

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WILSON, JOHN TUZO, 1908- , see Downie, M. J., and others. Glacial features Mackenzie R.-Hudson Bay. 1953. No. 28808.

32936. WILSON, MILDRED STRATTON, 1909- . New Alaskan records of *Eurytemora* (Crustacea, Copepoda). (Pacific science, Oct. 1953. v. 7, no. 4, p. 504-512, 7 illus.) 7 refs.

Contains a description of a new freshwater copepod *Eurytemora yukonensis* n. sp. from the lower Yukon. *Eurytemora composita* Keiser, hitherto reported from eastern Turkestan is recorded from several Alaskan localities and described. This species is suggested to be of northern rather than of Caspian origin.

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32937. WILSON, MILDRED STRATTON, 1909- . Some significant points in the distribution of Alaskan fresh-water copepod crustacea. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 315-18) 6 refs.

Contains an account on the distribution of the genus *Diaptomus*. Of 11 species of this group found in Alaska, five occur also in Eurasia; of the remainder, all have relatives in Asia except one with a very limited northern distribution.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

32938. WILSON, WILLIAM SOLOMON, 1908- . On activities at the Geophysical Institute. (In: Alaskan Science Conference . . . 1951. Proceedings, pub. 1953, p. 298-302)

Work at the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska is primarily atmospheric, mainly in the field of terrestrial magnetism and electricity, involving the aurora. Research projects to 1951

and future research are discussed. Projected growth of field laboratories and scientific stations, graduate school activities, and the library and information center are mentioned. Personnel problems are described.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

WILSON, WILLIAM SOLOMON, 1908- . The program of the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska. See Alaskan Science Conference, Nov. 1950. Proceedings, 1951. No. 20117.

WILSON, WILLIAM SOLOMON, 1908- , see also Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

32939. WILSON-DICKSON, W. G., and C. H. WYNDHAM. Thermal responses of extremities to cold in relation to body temperature. (Journal of physiology, 1950. v. 111, p. 16P) 6 refs.

Contains an abstract concerning a study of the possibilities of preventing excessive cooling of extremities, especially hands. Maintenance of body temperature was observed to override variations in gloves. Marked cooling of hands and feet, concurrent with the body cooling and at rest, was quickly reversed when the body temperature was raised by light work. This suggests the predominance of vascular responses in the extremities to body temperature, within the temperature limit studied (-10° C.).

Copy seen: DLC.

WILSON-DICKSON, W. G., see also Wyndham, C. H., and W. G. Wilson-Dickson. Physiological responses of hands & feet to cold in relation to body temperature. 1951. No. 33003.

32940. WINCHESTER, JAMES W. A study of the movement of arctic sea ice in the Canadian Arctic in relation to meteorological, geographical, and oceanographic parameters. Washington, U. S. Navy Dept., 1952. 15 p. maps, diagrs., graphs. 5 refs.

"An equation for computing the direction and magnitude of the water currents in the ocean from the vertical density distribution, the direction of the mass transport current in restricted waters, the direction of the tidal current in restricted waters, and a relationship between ice drift and surface wind velocity are developed theoretically. It is concluded that ice drifts with a speed of about 0.02 times the speed of the surface wind and,

*Arctic Bibliography No. 19578.

in the Northern Hemisphere, has a drift angle of about 45° to the right of the wind stress. An analysis of actual conditions encountered during arctic operations is made. The tidal current is usually the major force acting on the drift and convergence of the ice in restricted waters. The direction and magnitude of water currents can be computed and used in the forecasts of ice drift if oceanographic stations are available."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DWB.

32941. WINDERS, CURTIS W., 1924- . \$1500 a month, no place to go. By Bill Brinkley, [pseud.] (Life, international ed., Oct. 6, 1952. v. 13, no. 7, p. 64-68, 8 illus.)

Account of recruitment, pay, working and living conditions, recreation, etc., of the 8500-man, mainly civilian, work force constructing the air base at Thule, northwest Greenland. Health, food, clothing, etc., and the camp newspaper *Polar post* are briefly mentioned and illus. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32942. WINGERT, PAUL STOVER, 1900- . Tsimshian sculpture. (In: American Ethnographical Society. The Tsimshian: their arts and music, 1951, p. 73-94, 18 fig., 23 illus. on 8 plates)

Contains an account of Northwest Coast art as displayed on masks and totem poles: analysis of the elements common to the various tribes, and of the Tsimshian style in comparison with that of the Haida and Kwakiutl. Tsimshian art is found to represent the "classic" style of the genre, with emphasis on realistic portrayal, clarity of definition, simplicity and directness of interpretation.

Copy seen: DLC.

32943. WINKLER, ERHART. Erschliessung grosser Eisenerzlager in Labrador und die Versorgungslage der Stahlindustrie in den Vereinigten Staaten. (Geographische Gesellschaft in Wien. Mitteilungen, 1952. Bd. 94, Heft 1-4, p. 114-15) **Title tr.:** Utilization of the large iron ore beds in Labrador and supply conditions of the United States steel industry.

The high-grade iron ore beds, with 50-60 percent of iron content, were discovered in 1947 on the Labrador-Quebec boundary, in the vicinity of Knob Lake in the upper Hamilton River basin. The significance of these beds for Canadian and American steel industry, as well as long-range plans and difficulties

in their realization are briefly discussed. Economic conditions of Labrador and Quebec, the population, and means of transportation are mentioned, and the prospects emphasized for utilizing a harbor on the lower St. Lawrence, that at Seven Islands Bay being the nearest to the iron ore deposits.

Copy seen: DLC.

32944. WINKLER, HEINRICH, 1848-1930. Die altaischen Sprachen. (Ungarische Jahrbücher, 1924. Bd. 4, Heft 1, p. 1-14) **Title tr.:** The Altaic languages.

Contains author's defense of his theory on an Altaic linguistic group, outlined in his *Die altaische Völker und Sprachenwelt* (q. v.). To the Altaic group, according to the author, belong the Finno-Ugric, Samoyedic, Mongolic, Turcic, and Tungusian languages. Some affinities are to be found also in Japanese. The author says, however, that these languages later had a quite independent development, hence there are fewer affinities among them than among those of the Indo-European, or Semitic linguistic groups. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32945. WINKLER, HEINRICH, 1848-1930. Tungusisch und finnisch-ugrisch. II. (Suomalais-ugrilainen seura. Aikakauskirja, 1923. v. 39, no. 1, p. 1-34) **Title tr.:** Tungus and Finno-Ugric languages, 2.

Contains linguistic comparison of the two languages: stressing their common features in sentence construction, role of nouns and pronouns in a sentence, etc. Pt. 1 was listed as *Arctic Bibliography*, No. 27448.

Copy seen: InU.

32946. WINKLER, HEINRICH, 1848-1930. Das Uralaltaische und seine Gruppen, I-II. Berlin, F. Dümmler, 1885. 184 p. **Title tr.:** The Ural-Altaic [language] and its groups, I-II.

Contains a comparative grammar of the Ural-Altaic languages. Pts. 1-2 deal with the Finno-Ugric languages, and a pt. 3 is projected for the Samoyedic, Tungus, Turcic, and Mongolian languages.

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32947. WINKLER, HEINRICH, 1848-1930. Uralaltaische Völker und Sprachen. Berlin, F. Dümmler, 1884. 480 p. **Title tr.:** The Ural-Altaic peoples and languages.

Contains an anthropological and linguistic investigation of peoples, who

supposedly form a Ural-Altaic ethnic and linguistic branch.. Comparative notes on physical anthropology of Tungus, Samoyeds, Finns, Ostyaks, Lapps (p. 18-27), and many other peoples are compiled from literature. The much larger, linguistic part of the book gives specimens from the languages of the Finns (p. 75-102), the Yeniseians, Eskimos, Yukaghirs, Aleuts, Chukchis (p. 114-21), Lapps (p. 247-65), Ostyaks and Voguls (p. 265-307), Samoyeds (p. 373-96), Yakuts (p. 399-403), and Tungus (p. 425-36), which are compared with each other and with many other Asiatic and European languages. Special attention is given to the use of cases in these languages, and the formation and development of such cases as adessive, inessive, allative, illative, and others are investigated. The author divides the so-called Ural-Altaic languages into two groups: (1) The Mongolian-Turcic, and (2) the Finnish-Samoyedic-Tungusian-Japanese.

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32948. WINKLER, HEINRICH, 1848-1930. Zur Völkerkunde von Osteuropa. Breslau, Druck von Grass, Barth & Comp., 1912. 40 p. **Title tr.:** The ethnology of East Europe.

Contains a sketch of the language, anthropology and the external culture (dwellings and clothing) of the Finno-Ugric peoples, stressing the thesis that all these peoples belong to one typical cultural circle. Brief characterization of Zyryan (p. 9), Vogulian and Ostyakian (p. 10-12), and Lappish languages and cultures are given. Bibliographical notes are included.

Copy seen: DLC.

WINKLER, HEINRICH, 1848-1930, see also Bang-Kaup, W. Uralaltaische Forschungen. 1890. No. 27962.

32949. WINTEMBERG, W. J. Eskimo sites of the Dorset culture in Newfoundland. (American antiquity, Oct. 1939. v. 5, no. 2, p. 83-102; Apr. 1940, v. 5, no. 4, p. 309-333, text map, 3 plates) 56 refs.

Contains description of Eskimo sites and artifacts of stone, bone, antler or ivory, discovered on the northern coast of Newfoundland in 1927 and 1929 by the writer and D. Jenness. The finds prove that the island once was inhabited not only by the extinct Beothuk Indians, but also by Eskimos. A detailed description of objects secured from the sites is given. All these sites must have been

abandoned before the arrival of Europeans, i. e. 1500 A. D. There are sufficient grounds for linking this culture with the "Dorset" Eskimos; in the Newfoundland sites however, it does not seem to be as well developed as in "Dorset" sites in the Arctic.

Copy seen: DLC.

32950. WINTHER, CHR. Grønlandske problemer. (Dansk udsyn, 1952. Årg. 32, hæfte 6, p. 261-71) **Title tr.:** Greenland problems.

Contains a general discussion of the economic problems arising from the climatic fluctuation, defense and further development of colonization. It is emphasized that laws and regulations to aid the Greenlanders in making their livelihood are more pressing than scientific research.

Copy seen: DLC.

WISE, ROBERT A., see Kelly, F. J., and R. A. Wise. Observations on cold sensitivity. 1953. No. 30006.

32951. WITASEK, J. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Campanula*. Wien, 1902. iv, 104 p., 3 sketch maps. (Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna. Abhandlungen, Bd. 1, Heft 3) **Title tr.:** A contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Campanula*.

Contains a review of herbaceous genus *Campanula* and its division into three series (*vulgares*, *saxicolae* and *lanceolatae*), a systematic list of 32 species, with synonyms, Latin diagnoses, list of specimens, critical notes and data on distribution. Includes *C. giesekiana*, native to Labrador, Greenland, Lapland and Kola Peninsula, and *C. heterodoxa* from the Okhotsk region, eastern Siberia, Alaska and Baranof Island. A survey of the genus and an index of Latin names are appended.

Copy seen: DLC; MH-Z.

WITZEL, ROGER, see Alaska's health. Railroad health unit. 1950. No. 27726.

32952. WITZLEB, E. Über temperaturabhängige Aktionspotentiale im Carotissinusnerven. (Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie, 1952. v. 255, no. 3, p. 181-88, illus.) 14 refs. **Title tr.:** Temperature dependent action potentials in the nerve of the carotid sinus.

Contains a study on the effects of injecting cooled or over-warm blood (or Ringer solution) into the common carotid of narcotized cats. Cooling the blood causes a decrease of action potentials of the chemoreceptors. No effect on

the action-potentials of pressorreceptors was observed by either cooling or warming.
Copy seen: DSG.

WNOKOWSKY, W. See Vnokovskii, V.

32953. WOBKER, WALTER. Die Behandlung von Frostschäden mit Follikel-hormonsalbe. (Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Nov. 15, 1940. Jahrg. 66, Nr. 15, p. 1265-67, 3 fig.) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** The treatment of frostbite with follicular hormone salve.

Contains a report on successful treatment of 45 cases of frostbite (first and second degree) with a commercial preparation. The excellent results are attributed to the vasodilatory effect of the hormone.

Copy seen: DSG.

WÖLFEL, DOMINIK JOSEPH, see Bergman, S. Auf Schi u. Hundeschlitten Kantschatka. 1928. No. 28096.

32954. WOHLISCHLAG, DONALD EUGENE, 1918- . Some characteristics of the fish population in an arctic Alaskan lake. (In: Wiggins, I. L., and others. Current biological research in the Alaskan Arctic, 1953, p. 19-29, diagr., 2 tables) 12 refs.

Contains account of a study made in the summer 1952 on Ikroa-vik Lake (71°13.5' N. 156°38' W.) the northernmost Alaskan lake known to contain a permanent fish fauna. The biology, development and population data of the local whitefish (*Leucichthys sardinella* and *Prosopium cylindraceum*) and of a stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*) are presented and discussed, and related to fishery problems. **Copy seen:** CaMAI.

32955. WOJTA, HANS. Zur Behandlung der Erfrierungsnekrosen. (Chirurg, Feb. 1, 1943. Jahrg. 15, Heft 3, p. 85-87) 6 refs. **Title tr.:** Treatment of frostbite necroses.

Contains a report on the successful treatment of infected, slow-healing wounds caused by frostbite with Marfanil-Prontalbin powder (a sulphonamide preparation) topically applied. The preparation appears to suppress the saprophytic flora growing on the wound surface and thus to stimulate the healing and regenerative processes.

Copy seen: DSG.

32956. WOLBACH, SIMEON BURT, 1880- , and C. L. MADDOCK. Hypervitaminosis A; an adjunct to present

methods of vitamin A identification. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, Aug. 1951. v. 77, no. 4, p. 825-29, 3 fig.)

Contains presentation of a method for identification and range evaluation of the biological potency of vitamin A. The method depends on the response of the skeletal structures of young animals to excessive vitamin A intake. It is simpler, more specific, and more rapid than other methods hitherto applied.

Copy seen: DLC.

WOLF, NIKOLAUS, see Hillenbrand, H. J., and N. Wolf. Endangitis u. Kälteschaden. 1950. No. 29642.

32957. WOLF, STEWART, and J. D. HARDY. Studies on pain. Observations on pain due to local cooling and on factors involved in the "cold pressor" effect. (Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease. Research publications, 1942, pub, 1943. v. 23, p. 123-42, 9 fig.) 24 refs.

Contains an account of over 50 experiments made with a standard cold stimulus. Temperature of the cooled hand, blood pressure, pulsation amplitude, degree of pain, effects of procaine and of sympathectomy, etc. were studied. Pain was found to be separate from the sensation of cold itself and is apparently mediated through small, non-myelinated fibers of class C. Its intensity, however, depends directly on the degree of cooling. The possible action of the cold stimulus is also discussed as well as the nature of the cold pressor effect.

Copy seen: DLC.

32958. WOLFF, HEINZ HERMAN OTTO. The mechanism and significance of the cold pressor response. (Quarterly journal of medicine, London, July 1951. New series, v. 20, no. 79, p. 261-73, chart, 3 tables) 50 refs.

Contains a review of the literature on the application of the cold pressor test for study of essential hypertension and a critique of the test as indicator of hypertension. On the basis of his own work, the author draws attention to the close association between the cold response and pain sensation, the former failing to appear when the latter is absent. It is concluded that the cold pressor test provides only a measure of sensitivity to a painful stimulus rather than of vascular reactivity.

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32959. WOLFF, HEINZ HERMAN OTTO, and E. E. POCHIN. Quantitative observations on vascular reactions in human digits in response to local cooling. (Clinical science, London, Sept. 1949. v. 8, no. 3, p. 145-54, 6 fig., 3 tables) 3 refs.

Contains description of a method, and results obtained with it in quantitative determining of vasodilator after-reactions occurring in recently-cooled fingers. Their magnitude increases with the decrease in temperature, and with duration of cooling, up to two hours and more and are not affected by circulatory arrest. They are characterized by vasodilatation lasting as long as two to three hours. The significance of these and related findings for the problem of histamine release and the pathogenesis of some cold injuries, is discussed.

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32960. WOLFRAM, ST. Kälteschäden und ihre Behandlung. (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, Feb. 22, 1946. Jahrg. 58, Heft 4, p. 56-60) **Title tr.:** Cold injuries and their treatment.

Contains a general account on acute and chronic cold injuries and their causes; general and local hypothermia; degrees of frostbite, their physiology and pathology; therapy of general hypothermia; therapy of the various degrees of frostbite, including chemotherapy, radiation, radium emanations, physical therapy, hormone therapy, etc.; mild forms of cold injury and their treatment.

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32961. WOLL, WILHELM. Die Thrombophlebitis purulenta nach Verletzungen und Erfrierungen an den Gliedmassen und ihre Behandlung. (Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Nov. 1943. Jahrg. 90, No. 46-47, p. 650-51) **Title tr.:** Purulent thrombophlebitis following injuries and frostbite of the extremities, and its therapy.

Contains information on the etiology, diagnosis, clinical aspect and therapy. Ligation of the diseased vein was found to produce the best results, which are illustrated by three case histories. Abstracted by R. Greene in *Bulletin of war medicine*, Sept. 1944, v. 5, p. 8.

Copy seen: DSG.

32962. WOOD, D. R. The hypothermic action of phenegan in the rat. (Journal of physiology, 1950. v. 111, p. 7P-8P)

Contains an abstract on the hypo-

thermic action of phenegan and some other anti-histamine substances, an action augmented by adrenalectomy. The fall of the rectal temperature produced by phenegan is accompanied by a fall in CO₂ consumption. A phenothiazine derivative, 3300 R. P., chemically similar to phenegan but without anti-histamine activity has no such effects.

Copy seen: DLC.

WOOD, JAMES, EDWIN, Jr., 1897-, see Yates, M. R., and J. E. Wood. Vasomotor response cold stimulus. 1936. No. 33006.

32963. WOOD, W., and others. Poliomyelitis in Canadian Eskimos; laboratory studies, IV. Antigenic typing of virus strains in monkeys and in tissue cultures. (Canadian journal of medical sciences, June 1953. v. 31, no. 3, p. 207-221, tables) 26 refs. *Other authors:* Eina M. Clark, F. T. Shimada, and A. J. Rhodes.

Contains a report on typing-procedures and -results of three strains of polio virus isolated from Eskimos infected in the outbreak at Chesterfield Inlet, Keewatin District, in Feb. 1949. The typing has been done on monkeys and in tissue cultures. The strains were found to belong to Type 1, as did the two previous strains isolated from this epidemic. The present study demonstrated that polio-typing can be carried out more rapidly and more economically in tissue culture than in monkeys.

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WOOD, W. M. L., see Hartog, J. M., and W. M. L. Wood. Oxford and Cambridge explore. 1951. No. 29569.

32964. WOOD, WALTER ABBOTT, 1907-. The Arctic Institute of North America. (Weatherwise, Aug. 1952. v. 5, no. 4, p. 85-87, illus.)

Contains a brief summary of the history, organization, purposes, and projects of the Institute founded in 1945. Its sponsorship of field work, publishing activities, information service, and liaison activities are outlined. Some of the research projects in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland in which the Institute has participated are described. Research has been supported by funds from the U. S. Office of Naval Research and the Canadian Defense Research Board, industry and other private sources. The Institute's associate members number over 2,000. Its journal, *Arctic*, started in

1948, includes both general and technical material.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

WOOD, WALTER ABBOTT, 1907-
see also Polar record. Project Snow
Cornice 1950-51. 1953. No. 31388.

WOODS, W., *see* McCrea, F., and others.
Case frostbite, loss all toes. 1947. No.
30600.

32965. WOODWARD, FRANCES J.
Portrait of Jane; a life of Lady Franklin.
London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1951. 382
p. illus. ports., maps (incl. end paper).
81 refs.

Contains an account of Lady Franklin's
life, 1792-1875, gathered from her diaries
and correspondence and those of her
husband and niece, material now at the
Scott Polar Research Institute, Cam-
bridge, England. Two hundred journals
and nearly 2,000 letters were consulted.
Following an extensive account of Lady
Franklin's early life and interests, her
marriage to Sir John Franklin, travels in
the Mediterranean, and life in Van
Diemen's Land (Tasmania), three chap-
ters deal with Franklin's search for the
Northwest Passage and the subsequent
searches for his lost expedition. Later
chapters concern Lady Franklin's trips
to Hawaii, India, United States, etc.
The bibliography is grouped under: Bio-
graphy, Arctic, Hawaii, Tasmania, and
General. Map on endpaper illustrates
Franklin's last arctic expedition of 1845-
1847, and the Franklin search expedi-
tions, to 1859.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

32966. WOODWARD, FRANCES J.
William Penny, 1809-92. (Polar record,
July 1953. v. 6, no. 46, p. 809-811, port.)

Contains sketch and appraisal of the
character and achievements of Capt.
Penny. A whaling captain, and a
"whaler" since the age of twelve, he
participated in the Franklin Search
during 1850-51, as leader of a British
Admiralty expedition in the brigs *Lady
Franklin* and *Sophia*. Penny's and its
companion expedition under Austin, were
the first to discover traces of the Franklin
expedition on Devon and Beechey Is-
lands. Altercations arising from this
voyage and other of Penny's activities,
also Lady Franklin's, Barrow's and other
contemporaries' views of him are cited.
Frequent quotations are made from
Penny's correspondence and papers re-
cently placed in the Scott Polar Research
Institute. *Copy seen:* CaMAI; DLC.

32967. WOOLGAR, DY. (Mrs. J. R.)
Northern wildflowers. (Beaver, Sept.
1953. Outfit 284, no. 2, p. 40-41, illus.)

Contains drawings two-thirds natural
size of eight common arctic flowering
plants. English and Latin names and a
brief description, including habitat and
period of bloom, is attached to each.
The author is a resident of Yellowknife,
Mackenzie District.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

WOOLHOUSE, FREDERICK MYLES,
1911- , *see* Webster, D. R., and others.
Immersion foot. 1942. No. 32862.

WOOSTER, WARREN S. Distribution
of oxygen and phosphate in the Arctic
Sea. *See* Alaskan Science Conference,
Nov. 1950. *Proceedings*, 1951. No.
20117.

**32968. WORLD METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION.** The international
ice nomenclature. (*In its:* Commission
for Maritime Meteorology. Abridged
final report of the first session, London,
14th-29th July 1952. WMO no. 10,
RP 2, p. 42-50)

Contains (1) a summary of ice-terms
"grouped together under headings which
will guide the reader as to which terms
are available for describing kindred forms
of ice"; (2) definitions of the 71 terms,
arranged in alphabetical order. The
nomenclature is preceded by recom-
mendations for its adoption, translation,
and publication. *Copy seen:* DWB.

32969. WORLD OIL. Alaska. (*In:*
Atlas, pub. as section 2 of July 1948
issue, p. 57, col. map)

Describes developments in Alaskan
oilfields on the arctic coast, Alaska
Peninsula-Cook Inlet region, and the
Katalla and Yakataga districts in 1948
and previous years. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32970. WORLD OIL. Alaska. (*In its:*
International operations issue, July 15,
1949. v. 129, no. 4, p. 66)

Outlines plans for development in 1949
in the U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve
no. 4 on the arctic coast near Barrow,
Alaska. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32971. WORLD OIL. Alaska. (*In its:*
International operations issue, July 15,
1950. v. 131, no. 2, p. 65)

Summarizes oil developments in 1949
in the U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve
no. 4 on the arctic coast of Alaska.

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32972. WORLD OIL. Alaska. (*In its:* International operations issue, July 15, 1951. v. 133, no. 2, p. 149)

Active exploration for oil in Alaska in 1950 was still confined to the Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4, on the arctic coast. No commercial production has yet been found in this area, but in 1950 two noncommercial oil productive areas were found. Operations in this reserve in 1950 are described. In oil fields on south coast of Alaska, individual lease holders were brought together in a unitized group to form a workable concession,—1,000 sq. mi. block leased.

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32973. WORLD OIL. Alaska. (*In its:* International operations issue, July 15, 1952. v. 135, no. 2, p. 109)

Oil developments in 1951 in U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 on the arctic coast of Alaska, are described. Recoverable reserves of 30-100 million barrels were found in Upper Cretaceous sands of the Umiat anticline. Oil was also found in Upper Cretaceous well at Cape Simpson.

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32974. WORLD OIL. Alaska. (*In its:* International operations issue, Aug. 15, 1953. v. 137, no. 3, p. 132)

Describes 1953 developments in U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4 on arctic coast of Alaska. U. S. Navy prepares to abandon work in this area. Phillips Petroleum Co. and U. S. Dept. of the Interior conclude negotiations on an exploration pact covering about a million acres in Yakataga and Katalla districts on the Gulf of Alaska.

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32975. WORLD OIL. Alaska oil field confirmed. (World oil, Dec. 1951. v. 133, no. 7, p. 302)

U. S. Navy confirms the existence of an oil field at Umiat on the Colville River, and of natural gas within Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4, northern Alaska.

Copy seen: DLC.

32976. WORLD OIL. Alaska oil search to be accelerated. (World oil, Oct. 1950. v. 131, no. 5, p. 228, sketch map)

Describes developments in the U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve no. 4, on the arctic coast of Alaska near Barrow.

Copy seen: DLC.

32977. WORLD OIL. Bids on Alaskan line open. (World oil, Oct. 1953. v. 137, no. 5, p. 316, illus.)

Contains a description of the proposed route of the 615-mile Haines-Fairbanks petroleum products pipeline.

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32978. WORLD OIL. Canada. (*Its:* Atlas, pub. as section 2 of July 1948 issue, p. 59, 61-63, col. maps)

Contains data regarding oil production at Norman Wells in the Mackenzie District in 1946 and 1947 and cumulative through 1947.

Copy seen: DLC.

32979. WORLD OIL. Helicopter surveys northern Canada. (World oil, Apr. 1951. v. 132, no. 5, p. 264-65, illus. incl. map)

Describes a geological survey by helicopter by the Associated Helicopters, Ltd., of Edmonton, Alberta, of a large area in southern Northwest Territories and adjacent parts of Alberta and British Columbia.

Copy seen: DLC.

32980. WORLD OIL. Search for oil pushed in the land of icebergs. (World oil, Apr. 1953. v. 136, no. 5, p. 290, 292, 296, text map)

Contains a description of the geology and oil occurrences and developments in the Katalla and Yakataga oil districts on the south coast of Alaska on the Gulf of Alaska, summarized from a 1951 report by D. J. Miller, q. v. Notes also that under a later exploratory agreement with the U. S. Dept. of the Interior, the Phillips Petroleum Co. is to drill 12 exploratory wells.

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32981. WORLD OIL. U.S.S.R. (*In its:* International operations issue, July 15, 1949. v. 129, no. 4, p. 203-214, maps)

Contains tabulated engineering and geologic data on U.S.S.R. oil fields in Europe and Asia, and lists of refineries and pipe lines.

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32982. WORLD OIL. U.S.S.R. (*In its:* International operations issue, July 15, 1950. v. 131, no. 2, p. 192, 194)

Contains tabulated engineering and geologic data on U.S.S.R. oil fields in Europe (including the Pechora area) and Asia, and lists of petroleum refineries in the U.S.S.R.

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32983. WORLD OIL. U.S.S.R. (*In its:* International operations issue, July 15, 1951. v. 133, no. 2, p. 218, 220)

Contains tabulated engineering and geologic data on U.S.S.R. oil fields, and lists of U.S.S.R. oil refineries in Europe and Asia.

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32984. WORLD OIL. U.S.S.R. (*In its*: International operations issue, July 15, 1952. v. 135, no. 2, p. 186-188)

Includes data on the Pechora oil-bearing area. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32985. WORLD OIL. U.S.S.R., European area. (*Its*: Atlas, pub. as section 2 of July 1948 issue, p. 249, col. map)

Includes data regarding oil occurrence and production in the Pechora region. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32986. WORLD PETROLEUM. Canada's 1952 wildcats 19.1 percent successful (World petroleum, May 1953. v. 24, p. 116-17, illus.)

Two small maps show the location of the sedimentary basin and the crown reservations and leases in western Canada (including the Northwest Territories). **Copy seen:** DLC.

32987. WORLD PETROLEUM. Canadian oil consumption rose 14 percent in 1951. (World petroleum, May 1952. v. 23, p. 76-77, illus. incl. map)

Map shows location of the refinery at Norman Wells, Mackenzie District, and its capacity (13,000 barrels). **Copy seen:** DLC.

32988. WORLD PETROLEUM. Navy to end Alaska exploration. (World petroleum, May 1953. v. 24, p. 176)

Exploration for oil in the U. S. Naval Reserve no. 4 at Point Barrow, Alaska, is being suspended. Further expenditure at this time reported beyond economic justification. The area will be kept as a reserve for possible future development. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32989. WORLD PETROLEUM. Oil refineries of the world. (*In its*: 22nd annual refinery issue, July 15, 1952. v. 23, no. 8, p. 115-116, +)

Brief notes on oil refineries in the U.S.S.R. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32990. WORLD PETROLEUM. Oil refineries of the world. (*In its*: 23rd annual refinery issue, July 15, 1953. v. 24, no. 8, p. 128, +)

Includes data on oil refining in U.S.S.R. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32991. WORLD PETROLEUM. Phillips to explore in Alaska. (World petroleum, Mar. 1953. v. 24, p. 136)

Under a development contract with the U. S. Government the Phillips Petroleum Company is to drill 12 explor-

atory wells over a period of ten years on a tract of nearly a million acres in the Katalla-Yakataga area in southern Alaska. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32992. WORSAAE, JENS JAKOB ASMUSSEN, 1821-1885. La colonisation de la Russie et du Nord scandinave et leur plus ancien état de civilisation; essai d'archéologie préhistorique comparative. (Nordiske oldskrift-selskab, Copenhagen. Mémoires de la Société royale des antiquaires du Nord. nouv. sér. 1873-74, p. 73-198, illus.) Also issued separately (122 p.) **Title tr.:** Colonization of Russia and northern Scandinavia and their most ancient state of civilization; a contribution to comparative prehistoric archeology.

Translated by E. Beauvois, from the original Danish paper abstracted below. **Copy seen:** DLC.

32993. WORSAAE, JENS JAKOB ASMUSSEN, 1821-1885. Ruslands og det skandinaviske nordens bebyggelse og ældste kulturforhold; bidrag til sammenlignende forhistorisk archaeologie. (Aarbøger for nordisk oldkyndighed og historie, 1872. p. 309-430, illus.) Also pub. in French translation (item above). **Title tr.:** Colonization of Russia and northern Scandinavia and their most ancient state of civilization; a contribution to comparative prehistoric archeology.

Contains an archeological study and an attempt to solve some crucial problems, e. g.: who were the inhabitants of northern Europe at the beginning of stone age, perhaps Lapps or Finns; what other races came at the end of the stone age, bringing a more advanced civilization; who brought the use of bronze and iron to northern Europe, etc. The following archeological ages and periods are treated: the mammoth period, or the most ancient stage of the stone age, the reindeer period, the period of megalith graves, the bronze age, and the iron age in its two divisions. Many archeological objects of those periods, found in Scandinavia, European Russia and Siberia are described, investigated and compared with similar objects found in Ireland, Italy and Greece. The author rejects the theory that the Finns or Lapps were the last descendents of Scandinavian aborigines, that once they were disseminated to southern Europe and later driven back to the far North. He also

rejects theory that the Scandinavians came from Russia. *Copy seen:* DLC.

32994. WORTHINGTON, L. V. Oceanographic results of Project Skijump I and Skijump II in the polar sea, 1951-1952. (American Geophysical Union. Transactions, Aug. 1953. v. 34, no. 4, p. 543-51, 3 text maps, tables, graph) 6 refs.

Oceanographic work during Apr.-May 1951 and Mar. 1952 in seas north of Alaska and the Canadian Arctic Islands is described. Eight hydrographic stations were made on the ice. The technique of making these stations from aircraft is discussed. Work of previous oceanographic expeditions is summarized. The various layers of water in the Arctic Ocean (the North Polar, Atlantic, and Polar Deep water) are discussed as to origin, temperature, and circulation. A large anticyclonic eddy was observed north of Alaska which complicates Nansen's cyclonic system of polar sea circulation. "Some evidence is produced of the existence of a submarine ridge* running across the center of the North Polar Basin," from Ellesmere Island to the New Siberian Islands, separating the deepest water of Beaufort Sea from the rest of the Basin. Maps show routes of previous expeditions, salinity of the surface layer of the sea, and Atlantic water circulation in the Arctic Basin. Hydrographic station data are presented in table. *Copy seen:* DGS.

WORTHINGTON, L. V., *see also* Holmes, J. F., and L. V. Worthington. Oceanographic studies on Project Skijump II. 1953. No. 29681.

32995. WRIGHT, HERBERT EDGAR, Jr., 1917- . Glacial history of the Mentasta Mountains, southeastern Alaska Range. (Geological Society of America. Bulletin, Dec. 1953. v. 64, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1495)

Contains abstract of a paper presented at the Nov. 1953 meeting of the Society, Toronto, Canada. Glacial history of the Mentasta Mts. differed from that of central and western Alaska Range (which had a series of local glaciations). The main event was an invasion of ice from the Wrangell Mts. (60 mi. south), preceded and followed by extensive local glaciation. *Copy seen:* DGS.

*Termed Khrebet Lomonosova in subsequent Russian publications.

32996. WRIGHT, IRVING SHERWOOD, 1901- , and E. V. ALLEN. Frostbite, immersion foot, and allied conditions. (Army medical bulletin, Jan. 1943. no. 65, p. 136-50) 19 refs.

Contains an introduction on losses due to cold in military campaigns, followed by survey of causes and symptoms of frostbite and trench foot (mild frostbite), and of factors other than cold contributing to such injuries (humidity, wind, malnutrition, bad clothing, etc.). Classification and treatment of frostbite, treatment of trench foot sequelae and prophylaxis are given.

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WRIGHT, IRVING SHERWOOD, 1901- , *see also* McDevitt, E., and others. Vitamin status population W. Newfoundland. 1944. No. 30601.

32997. WRIGHT, JOHN KIRTLAND, 1891- . The open polar sea. (Geographical review, July 1953. v. 43, no. 3, p. 338-65, illus., map) 42 refs.

Contains an historical summary of the now-discarded theory which found support from the period of the opening of ocean trade routes in the 16th century, until the latter part of the 19th century, when the experience of Hall (*Polaris*), Nares, De Long (*Jeannette*), and finally Nansen (*Fram*), 1893-96, proved that the polar sea was not open water. The author discusses in turn arguments based upon physical features such as the distribution of land and water, reports of open water, climate, and oceanography, those based upon biological evidence, and finally the "motives for, and nature of, the arguments." Excerpts from reports and writings of contemporary seamen, explorers, and scientists are quoted. *Copy seen:* DLC.

WRIGHT, L. A., *see* Law, N. C., and others. Problems winter flying clothing. 1950. No. 30360.

WRIGHT, WILHELM, von, 1810- , *see* Fries, B. F., and others. Hist. Scandinavian fishes. 1892-95. No. 29127.

WRIGHT, WILHELM, von, 1810- , *see also* Fries, B. F., and others. Skandinaviens fiskar. 1836-48. No. 29128.

32998. WUNDT, WALTER. Eiszeiten und Warmzeiten in der Erdgeschichte. (Deutscher Geographentag, München, 1948, *pub.* 1950. Bd. 27, Heft 5, p. 114-

19) **Title tr.:** Glacial periods and warm periods in the history of the earth.

Contains an attempt to explain the occurrence of glacial and warm epochs by purely terrestrial forces or changes, especially in the sea and air currents. Thus e. g., during the Tertiary, the Arctic was connected by a wide arm with the warm Tethys sea, which explains the warm climate of the Arctic in those times. On the other hand, an interruption of warm currents to the Arctic can account for the spread of glacial conditions in this area. Some secondary and additional factors are also considered.

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32999. WUSTMANN, ERICH, 1907- . In Lappzelt und Rentierpulk. Stuttgart, K. Thienemann, 1948. 93 p. illus., map. **Title tr.:** In Lapp tent and reindeer pulk.

Contains an account, written for young people, of the Karasjok Lapps. The seasonal migrations of the Lapps, their life in the open and its hardships, especially as it affects the young and the children are stressed. The author spent more than two years (1934-36) in Swedish Lapland, Finnmark, and Lappi, to study the life of the nomadic Lappers and to make recordings of their songs for the "Staatliches Phonogramm Archiv" of Berlin. He visited Suonikylä and Petsamo in northern Finland in Sept. 1935, and made a trip of 600 km. by "pulk" or sleigh to Karasjok, a Lapp center in Finnmark. 25 photographs of the Lapps, their dwellings and activities are included.

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33000. WYMAN, JEFFRIES, 1814-1874. Observations on crania. Boston, 1868. 34 p. (Also in: Boston. Society of Natural History. Proceedings, Apr. 15, 1868, v. 11)

Contains a chapter "Crania of Tsuktshi" (p. 21-25, tables) giving description of five Chukchi skulls preserved in the Smithsonian Institution; the measurements are compared with those of Tungus, Yukon River Eskimos, and Californian Indians.

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33001. WYNDHAM, C. H., and others. Effect of exercise and environment on urine secretion after a water load. (Journal of applied physiology, Dec. 1952. v. 5, no. 6, p. 285-89, table) 10 refs. *Other authors:* W. v. d. M. Bouwer, M. G. Devine, and H. E. Pater-son.

Contains a study on African and white subjects under conditions of comfort, extreme heat, and cold (38° to 40° F.) combined with a wind of 1000 ft./min. Conditions at both rest and at standardized rates of exercise were examined.

Copy seen: DSG.

33002. WYNDHAM, C. H., and D. K. C. MacDONALD. Human immersion and survival in cold water. (Nature, London, Apr. 21, 1951. v. 167, p. 649-50) 5 refs.

Contains an account on experiments with human subjects and with a physical model, demonstrating the relative thermal independence of superficial and deep tissues, and the presence of a resistance to heat flow from the deep to the superficial tissues. The implications of these findings to cases of submersion in arctic waters, are outlined.

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33003. WYNDHAM, C. H., and W. G. WILSON-DICKSON. Physiological responses of hands and feet to cold in relation to body temperature. (Journal of applied physiology, Sept. 1951. v. 4, no. 3, p. 199-207)

Contains a report on observations during exposures at sea to ambient temperatures down to -12° C. with winds of 6 to 40 knots. Subjects in full protective dress exposed for three hours showed marked cooling of hands and feet during rest periods, with a slight cooling of the body. After cooling to a point of discomfort, hands and feet consistently rewarmed when body heat content was restored through light physical work. This suggests a reflex control of blood flow on extremity temperature. Short exposures showed a similar response.

Copy seen: DLC.

WYNDHAM, C. H., see also Wilson-Dickson, W. G., and C. H. Wyndham. Thermal responses in relation body temp. 1950. No. 32939.

33004. WYNNE-EDWARDS, VERO COOPER. Freshwater vertebrates of the Arctic and Subarctic. Ottawa, 1952. 28 p. illus., text map. (Canada. Fisheries Research Board. Bulletin no. 94) 56 refs.

Contains discussion of fishes and lampreys, amphibians, and mammals. Physical conditions of arctic lakes and rivers are briefly described. The following families are included under lampreys

and fishes: (1) lampreys; (2) sturgeons; (3) salmon, trout, and char; (4) whitefish, ciscoes, etc.; (5) graylings; (6) smelts; (7) suckers; (8) minnows; (9) Alaska blackfish, etc.; (10) pike; (11) trout-perch; (12) perch, pike-perch; (13) sculpins or bullheads; (14) sticklebacks; (15) ling, burbot or methy. Amphibians include only the northern wood frog and the northern swamp tree frog, and mammals only the white whale or beluga, ringed seal, and harbour seal. Under each family, occurrences and habits are briefly described. Locations noted are mainly in Canada with lesser mention of Alaska, U. S. S. R., and Scandinavia.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

33005. WYNNE-EDWARDS, VERO COOPER. Zoology of the Baird Expedition (1950), 1. The birds observed in central and south-east Baffin Island. (Auk, Oct. 1952. v. 69, p. 353-91) 49 refs.

Contains the result of observations made by the author and Alexander Anderson May 24-Aug. 1950, at Clyde Inlet, the Cape Searle Island fulmar colony, Frobisher Bay airfield, and other camps of the main expedition. Some observations made by the author during an expedition to Frobisher Bay with Comdr. Donald B. MacMillan, July-Aug. 1937, are included. "Camp B" at the head of Clyde Inlet is described. A systematic list of 40 species of birds seen there and at the other localities mentioned, is given, with descriptive notes, measurements, data on the biology, life habit and local distribution. "Camp B" was found to be biologically rich compared with the adjacent coastal belt and interior. **Copy seen:** CaMAI; MH-Z.

YASAKI, S., *see* Shoji, R., and others. On adaptation human body cold. 1940. No. 31978.

33006. YATES, MUNFORD R., and J. E. WOOD, Jr. Vasomotor response of non-hypertensive individuals to a standard cold stimulus. (Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings, 1936. v. 34, no. 4, p. 560-62, table) 2 refs.

Contains a report on cold pressor test administered to over 200 normal persons, aged 8-70 years. The findings indicate that non-hypertensive older persons are as likely to give excessive responses to the test as similar younger persons. This

would invalidate the original contentions of Hines and Brown, q. v.

Copy seen: DLC.

33007. YEAGER, GEORGE H., and others. Clinical evaluation of tetra-ethyl-ammonium. (Southern medical journal, Feb. 1948. v. 41, p. 129-33) 17 refs. Other authors: J. H. Walker and W. T. Raby.

Contains a report, covering a nine-month period of use of tetra-ethyl-ammonium compounds in diagnosis and treatment of vasospastic conditions. Includes information on the pharmacology and clinical observations of TEA; methods; and reports of treatment in four cases of Raynaud's disease and of five patients with frostbite. Excellent results are claimed in the latter cases as well as in two cases of the first group. The two others with Raynaud's disease required additional treatment.

Copy seen: DSG.

YERG, DONALD G., *see* Alaska. University. Geophysical Institute. State earth's atmosphere in Arctic. 1951. No. 27693.

YOFFEY, JOSEPH MENDEL, *see also* Robinson, F. B., and J. M. Yoffey. Histochem. changes produced cold & adrenaline. 1950. No. 31653.

33008. YOSHIMURA, H., and T. IIDA. Studies on the reactivity of skin vessels to extreme cold, I. A point test on the resistance against frost bite. (Japanese journal of physiology, Aug. 1950. v. 1, no. 2, p. 147-59, illus., tables) 7 refs.

Contains description of a method devised "to determine the temperature reaction to cold," and to compare the reactivity of subjects by evaluating the "resistance index of frost bite." Seasonal variations were found in the temperature reaction in the same subject, and are attributed to changes in environmental temperature and acclimatization.

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33009. YOSHIMURA, H., and T. IIDA. Studies on the reactivity of skin vessels to extreme cold, II. Factors governing the individual difference of the reactivity, or the resistance against frostbite. (Japanese journal of physiology, Feb. 1952. v. 2, no. 3, p. 177-85, illus., tables) 10 refs.

Contains a study of individual differences in reactivity of skin vessels to cold. The reaction was detected a few days

after birth; develops fully in a short time, but decreases during puberty and old age. Country of origin and "racial specificity" show an intimate relation with the reactivity, the main factor being "the effect of training to cold." Among the peoples of Manchuria, the Orochons, leading a nomadic life in a cold country, had the highest reactivity; recently-immigrated Japanese the lowest. Internal factors possibly causing differences in reaction are also discussed. **Copy seen:** DSG.

33010. YOSHIMURA, H., and others. Studies on the reactivity of skin vessels to extreme cold, III. Effects of diets on the reactivity of skin vessels to cold. (Japanese journal of physiology, July 1952. v. 2, no. 4, p. 310-15, illus., tables) 6 refs. *Other authors:* T. Iida, and H. Koishi.

Daily intake of excessive dietary protein accelerated the reaction to cold after about a week, and maintained it thereafter; low protein diet showed no effect even after two weeks. Excessive intake of salt increased the reactivity in about a week; low intake decreased it. The application of the findings for prevention of frostbite are discussed.

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33011. YOU, ROSEMARY W., and E. A. SELLERS. Increased oxygen consumption, and succinoxidase activity of liver tissue after exposure of rats to cold. (Endocrinology, Sept. 1951. v. 49, no. 3, p. 374-78, 2 tables) 14 refs.

Contains a study on adult rats exposed to a low temperature (1.5° C.) for periods over 16 days. Oxygen consumption of liver slices and succinoxidase activity of liver homogenates were significantly increased in these animals, as compared with controls. These findings confirm directly earlier indirect evidence of the increased metabolic activity of visceral tissues in animals exposed to cold.

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YOU, ROSEMARY W., *see also* You, S. S., and others. Effect thyroidectomy urinary nitrogen. 1950. No. 33012.

33012. YOU, S. S., and others. Effect of thyroidectomy, adrenalectomy and burning on the urinary nitrogen excretion of the rat maintained in a cold environment. (Endocrinology, Sept. 1950. v. 47, no. 3, p. 156-61, illus., tables) 12 refs. *Other authors:* R. W. You, and E. A. Sellers.

In a cold environment (1.5° C.) rats excreted 77 percent more urine nitrogen

than at room temperature (25° ± 2°); doubling of the food intake of these animals further increased the nitrogen output to 2.3 times its original value; increase of body weight, however, was slow. Increase in urinary nitrogen due to cold occurred in both thyroidectomized and DCA-injected rats. The effects of a mild burn plus cold exposure on urinary nitrogen excretion were cumulative and apparently greater than the sum of the stimuli acting independently. The possibility that a different mechanism is involved in the increased protein catabolism after burns and during cold exposure, is discussed.

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YOU, S. S., *see* Sellers, E. A., and others. Acclimatization cold rats: metabolic rates. 1951. No. 31880.

33013. YOUNG, H. A. Natural resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. (Engineering journal, June 1953. v. 36, no. 6, p. 703-706, illus.)

Contains a broad general account of mineral resources in the Territories, and the effects of their development on transportation, population, administration and government. Population statistics are given. **Copy seen:** DGS.

YUDKIN, SIMON, *see* Sigurjonsson, J., and others. Feeding and nutrition Iceland. 1945. No. 32058.

33014. YURUSHKINA, NINA, *photographer.* In the North. (Soviet Union, Mar. 1953. no. 3 (37), p. 26-27, 7 col. illus., sketch map)

Contains colored illustrations of animal and bird life taken on a Soviet moving picture expedition to Novaya Zemlya, Ostrov Vrangelya, Chukotka, Sem' Ostrovov, and the Murmansk Coast. Brief popular text. **Copy seen:** DLC.

YUSTER, SAMUEL TERRILL, 1903- *see* Payne, T. G., and others. Geol. arctic slope, Alaska. 1951. No. 31213.

33015. ZABELIN, I. M., and T. M. ZABELINA. 300-letie pervoi lsoii severo-zapadnogo poberezh'ia Okhotskogo moria. (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obschestvo. Izvestiia, 1951. t. 83, p. 196-98) *Title tr.:* The 300th anniversary of the first pilot to the northwest coast of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Contains an account of the Semen Shelkovnik expedition to the Sea of Okhotsk in 1647-48, and appraisal of

the description of the seacoast eastward from Okhota River to Lisyanskiy Peninsula, compiled by Aleksei Filipov, a member of the party.

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33016. ZABELIN, I. M. Zametki o dinamike blokirovannykh del't. (Voprosy geografii, Sbornik 7, 1948. Klimatologiya i gidrologiya, p. 123-29) 9 refs.
Title tr.: On the dynamics of blocked deltas.

Contains a geomorphological description of the peculiar deltas of small rivers of the northern coast of the Sea of Okhotsk (Okhota, Kukhtuy, and others), separated from the sea by unstable spits of pebbles and sand built up by action of sea currents. Based on the author's observations in the vicinity of Okhotsk.

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ZABELINA, T. M., see Zabelin, I. M., and T. M. Zabelina. 300-letie lofsii Okhotskogo m. 1951. No. 33015.

33017. ZABOROWSKA, SUZANNE. Les Lapons. (Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Bulletins et mémoires, 1935. sér. 8, t. 6, fasc. 1-3, p. 46-59, 14 illus. on 8 plates.) **Title tr.:** The Lapps.

Contains an account of a girl's summer trip to Finnmark, with description of Lapps of Tromsø and Karasjok, their appearance, character, clothing, occupations, food, a number of sacred places and stones, relics of paganism, etc. Some museum objects were collected and ethnographical observations made.

Copy seen: DSG.

ZACH, LAWRENCE W., see U. S. Forest Service. Alaska Forest Research Center. Technical notes, 1-22. 1949-53. No. 32621.

ZAEVIN, IRVIN, see Swan, H., and others. Cessation circulation. 1953. No. 32338.

ZAEVIN, IRVIN, see also Swan, H., and others. Surgery heart hypothermia. 1953. No. 32339.

33018. ZAKHAROV, M. I. Rost rastenii pri nizkikh temperaturakh. (Priroda, Jan. 1952. v. 41, no. 1, p. 118, illus.) **Title tr.:** Growth of plants at low temperatures.

"According to the author the vital activity of plants is still maintained near 0° C. Observations on the growth of roots in frozen ground are described."

Meteorological abstracts & bibliography, Mar. 1953. v. 4, no. 3, p. 394.

Copy seen: DLC.

33019. ZAKHAROV, P. Pâtiletnii plan portovykh izyskanii i morskogo obsluzhivaniia D. Vostoka i Severa. (Sovetskaiia Aziia 1930. god 6, no. 1-2, p. 140-44)

Title tr.: The five-year plan of harbor surveying and marine service in the Far East and the North.

Contains an outline of the five-year plan of harbor building and extension; improvement in river navigation; shipbuilding, etc. Planned surveys are noted for the mouths of the Indigirka, Kolyma, Yana, Lena and Khatanga, for the gulfs of the Ob' and Yenisey, and for Pechora bay. Building of ships for the arctic seaways and of ice-breakers, etc., is mentioned.

Copy seen: DLC.

33020. ZAKLINSKAIA, E. D. Sporovopyl'sevoi spektr bezlessnoi zony. (Priroda, 1953, no. 7, p. 94-97, illus.) **Title tr.:** Spore-pollen spectrum of the woodless zone.

Deals with the spore and pollen method introduced not long ago into the study of paleobotany. This new method was successfully applied by B. A. Tikhomirov in his investigation of the vegetation of the mammoth epoch, when a carcass of this fossil animal was found in 1949 in tundra on Taymyr Peninsula. The author explains the use of this method and discusses the vegetation of Taymyr Peninsula in the mammoth epoch on the basis of spore-pollen spectra prepared by Tikhomirov.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

33021. ZAKS, IVAN GUGOVICH. K faune Polychaeta Barentsova (Kol'skii zaliv) i Belogo moria. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 1, Petrograd, 1922. Trudy, 1923, p. 55-57)

Title tr.: Polychaeta of the Barents Sea (Kola Bay) and White Sea.

Contains a list of 30 species added to polychaetous fauna of Kola Bay on the Murmansk coast of Barents Sea during the investigations of 1921 and 1922, bringing the known species to 145; also another list of 41 species of Polychaeta new to the fauna of the White Sea added by the expedition of K. M. Derugin in 1922.

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33022. ZAKS, IVAN GUGOVICH. Nouvelles additions à la faune des Polychaeta du Murman. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Comptes rendus, 1925, ser. A, p. 1-3)

Title tr.: New additions to the Polychaeta fauna of the Murman.

Contains a list of 11 species of marine polychaeta worms native to Murman coastal waters, added to a previous list of 32 species published in the author's *K fauna Polychaeta Barentsova i Belogo moria*, 1922, q. v.; diagnoses of five new species are included.

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33023. ZALIËSSKIÏ, N. V. K ètnografii i antropologii karagasov. (Leningrad. Voenno-meditsinskaià akademià. Antropologicheskoe obshchestvo. Trudy, 1895-96, pub. 1898. t. 3, p. 34-86, 4 tables, 2 plates) 16 refs. **Title tr.:** A contribution to the ethnography and anthropology of the Karagas.

Contains description of this Samoyedic people, 349 persons in 1894, nomadizing in the taiga around the Sayan Mts., and in a region of about 12,000 sq. versts between 52°-56° N. and 62°-72° E. Based chiefly on literature, a description is given of their social organization (five sibs, each having an elected chieftain, *dargu*), and physical appearance (measurements taken on 40 persons, table 1). Details are supplied on rearing of children, dwellings, the breeding of reindeer, dogs and horses, on clothing and ornaments, food and cooking, hunting of sables, religion and shamanism, folk songs (some specimens given in Russian), musical instruments, folk tales, etc. Wedding and funeral customs, shamanistic performances, the shaman's costume and drum are described; finally some discussion of the economic situation which deteriorates year by year and the health conditions: small-pox, syphilis, and dysentery in summer. In 1882, there were 120 Karagas families (tents), in 1894 only 86: a rapidly dying-out people.

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ZAMECNIC, P. C., see Adamson, J. D., and others. Medical survey Newfoundland. 1945. No. 27652.

33024. ZANDBERG, GERMAN GUSTAVOVICH. O poezdkie na sïever Rossii. (Obshchestvo lûbitelei estestvoznaniâ, antropologii i ètnografii. Izvestiâ, t. 31. Antropologicheskii ot-dël. Trudy, 1878. t. 4, p. 3-6) **Title tr.:** A trip to northern Russia.

Contains report on author's trip in 1876-77 to the Kola Peninsula and White Sea coast, doing research in geography, archeology and natural sciences. He

notes the kinds of birds and fish, food conditions, fishing on the Murmansk coast, etc.

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33025. ZANDER, H. Über die europäischen Pieper. (Naumannia, 1854, p. 1-24) **Title tr.:** On the European titlarks.

Contains a list of eight species of titlarks inhabiting Europe, with descriptions, synonyms, critical notes, and data on biology and ecology. Includes *Anthus pensylvanicus* and *A. obscurus* native to northern Scandinavia and Greenland.

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33026. ZANOTTI, MARIO. Le iniezioni di latte nei casi di congelamento; nota preventiva. (Polielinico. Sezione pratica, June 1941. Anno 48, num. 24, p. 1071-72) **Title tr.:** Milk injections in cases of frostbite; an advance note.

Contains an account on milk injections made in first, second, and a few cases of third degree frostbite. Following the febrile reaction, remission of pain, of numbness and feeling of cold were observed. Dosage is given and comparison made with other therapeutic agents. Results are claimed to be superior to other pyretogens or proteins tried.

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33027. ZANOTTI, MARIO. Risultati della intradermoreazione di Rotter nei militari colpiti da congelamento. (Giornale di medicina militare, Nov.-Dec. 1947. anno 94, p. 442-53, table) 26 refs. **Title tr.:** Results of Rotter's intracutaneous reaction in military frostbite patients.

Contains an introductory section on the importance of vitamins and nutrition for preserving body resistance, followed by data on the results of the Rotter test in 50 cases of frostbite among military personnel, their regional origin, date and degree of injury, etc. Hypovitaminosis C was found in the cases; administration of this vitamin as preventive measure is recommended.

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33028. ZANOTTI, MARIO. Sul trattamento dei congelati: lo shock proteico, la sua importanza e i suoi risultati. (Congresso Nazionale di Chirurgia di Guerra, Roma. Atti, May 24-26, 1942, pub. Rome, 1943. p. 190-92) **Title tr.:** On the treatment of frostbite: protein shock, its importance and results.

Contains a record of frostbite therapy by milk injections as practiced by other

authorities; technique applied by the author in first and second degree frostbite; results (lessening of pain, improvement in sensibility and feeling of warmth, relative functional reactivation, etc.). The possible mechanism of this protein therapy is discussed.

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33029. ZAPOL'SKIĬ, V. I. Semga Kol'skogo poluostrova i zadachi ee proizvodstva. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Aug. 1950. t. 5, no. 8, p. 73-79)

Title tr.: Salmon of the Kola Peninsula and tasks in connection with its reproduction.

A paper delivered to the Conference on reproduction of fish resources, held in Leningrad in March 1950. The salmon fisheries are located throughout all Kola coastal areas of Barents and White Seas; their catch reached 7,434 hundredweight in 1937, and has since declined. The habits of the salmon (true salmon, *Salmo salar*) and its seasonal migrations are described; the unfavorable effects of hydroelectric constructions and logging are noted; measures for protection of reproduction, among them the restriction or prohibition of catch in the rivers (since 1938), construction of special fishways at hydroelectric stations (as on the Tuloma River), and the artificial reproduction of salmon in special hatcheries (on Varzuga River) are discussed.

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33030. ZAPRUDNOV, B. D. Poliarnaiâ ekspeditsiia 1939 g. (Geodezist, 1940. god 16, no. 1, p. 48-54, table) **Title tr.:** Arctic expedition 1939.

Contains a description of the Northern Sea Route Administration's expedition for air surveying and mapping (scale 1:100,000) of the Lena delta region. This delta, one of the greatest in the world, has an area of 30,000 sq. km., its length 130 km., greatest width 270 km., it contains numerous islands separated by channels, including in its northwestern section, a large mountainous island Erge-Muora-Siss. The technique of air survey, the geographical explorations and geodetic work is described. Sixteen previously established astronomical points were utilized and 11 new ones established. The entire area covered by aerial photographs is 39,261 sq. km.

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33031. ZARIN, V., and E. ZARINA. Pervye russkie zhenshchiny-puteshest-

vennišy. (Vokrug sveta, Mar. 1951, no. 3, p. 44-53, ports., illus., maps) **Title tr.:** The first Russian women-travelers.

Includes stories of arctic travelers: (1) Mariia Pronchishcheva, who accompanied her husband on his voyage to Taymyr and died in 1736 in the region of Olenek River estuary; (2) Ekaterina Ivanovna Nevel'skaia, who made a trip with her husband from Irkutsk via Yakutsk to the Okhotsk Sea (1851); and (3) Marfa Pavlovna Cherskaia, who traveled with her husband in Siberia, including a trip from Yakutsk to Verkhnē-Kolymsk in 1892. Maps show the travel routes.

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ZARINA, E., see Zarin, V., and E. Zarina. Pervye russkie puteshestvennišy. 1951. No. 33031.

33032. ZARROW, MEYER X., 1913- , and J. T. BALDINI. Failure of adrenocorticotropin and various stimuli to deplete the ascorbic acid content of the adrenal gland of the quail. (Endocrinology, May 1952. v. 50, no. 5, p. 555-61, fig., 2 tables) 15 refs.

Contains an account of experiments with 100 birds, including exposure to cold (2° to 4° C.) for one to three hours. ACTH, epinephrine and the above cold treatment failed to deplete the adrenal ascorbic acid of the quail; however, prolonged treatment with ACTH or very high doses of stilbestrol produced adrenal hypertrophy and hyperplasia.

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33033. ZASLAVSKIĬ, L. D., and E. E. SHIMAKOVSKAIĀ. Arteriografiia pri otmorozhenii u cheloveka. (Khirurgiia, 1945, no. 2, p. 30-33, 4 illus. on plate) **Title tr.:** Arteriography in frostbite of man.

Contains an account of the blood vessels based on X-ray arteriograms of the normal hand and foot, of such with second and third degree frostbite, and those with fourth degree frostbite.

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33034. ZAVARIŠKIĬ, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAEVICH, 1884-1952. Piat' let geologicheskikh issledovaniĭ Kamchatki. (Sovetskaiâ geologiia, 1935. t. 5, no. 12, p. 1095-1102) **Title tr.:** Five years of geological investigation of Kamchatka.

Contains notes on the history of geological explorations of Kamchatka, especially by Soviet geologists from 1930 to

1935. Data are given on the volcanoes and their activity (Avacha, Klyuchevskaya Sopka and Uzon), on hot springs, stratigraphy of eastern and western Kamchatka and on the coal and oil resources of the Peninsula.

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33035. ZAVATTI, SILVIO, 1917- . L'Istituto Polare Giapponese. (Universo, July-Aug. 1953. v. 33, no. 4, p. 634) *Title tr.:* The Japanese Polar Institute.

Contains a note on the founding of the Institute at Tokyo Dec. 25, 1933; its first president; present director (Yoshimara Kimura); activities, including irregularly published bulletin; Japanese book publishing on the Arctic.

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33036. ZAVATTI, SILVIO, 1917- . Pionieri Italiani nelle regioni polari. Brescia, 1952. 138 p. illus., ports., sketch maps. (Esplorati e geografici) 54 refs. *Title tr.:* Italian pioneers of polar regions.

Contains a popular chronological account of Italian explorers from the earliest times until 1934. Successive chapters deal with the earliest explorers, Cabot and Francesco Negri, Padre Tosi, Giacomo Bove, the expedition of the *Stella Polare*, the first polar flight of Amundsen, and Umberto Nobile.

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33037. ZAVATTI, SILVIO, 1917- . Le regioni polari artiche. (Universo, Jan.-Feb. 1953. v. 33, no. 1, p. 87-94, illus.) *Title tr.:* Arctic polar regions.

Contains general information on Svalbard, Bjørnøya, and Jan Mayen. Discovery, sovereignty problems, physical geography, glaciers and ice conditions, colonization, mineral resources, etc., are described. Brief notes are given on the hypothetical regions of Andreev Land, Gillis Land, Harris Land, and Sannikov Land.

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33038. ZAVATTI, SILVIO, 1917- . Il volo polare dell' "Italia"; 24 maggio 1928-24 maggio 1953. (Universo, July-Aug. 1953. v. 33, no. 4, p. 584-88, 2 text maps, chart) *Title tr.:* The polar flight of the *Italia*, May 24, 1928-May 24, 1953.

Contains a commemorative account of Nobile's reaching the North Pole in the *Italia*, May 24, 1928, with information on the three flights from the base at

King's Bay, West Spitsbergen; the crash of the *Italia*; the fate of the crew; rescue activities; the rescue work of *Krasin*; scientific achievements of the expedition.

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33039. ZEBERL, A. J. Anchorage convalescent home meets need for care of the "not really sick" patients. (Alaska's health, Dec. 1952. v. 9, p. 2)

Contains an account of the activities of the Susitna Convalescent Home established in 1949 by Mrs. Donald Smith. The home takes care of children, Alaska Native Service students and young people generally. The home is assisted by the Alaska Child Care Association, Alaska Dept. of Health, and others.

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ŻEBROWSKI, J., see Kapuściński, W. J., and J. Żebrowski. External hypervitaminosis A. 1952. No. 29969.

33040. ZEGBART, D. K., and Z. M. STAROSTINA. O geologicheskoi istorii severo-vostochnoi chasti Lensko-Enisejskogo polia i severnoi chasti Baikalskoi skladehatoi zony. (Sovetskaya geologiya, 1935. t. 5, no. 3, p. 268-93; no. 4, p. 352-67, text map) *Title varies* slightly in the two parts of the paper. *Title tr.:* On the geological history of the northeastern part of the Lena-Yenisey region and the northern part of the Baykal folded zone.

Contains a description of the geological structure of part of the middle Lena basin and the upper course of Nizhnyaya Tunguska River. Data are given on the geotectonic elements of the Lena-Yenisey area and age of the folding, considered to be Caledonian. The area is divided into several geotectonic regions, each having a distinct history of development. Summary in English.

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33041. ZEKKEĻ' ĪĀ. D. Geologicheskaya karta SSSR; masshtab 1:1,000,000. Ob'iasnitel'naya zapiska k listu Q-38 (Mezen'). Leningrad, Gosud. geolog. izd-vo, 1939. 20 p. 14 refs. (In: U.S.S.R. Komitet po delam geologii. Geologicheskaya karta SSSR.) *Title tr.:* Geological map of the U. S. S. R.; scale 1:one million. Explanatory note to the sheet Q-38 (Mezen').

Sheet Q-38 of this map covers area 64°-68° N., 42°-48° E., all (excepting a small part in Komi A.S.S.R.) territory of Arkhangel'sk Province. The explan-

atory note characterizes the geographical location of the area, its main oro-hydrographical features, stratigraphy, tectonics and igneous rocks. The sources are listed in the introduction (5 items) and in appended bibliography.

Copy seen: DGS (map sheet and notes).

33042. ZELAND, N. O Gil'akakh. (Obshchestvo l'ubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiia, 1886. t. 49, vyp. 3, col. 66-126, illus.) **Title tr.:** On the Gilyaks.

Contains detailed description of Gilyaks living on Sakhalin Island (about 3,000), and on the mainland along the lower Amur (about 5,000). Following an account of the nature of their country and its climate, the author who spent several years among the Gilyaks, deals with their sanitary conditions, physical appearance, clothing, food and cooking, weapons, means of transportation, fishing and hunting, marriage and rearing of children, status of women, exchange of wives, mortality and crimes, hospitality, economic and social organization, amusements, games and feasts, burial customs, religious beliefs, shamanism, calendar and counting, diseases and cures (col. 122-26).

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33043. ZELAND, N. Zamëtka o Gil'akskomazykié. (Obshchestvo l'ubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i étnografii. Izvestiia, 1886. t. 48, vyp. 1. Étnograficheskii otdél. Trudy, kn. 7, p. 185-86); 7 p. **Title tr.:** Notes on the Gilyak language.

Contains an elementary introduction and small vocabulary (7 p.) in Russian characters.

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33044. ZELENIN, DMITRIĬ KONS-TANTINOVICH, 1878- . Ideologicheskoe perenesenie na dikikh zhivotnykh sotsial'no-rodovoi organizatsii l'udei. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie obshchestvennykh nauk. Izvestiia, 1935. ser. 7, no. 4, p. 403-424) about 60 refs. **Title tr.:** Ideological transference of the social kinship organization of man to wild animals.

Contains a discussion of the popular beliefs among the Paleo-Siberians, Tungus and Yakuts (also other Siberian peoples) which reflect their totemistic conceptions; wild animals are believed having approximately the same social organization as man. According to folklore, the animals have their clans and leaders, they practice revenge against

man for killing one of their kin, and even possess communal property: they have their own territories and waters, mushrooms and berries are considered the property of a certain kind of animal, etc.

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33045. ZELENIN, DMITRIĬ KONS-TANTINOVICH, 1878- . Ideologiiia Sibirskogo shamanstva. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Otdelenie obshchestvennykh nauk. Izvestiia, 1935. ser. 7, no. 8, p. 709-774) about 120 refs. **Title tr.:** The ideology of Siberian shamanism.

Contains an attempt at explanation of the psychology and origin of shamanism. The animistic theories of V. G. Bogoraz and L. I. A. Shternberg are discussed. Zelenin considers the healing of the sick as the shaman's chief function. The shamanistic healing process is analyzed: an animal (spirit) intrudes into man's body and makes him sick; the shaman takes it away by sucking, swallows it, or disposes of it in a deserted place. The social functions of a shaman are analyzed and two periods of development established: the shaman in the primitive classless society depended entirely on his own ability (the spirits were not yet differentiated into good and bad, weak and powerful ones), and in a later stage when the human society was divided into classes, the shaman acquired his protective spirits which helped him to conquer the evil spirits. All the Siberian peoples are referred to in the course of the paper.

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33046. ZELENSKIĬ, VLADIMIR DANIL-LOVICH. O novoi ikhtiobdellide parazitiruiushchei na mizidakh, *Mysidobdella oculata* n. gen., n. sp. (In: Vserossiiskii s'ezd zoologov, anatomov i gistologov, 2, Moskva, 1925. Trudy, 1927, p. 32-33) **Title tr.:** On a new ichthyobdellide parasite on Mysidae, *Mysidobdella oculata* n. gen., n. sp.

Contains descriptions of a new leech, *Mysidobdella oculata* n. gen. et sp., found in three specimens of opossum shrimps, *Mysis oculata*, obtained in the White Sea, near Kovda.

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ZELIKMAN, É. A., see Beliaev, G. M., and É. A. Zelikman. Zarazhennost' trematodami. 1950. No. 2842.

33047. ZEMLĬAKOV, B. F. Arkheologicheskie issledovaniia na poberezh'e Ark-ticheskogo okeana. (International Quar-ternary Association. U.S.S.R. section.

Mezhdunarodnaya assotsiatsiya po izucheniyu chetvertichnogo perioda Evropy. Trudy Sovetskoy sekcii, 1937. vyp. 3, p. 81-106, 7 text illus., 2 plates) 25 refs. **Title tr.:** Archeological investigation on the shore of the Arctic Ocean.

Contains an evaluation of discoveries made in 1935 on the Rybachiy Poluostrov. Three paleolithic sites with numerous unpolished artifacts of quartz were discovered on both sides of the Bol'shaya Motka Guba. The terrain of two sites belongs to the *Pholas* transgression, and that of the third site at the Morosovaya River, to the *Littorina* transgression. The sites, however, are evidently of a later date than the geological age of their terrain: the objects, found *in situ*, belong to Finnmark's "arctic paleolithic." Another group of three sites, found in the same region of the Kola Peninsula, belong to the late neolithic or Brøgger's "arctic stone age;" from pollen analyses, they may be dated as between 700-800 and 1500-2000 B. C. Similar finds were made also in Karelia at Medvezh'ya Gora. A third group of discoveries were the so-called "Lapp pits" (similar to the semi-subterranean Lapp dwellings discovered by Tanner near Petsamo). The sites, their exploration and the objects found are described and illustrated in this paper. The field work was headed by the writer with assistance of P. Tret'akov. Summary in German, p. 103-106.

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33048. ZEMLIAKOV, B. F. Arkticheskii paleolit na Severe SSSR. (Sovetskaya arkheologiya, 1940, no. 5, p. 107-143, 3 text illus., 4 text maps, diagr., tables, 8 plates) About 30 refs. **Title tr.:** The arctic paleolithic in the North of the U. S. S. R.

Contains a review of Finnmark's Komsa culture and an account of the field work of an archeological and geological expedition in 1935 and 1937 to the Rybachiy Poluostrov. Organized by the Soviet section of the International Association for Study of the Quaternary Period, and the Institute of the History of Primitive Society (at Marr's Academy of the History of Material Culture), the expedition comprised the author (leader), P. Tret'akov and three geologists. The party discovered three paleolithic sites in 1935, and another nine in 1937, which are of the same type as Komsa sites in Norway. The work on each of the twelve

sites and the objects found there are described. They consist of massive tools and implements of red quartzite, archaic in form; also smaller objects such as flakes, burins and scrapers of quartz, arrow points of slate, awls of quartzite, hornstone and flint, etc. (see plates). The objects were found on the surface and *in situ*. These arctic paleolithic sites on Rybachiy Peninsula, all found at the crest of ancient shore lines, are attributed, from geological evidence to the period of the *Pholas* marine transgression, thus contemporary with ancient paleolithic sites in southern parts of the Baltic countries. Summary in French, p. 141.

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33049. ZEMLIAKOV, B. F. Itogi izcheniya "arkticheskogo paleolita" za period s 1935 po 1938 g. na territorii SSSR. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noy kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniya, 1939. vyp. 2, p. 12-13) **Title tr.:** Results of investigation of the "arctic paleolithic" in the period from 1935 to 1938 on the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Contains a short report on the author's field work in 1935-1938. Thirteen sites were discovered on the western shores of the Murmanskii Bereg, and another nine in Central Karelia, all belonging to the mesolithic period or the so-called "arctic paleolithic." Geological dating of sites and characteristics of stone implements found there are given.

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33050. ZEMLIAKOV, B. F., and I. M. POKROVSKAYA. O geologicheskoy vozraste neoliticheskoy stoianki na r. Kuznechikhe v g. Arkhangel'ske. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii material'noy kul'tury. Kratkie soobshcheniya, 1941. vyp. 9, p. 98-101, diagr.) **Title tr.:** On the geological age of the neolithic site on the River Kuznechikha at the city of Arkhangel'sk.

Mainly on the basis of pollen analyses of associated terrace deposits, it is concluded that the neolithic site in the Kuznechikha River valley (64°33' N. 40°31' E.) belongs to the sub-Boreal stage of the postglacial Atlantic period.

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33051. ZEMLINSKIY, S. F. Lekarstvennye rasteniya SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Moskovsk. ob-va ispyt. prirody, 1949. 354 p., illus., 16 col. plates. 164 refs.

Title tr.: Medicinal plants of the U.S.S.R.

Contains in pt. I (p. 5-40), general data on medicinal plants; their nomenclature; rules and technique for the gathering, drying, receiving, storing and preserving of them. In pt. II (p. 41-261) are descriptions of most important medicinal plants. Pt. III (p. 262-324) presents brief data on those less used. Pt. IV (p. 325-29) gives notes on some insects utilized in popular medicine (ants, Spanish flies, etc.). Extensive indexes are appended. Included in this comprehensive work are descriptions and data on the preparation, chemical content, uses and geographic distribution of some medicinal plants native to the northern regions of European and Asiatic Russia.

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33052. ZENKEVICH, LEV ALEKSANDROVICH, 1889- K rezhimu osolennyykh beregovyykh ozer ūzhnogo ostrova Novoy Zemli. (Gidrobiologicheskii zhurnal SSSR, 1928. t. 7, no. 8-9, p. 183-87) **Title tr.:** On characteristics of coastal brackish lakes on the south island of Novaya Zemlya.

Contains data on the temperature, salinity and oxygen content of numerous land-locked and half-closed water basins on the coast of the south island of Novaya Zemlya which are characterized by a very unstable régime due to the influx of salt and fresh water. Summary in German.

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33053. ZENKEVICH, LEV ALEKSANDROVICH, 1889- Rabota sovetskikh okeanologov v 1949-1950 gg. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geograficheskaya, 1951, no. 1, p. 79) **Title tr.:** The work of the Soviet oceanographers in 1949-1950.

Note on the oceanographic expeditions (probably in arctic seas) of a special, well-equipped, floating institute (specialnyi plovuchiy institut), headed by the author and working since 1949. It was occasioned by a group award of the Stalin prize.

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33054. ZENKOVICH, B. A. Kitobolnyy promysel SSSR i perspektivy ego razvitiya. (Rybnoye khozaystvo, Oct. 1947. t. 23, no. 10, p. 15-20, diagr., tables) **Title tr.:** Whaling in the U. S. S. R. and prospects of its development.

Contains data on whales killed and oil produced annually 1932-46 by the

whaling fleet Aleut, operating in the North Pacific, Bering and Chukchi Seas, a total of 5,793 whales and 33,785 tons of oil in the 15-year period. The number of killed whales is compared with data on Japanese and U. S. whaling in these areas. The whale stocks in North Pacific herds are estimated, and whaling methods discussed. It is concluded that Soviet whaling may easily increase its annual take to 1,500 whales.

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33055. ZENKOVICH, B. A. Kitobolnyy promysel v DVK. (Priroda, 1938, no. 6, p. 96-101, illus.) **Title tr.:** Whaling in the Far East region.

Contains a summary of the author's diary kept during his work on the whaler Aleut in 1936, from Vladivostok to Chukchi Sea. Various kinds of whales, and conditions of whaling in the Bering and Chukchi Seas are noted; observations made on the biology, ecology and life habits of whales; the use of amphibian aircraft for reconnaissance is discussed. Appended is a table of statistical data for 1932-36 on various kinds of whales killed.

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33056. ZENKOVICH, B. A. Novyy ob'ekt kitobolnogo promysla v dal'nevostochnyykh morakh. (Priroda, 1939, no. 2, p. 77-82, illus.) **Title tr.:** A new object of whaling in the Far Eastern seas.

Contains notes on characters and habits of the bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon rostratus*) common in the Far Eastern seas during March to November. Detailed descriptions are given of two specimens killed in 1933 and 1936 in Kronotskiy Bay of the Bering Sea. Dimensions are given (in table) of 11 specimens killed by the crew of the whaler Aleut in 1933-36.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

33057. ZENKOVICH, B. A. O kosatke ili kite-ubifse, *Grampus orca* Lin. (Priroda, 1938, no. 4, p. 109-112, illus.) **Title tr.:** On *Grampus orca* Lin., or the killer whale.

Contains data on the biology, ecology and life habits of the killer whale (*Grampus orca*), based on observations in Bering and Chukchi Seas during the author's work on whaling ships in 1931-1936. Its damage to the herds of walrus and even to other kinds of whales is stressed. A table of its dimensions is appended.

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33058. ZENKOVICH, B. A. O sel'diānom kite ili finvale dal'nevostochnykh morel, *Balaenoptera physalus* Lin., 1758. (Priroda, 1938, no. 6, p. 123-26, illus.)

Title tr.: On the finback whale, *Balaenoptera physalus* Lin., 1758, of the Far Eastern seas.

Contains observations on external characteristics (table 1), abundance (table 2), migration, reproduction, food, parasites, and habitat of the finback whale in the Bering, Chukchi and Okhotsk Seas, based on the observations during the whaling trips in 1932-36; excerpted from the report of TINRO in 1936.

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33059. ZENKOVICH, B. A. Razvitie promysla morskikh mlekopitaushchikh na Chukotke. (Priroda, 1938, no. 11-12, p. 59-63, illus.) **Title tr.:** The development of sea mammal hunting in the Chukotsk Peninsula waters.

Contains a summary of the author's observations during his work on the whaler *Aleut* in Chukchi and Bering Seas, with statistical data on the number of walruses killed 1931-35 (table 1), and on the walrus resources (tables 2, 3). General data are given on the resources and hunting of seals (*Phoca hispida*, *Eriqnatus barbatus*) and various kinds of whales; followed by practical suggestions.

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33060. ZENKOVICH, B. A. Vozdushnaya razvedka kita. (Priroda, 1938, no. 3, p. 158-59) **Title tr.:** Aerial reconnaissance of whales.

Contains discussion of the experimental use of hydroplanes in 1936, during the whaling season in the Bering and Chukchi Seas; with conclusion that aerial reconnaissance might be of great importance, providing the right type of aircraft is used: only large and powerful hydroplanes can land on the choppy waters of northern seas.

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33061. ZENKOVICH, VSEVOLOD PAVLOVICH. Ilistye otlozheniia Murmanskogo poberezh'ia. (Priroda, 1946, no. 10, p. 62-64, illus.) **Title tr.:** Slimy sediments of the Murman coast.

Contains a study of slimy bottom sediments in various bays and harbors of the western and eastern Murman, with mechanical and chemical analyses (tables 1-2). The classification of such sediments is discussed.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

33062. ZENKOVICH, VSEVOLOD PAVLOVICH. Nekotorye nabludeniia po morfologii ust'evykh chastel malykh rek nizmennogo poberezh'ia Kamchatki (Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshechestvo. Izvestiia, Sept.-Oct. 1953. t. 85, vyp. 5, p. 598-603, illus., sketch maps) 5 refs. **Title tr.:** Some observations on the morphology of lower parts of small rivers on the low-lying coasts of Kamchatka.

Contains hydrogeomorphological characterization of the small river mouths of an unidentified part of the Kamchatka coast. Long and narrow, manifold, silt and sand accumulations, formed by sea currents and waves, and running parallel to the coast, bar the course of small rivers. The latter lacking force individually to break out through these impediments flow along the coast. Only after the waters of several such streams are united, can they pierce the sand bars and open a common outlet into the sea. Based on the author's investigation in 1946, using in part air-visual and air-photographic methods.

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33063. ZENKOVICH, VSEVOLOD PAVLOVICH, and A. T. VLADIMIROV. Novelshee opuskanie beregov zapadnoi Kamchatki. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1950. t. 72, no. 4, p. 753-54) **Title tr.:** Recent sinking of the coast of western Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contains a study of a terrace on the coast of southwestern Kamchatka, consisting of sand bars with a general inland slope. The analysis of these bars shows clearly the sinking of the western Kamchatka coast for a number of years.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

33064. ZENKOVICH, VSEVOLOD PAVLOVICH. O sovremennom opuskanii beregov Kamchatki. (Priroda, 1947, no. 7, p. 54-56, illus.) **Title tr.:** On contemporary subsidence of the Kamchatka coast.

Contains the results of the study, in 1946, of terraces and embankments on the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, north and south from Avacha Bay. The height and the structure of the terraces show clearly the sinking of the eastern coast (one meter in 250 years). The same process is recorded on the western coast of the peninsula.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

33065. ZENOW, ZENKO IWANOW. Über Veränderungen im endokrinen System bei experimenteller örtlicher Erfrierung. (Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin, 1944. Bd. 312, p. 486-500, 3 fig.) 15 refs. **Title tr.:** Changes in the endocrine system following experimental local frostbite.

Contains a study of the adrenal and thyroid of male rats, with tails exposed to cold. A disappearance of lipids in the adrenal cortex, paralleled by an increase of adrenalin production was observed. In the thyroid, a disappearance of the colloid and heightening of the epithelium, took place.

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ZERNOV, S. A., *see* Fauna SSSR. 1911-53 in progress. No. 29877.

ZERNY, H., *see* Holdhaus, K. Kritisches Verzeichnis d. borealpinen Tierformen. 1912. No. 29673.

33066. ZETLER, GERHARD. Über die Beeinflussung der lokalen Erfrierung durch allgemeine Vorbehandlung mit einem Antihistaminicum; Versuche am Kaninchenohr. (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie, 1952. Bd. 214, Heft 3, p. 316-32, 8 illus., 5 tables) 34 refs. **Title tr.:** Influencing local frostbite by preceding general treatment with an antihistamine; experiments on rabbits' ears.

Contains an account of the effect of administration of 45 mg./kg. of Antistin, 25 minutes before freezing, on the effects of the latter. Blood coagulation time was reduced by 21 percent; swelling and blistering significantly diminished; demarcation time prolonged and tissue loss much reduced, when compared with untreated animals. Pathologic-histological sequels were also studied in both treated and untreated rabbits.

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33067. ZETLER, GERHARD. Über die Beziehungen zwischen lokaler Kälteschädigung, Blutgerinnung und Histamin; ihre Beeinflussung durch Antihistaminica. (Klinische Wochenschrift, Apr. 1951. Bd. 29, Heft 13-14, p. 255-57, fig., 3 tables) 4 refs. **Title tr.:** Relations between local cold injury, blood coagulation and histamine; effects of antihistaminic agents.

Contains a preliminary account on ex-

periments with rabbits. The antihistaminic preparation "Antistin" caused prolongation of blood coagulation time and abolished the effects of histamine. Freezing of rabbit ear caused shortening of blood coagulation time which was counteracted by Antistin; the latter also greatly reduced damage from frostbite, in rabbits.

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ZETTERSTEDT, JOHAN VILHELM, 1785-1874, *see* Schmitz, H. J. W. Zetterstedts Phoriden. 1953. No. 31834.

ZETTERSTEN, A., *see* Berg, G., and others. Finds skis Swedish bogs. 1950. No. 28079.

33068. ZH., A. A. Kaninskaja i Timanskaja tundry. (Arkhangel'skoe obshechestvo izucheniia russkogo Siivera. Izvestiia 1912. god 4, no. 21, p. 968-85) **Title tr.:** The tundras of Kanin and Timan.

Contains economic outline of the region; occupations of the Samoyeds (fishing, hunting of fur-bearers and birds), cattle breeding of the Russian settlers; details on local reindeer breeding, loss of animals from poisonous plants in the Timan Tundra, from the epidemic, Siberian ulcer, etc. Samoyed drunkenness, poor care of children and high child mortality, relations between Samoyeds and Russians, are described.

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33069. ZHABOTINSKIĬ, G. KH. Konferentsiia po voprosam proizvodstva zapasov promyslovyykh ryb. (Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, Apr. 1950. t. 5, no. 4, p. 174-76). **Title tr.:** Conference on problems of reproduction of commercial fish resources.

Contains a short survey of the work of the Conference called by the State University at Leningrad Mar. 15-20, 1950. The significance of the conference, papers presented, and main parts of the resolutions adopted are given here. The proceedings of the conference are listed in this Bibliography, No. 30136.

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33070. ZHADIN, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH. Molluski. t. 4, vyp. 1. Sem. Unionidae. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1938. ix, 170 p., illus. (60 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Mollusca, t. 4, vyp. 1. (Nov. seriia no. 18)) 258 refs. **Title tr.:** Molluscs. Fam. Unionidae.

Contains a general part (p. 1-71) giving

an anatomical and morphological sketch of fresh-water molluscs of the fam. Unionidae, data on their biology of reproduction, ecology, variability, geographic distribution; methods of observations and study of these molluscs; their uses: pearls, raw materials for the button industry, and a source of food (p. 58-62); bibliography. In the special part are keys to the genera and species; a systematic list of 32 species and 65 varieties, including two new species and 13 new varieties, with diagnoses, descriptions and data on ecology and distribution. Many of the species treated inhabit rivers, lakes, ponds and small fresh-water basins of northern regions of the U.S.S.R. Summary in German, p. 154-67.

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33071. ZHADIN, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH. Mollŭski presnykh i solonovatykh vod SSSR. Moskva-Leningrad, 1952. 376 p. 339 illus. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. Opredeliteli po faune SSSR. no. 46) about 850 refs. **Title tr.:** Fresh and brackish water molluscs of the U.S.S.R.

Contains in the general part (p. 3-163) a systematic index, characteristics, morphological sketch of the classes Gastropoda and Bivalvia, data on ecology. Geographic distribution is given, with a table for that of 266 species in various regions of the U.S.S.R., including the basins of the Arctic Ocean and North Pacific. History of the fauna is outlined and its importance indicated: for pearls, and mother-of-pearl used in the button industry, etc., for food, also as intermediary hosts of some parasitic worms; methods of study and a bibliography complete this section. In the systematic part (p. 164-359) are tables for the determination of classes, subclasses, families, genera and species, followed by descriptions of about 300 species (five are described as new), with dimensions, and data on variation, habitat, geographic distribution and fossil deposits. Indexes of Latin and Russian names are appended. Many species native to northern regions of the U.S.S.R. are included.

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ZHADIN, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH, *see also* Rylov, V. M. Rakoobraznye. Cyclopoida presnykh vod. 1948. No. 31739.

33072. ZHARKOĬ, F. S. Pora pristupit' k izucheniiu splava drevesiny po Angaro-

Eniseiskomu basseinu. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Mar. 1951. t. 11, no. 3, p. 19-20, illus.) **Title tr.:** It is time to start studying the logging in the Angara-Yenisey basin.

The trust Krasdrev, operating in this area, transports annually over 1,500 thousand cu. m. of timber, by free-floating a distance of 1,100 km. at an average speed of 80 km. a day. The efficiency and speed of the floating and rafting could be considerably increased, if the new methods, recommended by the author, were introduced: improvement of the river beds, use of steamers to tow rafts, etc.

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33073. ZHDANOVA, A. P. Lechenie ozhogov, otmorozhenii i gnoihnykh ran ryb'im zhirom. (Sovetskaiia meditsina. 1940. no. 21, p. 23) **Title tr.:** Treatment of burns, frostbite and suppurative wounds with cod-liver oil.

Contains an account based on 40 cases, six of them frostbite. Stimulation of granulation and epithelization and more elastic scars were obtained with this treatment.

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33074. ZHERDIN, I. V. UVCH terapiia pri otmorozheniiaakh. (Fizioterapiia. 1941. god 16, no. 1, p. 41-45) **Title tr.:** Ultra-high frequency rays in treatment of frostbite.

Contains an account based on the treatment of 84 cases of frostbite of first, second, and third degree. Data include: number and duration of treatments; time elapsed since injury; complications and infections; representative case histories, etc.

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ZHIGAREV, S., *see* Tikhomirov, B. A. O rastitel'nosti epokhi mamonta. 1951. No. 32474.

33075. ZHILA, E. S. Materialy k sravnitel'noi fiziologii termoregulatsii; termoregulatsiia u novorozhdennykh zhivotnykh—gryzuny, khishchniki, primaty. (Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR. 1940. t. 28, vyp. 4, p. 335-42, 5 illus., 4 tables) 11 refs. **Title tr.:** Materials to a comparative physiology of thermoregulation; thermoregulation in newborn animals—rodents, carnivores, primates.

Contains a study of chemical thermoregulation and variations of body temperature in animals exposed from 10° to over 30° C. In newborn animals, chemical thermoregulation was more pronounced than in adults of the same

species, but their body temperature was lower. The development of normal temperature conditions and normal chemical thermoregulation in young animals was also followed. Summary in German.

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33076. ZHILINSKIĬ, A. Iz istorii kito-lovstva na Murmanie. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniiā russkogo sēvera. Izvestiā, 1915. god 7, no. 7, p. 228-33) **Title tr.:** From the history of whaling on the Murman coast.

Contains sketch of the whaling industry centered in the town of Kola (near Murmansk); persons and companies involved in this trade since 1723 are noted

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33077. ZHILINSKIĬ, A. Lopari i nashe zakonodatel'stvo. (Arkhangel'skoe obshchestvo izucheniiā russkogo sēvera. Izvestiā, 1914. god 6, no. 20, p. 657-63) **Title tr.:** Lapps and our legislation.

Contains an account of the adverse effects of Russian laws upon the economic life of Kola Lapps, chiefly in the matters of fishing.

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33078. ZHITKOV, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH, 1872-1943, and S. G. SHTEKHER. K ornitofaune Komandorskikh ostrovov. (Messager ornithologique, 1915. t. 6, no. 4, p. 290-310, 3 plates) **Title tr.:** On the avifauna of the Commander Islands.

Contains results of the study of two ornithological collections from these islands in Bering Sea (57 specimens in 35 species), gathered by N. P. Sokol'nikov on Bering Island, and by D. P. Filatov on Copper Island. A general sketch of the avifauna and measurements and descriptive notes on 28 species and varieties is included.

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33079. ZHITKOV, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH, 1872-1943. O zoogeograficheskom delenii sushi i zoologicheskoi kartogeografii. (In: Pamiatī M. A. Menzbira, 1937, p. 129-48, sketch maps) **Title tr.:** The zoogeographic division of the land and zoological cartography.

Contains notes on the history of the zoogeographic subdivision of terrestrial regions and a discussion of the principles of zoogeographic cartography, the methods of map projection (Winkel projection) and illumination. Some general data are included on the arctic region. Summary in English.

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33080. ZHUK, V. Vechnaia merzlota i vozdukhnye puti v Arktiku. (Grazhdanskaiā aviatsiā, 1936. t. 6, vyp. 1, p. 24-25, illus., map) **Title tr.:** Permafrost and the airways of the Arctic.

"Permafrost and related ground conditions are discussed in relation to the construction of runways and buildings in the Arctic for year-round use. Construction problems relating to drainage systems and water supply systems are examined. A commission for coordinating these problems is suggested."

SIPRE.

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33081. ZHUKOV, V. F. Snegozanosy i snegozashchita dorog v tundre. (Tekhnika zheleznykh dorog, 1944. no. 9, p. 25-26, illus., graph) **Title tr.:** Snowdrifts and snow protection of roads in the tundra.

"Experiences on Vorkuta (Arkhangel'skaya Oblast') and Noril'sk (Krasnoyarskiy Kray) railroads during snowstorms indicate that snowdrifts can form on relatively level terrain and block railroad traffic. The snowstorm period lasts 7-8 months and maximum frequency and intensity occur in April. Snowdrifts up to 17 m. high and 60 m. long are frequently found along railroad embankments and on the windward side of buildings. Portable snow fences 5.5 m. high, placed up to 120 m. from the roadbed and raised following each storm controlled snowdrift formation successfully. It is estimated that each running meter of snow fence on the Noril'sk railroad retained about 900 cu. m. of snow each winter."

SIPRE.

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33082. ZHUKOV, V. F. Ustroistvo fundamentov Ĭakutskoi sēs v usloviākh vechnoi merzloty. (Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', 1947. t. 15, vyp. 5, p. 12-15, illus., graphs, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Foundation layout of the Yakutsk central electric station in permafrost.

"Slender concrete pillars, weighing 9000 kg., were sunk into the ground 4.5 m. at a pressure of 3 kg./sq. cm. and surrounded by coarse sand to a depth of 2.5 m. Beams were placed in the sand connecting the pillars for reinforcement. The construction was conducted in three phases. The foundations were laid in winter under wooden huts heated to 10°-22° C. Concreting operations took place in spring, and the superficial structure was completed in summer."

SIPRE.

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33083. ZHUKOVSKIĬ, P. Novye professii Chukotskoĭ molodezhi. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo glavsevmorputi, 1940. 52 p. illus. (Bibliotekha "Stakhanovtsy Arktiki," knizhka 19) **Title tr.:** New professions of the youth of Chukotka.

Contains description of native young people in the Chukotsk Peninsula, their life and training by polar station personnel. Many of them become radio-operators, mechanics and even pilots. Polar stations at Uelen, Cape Dezhnev, Cape Serdiche-Kamen' and others have young Chukcheis as radio operators and mechanics.

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33084. ZHUKOVSKIĬ, P. G. Okhlazhdenie i kopehenie kraba-syrtsa, varennykh konechnostei i miassa kraba v melkodroblenom l'du. (Rybnoe khoz'istvo, Aug. 1953. t. 29, no. 8, p. 26-28, tables)

Title tr.: Refrigerating and smoking green crabs, crab legs and crabmeat in fine crushed ice.

Description of certain methods of processing and preservation applied in 1951-52 in the Kamchatka crab canning industry.

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33085. ZHURAVLEV, L. I. Akkumulatsiia zimnego stoka rek dlia lesosplava putem namorazhivaniia. (Lesnaia promyshlennost', Nov. 1951. t. 11, no. 11, p. 20-25, diagrs.) **Title tr.:** Accumulation of river ice for logging.

"River banks were flooded and the flood waters frozen . . . to prolong the period of high-water level needed for logging. As soon as the ice cover developed, ice dams were constructed in several sections by selecting transverse strips of ice, 1.5 m. wide, and removing all but a thin layer of ice to induce continued ice formation on the lower surface. This process was continued until the ice reached the bottom of the river. The dammed area flooded and the resulting ice accumulation prolonged the logging period for one month."—SIPRE.

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33086. ZĬABLOV, M. F. Itogi rabot Vostochno-sibirskogo GGGT za 1933 g. (Razvedka nedr, 1934, no. 10, p. 5-10, 2 illus. incl. map, tables; no. 11, p. 9-13, tables) **Title tr.:** Results of the East Siberian "Gosudarstvennyi geologo-geodezicheskii Trest" activity in 1933.

Includes some data on the Anabar expedition (1933), which discovered a vast gold-bearing area in the Anabar

River basin. Some iron ore locations and disseminated molybdenum outcrops are noted.

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33087. ZIBERT, E. V. Arkheologicheskie nakhodki na Aliaſke. (Sovetskaiia arkhologiiia, 1937. no. 2, p. 228-29) **Title tr.:** Archeological finds in Alaska.

Contains a short note on work of J. Dorsch at Fairbanks in 1933-34 and the finds, based on note in *Natural history*, Apr. 1935, p. 356. The Alaskan small semi-conical flint cores and endscrapers show many affinities with specimens found in the Gobi Desert by the Central Asiatic Expedition of 1925-28.

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ZICHY, EUGEN, Graf, see Pápay, J. Sammlung ostjakischer Volksdichtungen. 1905. No. 31180.

ZICKENDRATH, ERNST, 1846-1903, see Warnstorf, C. F. Z. Bryo-Geographie d. Russischen Reiches. 1913. No. 32844.

33088. ZIGLER, P. Saenknningen af *Tirpitz*. (Tidsskrift for søvaesen, Feb. 1947. Aarg. 118, p. 33-46, 6 illus.) **Title tr.:** The sinking of the *Tirpitz*.

The question of whether or not a battleship could be sunk with bombs only, was answered Nov. 12, 1944 when the R. A. F. sank the *Tirpitz* near Tromsø. The 30 attacking Lancaster aircraft carried one 1,200 lb. bomb each, and ten minutes after the first fell, the *Tirpitz* had her bottom up. The R. A. F. operation is reviewed in detail and the German report of the attack is included.

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ZIL'BERNIK, A., see Tikhonov, N., and A. Zil'bernik. V kraiu vulkanov. 1950. No. 32479.

33089. ZIMIN, L. S. Nasekomye dvukrylye, t. 18, vyp. 4. Sem. Muscidae, Nastofaschie mukhi, triby Muscini, Stomoxydini. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1951. 286 p., illus. (472 fig.). (In: Fauna SSSR. Insecta Diptera, t. 18, vyp. 4. (Nov. seriia no. 45)) 131 refs. **Title tr.:** Dipterous insects. Fam. Muscidae, true flies, tribes Muscini, Stomoxydini.

Contains in introduction (p. 7-68), data on the morphology of imago, metamorphosis, systematic position, geographic distribution, ecology, pathogenic and economic importance of flies and their control; bibliography. In the systematic part (p. 69-282) are tables for

the determination of tribes, genera and species; description of 64 species (14 species and one subspecies described as new to science), with characteristics of larvae, literature references, and data on biology, ecology and distribution. Includes some species native to northern region of European and Asiatic U. S. S. R.

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33090. ZIMMER, CARL, 1873- . Die Verbreitung der Cumaceen. (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1942. Neue Folge, Bd. 9, Heft 2, p. 224-313, diags.) 74 refs. **Title tr.:** The distribution of Cumacea.

A monographic study of the distribution of marine and fresh-water Cumacea, covering (among other regions) the western Arctic and North Atlantic (p. 230-41, tables 1-3); the European boreal region (p. 241-46, table 4); Eastern Arctic and Pacific, their interrelation and circumpolar distribution (p. 257-60, table 9). Distribution of genera and families is presented (p. 277-91, table 16). Then follows a characterization of various regions by their Cumacea fauna, including (p. 299-300) the Arctic, sub-Arctic and the boreal zone.

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33091. ZIMMERMAN, JOHN S. Arctic airborne operations. (Military review, Aug. 1952. v. 32, no. 5, p. 23-30, illus., table)

"Overland movement in arctic regions is restricted by swamps during the summer and by low temperatures, snow and ice, and absence of roads and trails during the winter. Air transportation is facilitated in winter by good flying conditions and the use of frozen water surfaces as landing fields. Operations include establishing, reinforcing and protecting airfields, bases, meteorological stations, harbors, communications centers, and weather, radar and airway stations. Training and air-transportable equipment are discussed. Snowmobiles, Weasels, cargo sleds and tractors are used in place of wheeled vehicles. Airborne operations in the Arctic do not involve new tactical principles, but their application is more difficult. Special considerations in planning operations include aerial photographic reconnaissance, the use of frozen water surfaces as landing fields, determining snow depth, drifts, and prevailing wind direction, and establishing landing fields at elevations not exposed to early morning fogs."—SIPRE.

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33092. ZIMMERMANN, ALOIS, 1871-1929. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, I. Noterinae, Laccophilinae, Hydroporinae, I. Teil. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1930. Bd. 16, no. 1-2, p. 35-80, no. 3-4, p. 81-118) **Title tr.:** A monograph on the palaearctic Dytiscidae, I. Noterinae, Laccophilinae, Hydroporinae, pt. 1.

Contains keys to the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species of the diving beetles (fam. Dytiscidae), and monographic descriptions of 114 species inhabiting palaearctic regions, including *Coelambus impressopunctatus* occurring in Alaska, and *C. novemlineatus* native to Lapland. This is a posthumous publication, of which further parts prepared by Zimmermann are listed below, excepting pt. 3 which includes no arctic material. Zimmermann's work was carried on by L. Gschwendtner, q. v., who gives in pt. X, supplementary material and index for the entire work.

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33093. ZIMMERMANN, ALOIS, 1871-1929. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, II. Hydroporinae, 2 Teil: Die Gattung *Hydroporus* Clairv. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1932, pub. 1931. Bd. 17, no. 3-4, p. 97-159) **Title tr.:** A monograph on the palaearctic Dytiscidae, II. Hydroporinae, pt. 2: the genus *Hydroporus* Clairv.

Contains a monographic treatment of 73 species of water beetles of the genus *Hydroporus*, with keys, descriptions, synonyms, literature references and data on distribution. Includes at least ten species native to Lapland, Novaya Zemlya, northern Siberia, Kamchatka, Alaska and Labrador.

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33094. ZIMMERMANN, ALOIS, 1871-1929. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, IV. Hydroporinae, 4 Teil. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1933. Bd. 19, no. 5, p. 153-93) **Title tr.:** A monograph on the palaearctic Dytiscidae, IV. Hydroporinae, pt. 4.

Contains keys to the groups and to the species of diving beetles of the subfam. Hydroporinae, and descriptions of 47 species (two are new to science) with synonyms, critical notes and data on distribution. Includes *Oreodytes borealis* native to Lapland.

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33095. ZIMMERMANN, ALOIS, 1871-1929. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytisciden, V. Colymbetinae, 1 Teil: Copeladini, Agabini: Gattung *Gaurodytes* Thoms. (Koleopterologische Rundschau, 1934. Bd. 20, no. 3-4, p. 138-60; no. 5, p. 161-208; no. 6, p. 209-214) **Title tr.:** A monograph on the palaearctic Dytiscidae, V. Colymbetinae, pt. 1: Copeladini, Agabini: the genus *Gaurodytes* Thoms.

Contains a monographic treatment of nine species of diving beetles of the gen. *Copelatus* and 84 of the gen. *Gaurodytes*, including at least 15 species native to Lapland, northern regions of European U.S.S.R. and Siberia, Greenland, Alaska, Labrador and the Hudson Bay area. This work was continued by L. Gschwendtner, q. v. **Copy seen:** MH-Z.

33096. ZIMMERMANN, KLAUS. Zur Kenntnis von *Microtus oeconomus* (Pallas). (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 1942. Neue Folge, Bd. 11, Heft 2, p. 174-97, illus.) 50 refs. **Title tr.:** A contribution to the knowledge of *Microtus oeconomus* (Pallas).

Contains a systematic study of 24 subspecies of a vole, *Microtus oeconomus* (five European, eight Asiatic and eleven North American), with critical notes, data on distribution (p. 188-91), sketch map, and notes on ecology (p. 192-94). Includes some species, native to northern Scandinavia, northern European and Asiatic Russia, Alaska, Yukon Territory, Mackenzie District and Aleutian Islands.

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33097. ZIMMERMANN, MAURICE. Les climats polaires. (In: Piéry, M., ed. Traité de climatologie biologique et médicale. Paris, 1934. t. 1, p. 479-86) **Title tr.:** The polar climates.

Contains a general outline of the characteristics of polar climates, their extent, temperature ranges, seasons, light distribution, precipitation, etc., followed by sections on the arctic and antarctic climates. The former includes data on the boundaries; temperature extremes in various areas; climatic subregions and their characteristics; climate of the geological past, etc.

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33098. ZINOVA, ANNA DMITRIEVNA. O formakh *Ilea zosterifolia* (Reinke) Rosenv. (Botanicheskij zhurnal, 1951. t. 36, no. 4, p. 402-404, illus.) **Title**

tr.: On the forms of *Ilea zosterifolia* (Reinke) Rosenv.

Contains descriptions of three new forms of *Ilea zosterifolia*, an alga inhabiting the White Sea: f. *typica*, f. *late* and f. *filiformis*. **Copy seen:** MH-A.

33099. ZINOVA, ANNA DMITRIEVNA. Opredelitel' burykh vodoroslej severnykh morej SSSR. Moskva-Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1953. 225 p., 150 illus. (Akademika nauk SSSR. Botanicheskij institut.) **Title tr.:** Guide to the brown algae of northern seas of the U.S.S.R.

Contains in the general part (p. 7-52) characteristics of the brown algae, morphological and anatomical structure of the thallus, its growth and age, propagation of brown seaweeds (Phaeophyta) and their system. In the systematic part (p. 53-215) are tables for the determination of the classes, orders, genera, species and forms, followed by descriptions of families, genera, about a hundred species, and numerous forms; synonyms, references and data on habitat are given, also the geographic distribution in all northern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Indexes of Russian and Latin names are appended.

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ZIPERMAN, H. HASKELL, 1915- see Shumacker, H. B., and others. Studies experimental frostbite 6, effect rutin. 1951. No. 32035.

33100. ZOGRAF, NIKOLAI IUR'EVICH, 1851- . Nablûdeniia vo vremia poezdki na Sîever; zamêchaniia o Sîevernykh oleniakh. (Obshestvo lûbitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i ètnografii. Izvestiia, 1888. t. 54, Zoologicheskoe otdêlenie, Trudy, t. 2, col. 318-23) **Title tr.:** Observations made on the journey to the North; notes on the northern reindeer.

Contains summary report on the author's zoological and anthropological trip to the shores of Mezenskaya Guba in 1877. Reference is made to the previous investigators of the same region. The animals, birds and fish observed by the author are noted and brief account is given on the care of reindeer among the Samoyeds on Kanin Peninsula. The author himself traveled by reindeer sledge. **Copy seen:** DLC.

33101. ZOGRAF, NIKOLAI IUR'EVICH, 1851- . O poëzdkê na Sîever

Rossii s šel'n izuchenia Samodov v antropologičeskomo otnošenii. (Obščestvo ljubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, t. 27, Antropologičeskii otdiel. Trudy, 1878. t. 3, p. 237-43) **Title tr.:** A trip to northern Russia to study the Samoyeds from the anthropological point of view.

Contains report and letters from the author's expedition to the Samoyeds of Kanin Peninsula in 1877 to collect anthropological material: measurements, skeletons, skulls and face masks. He also collected some ethnographical objects, and remarks on the life of Samoyeds and their psychology. **Copy seen:** DLC.

33102. ZOGRAF, NIKOLAI IUR'EVICH, 1851- Po voprosam otnositel'no izuchenia Zyriian. (Obščestvo ljubitelei estestvoznaniia, antropologii i etnografii. Izvestiia, t. 27, Antropologičeskii otdiel. Trudy, 1878. t. 3, p. 123-26) **Title tr.:** On the study of Zyryans.

Contains notes referring to literature on the Zyryan anthropology, stressing the facts which still must be checked; description of the Zyryan type from Izhemsk; notes on religious beliefs and family life. **Copy seen:** DLC.

33103. ZOLOTAR', M. L., and A. S. SAKHAROV. Murmanit, novoe poleznoe iskopaemo Lovozerskikh tundr. (Redkie metally, 1936. god 5, no. 2, p. 37-39) **Title tr.:** Murmanite, a new mineral of the Lovozerskaya Tundra.

Contains a description of physical and chemical properties of murmanite. Its hardness is 2-3, specific weight 2.84, color purple; and its most important components are silicon dioxide (30 percent) and titanium dioxide (38 percent). Chemical analysis discovered tantalum and niobium pentoxides. Murmanite-bearing rocks are foyaites, urtites and luyavrites. Murmanite occurs in the Strashempakhk, Engpor and Nimehurt mountains, Kola Peninsula.

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33104. ZOLOTAREV, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOVICH, 1907- Nove dannye o tungusakh i lamutakh XVIII veka. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut istorii. Istorik-Marksist, 1938. kn. 1 (65), p. 63-88). 35 refs. **Title tr.:** New contributions on the Tungus and Lamuts of the 18th century.

Contains evaluation of the ethnographic works of Jakob Lindenau,

interpreter and copyist with the second Kamchatka (Bering) expedition in 1739. He accompanied Fischer to Surgut, and later traveled with Müller from Tobol'sk to Berezov and back; in 1740, he traveled with Fischer from Tobol'sk to Yakutsk, and in Sept. 1741, they reached Okhotsk where Lindenau stayed until July 1743, and wrote his two papers: (1) "Beschreibung der Peschie Tungusen oder sogenannte Lamuten zu Ohot 1742 d. 1 Martii", and (2) "Beschreibung der Koracken ihre Sitten und Gebrauchen, welche unter ihnen selbst gesehen und durch Nachrichten erfahren 1743" (*tr.:* (1) Description of the Peshie Tungus or so-called Lamuts at Okhotsk, March 1, 1742; (2) Description of the Koryaks, their manners and customs which were personally observed or obtained from accounts, 1743). A third paper "Beschreibung der Tungusen, welche zu Udskoi Ostrog sind und sich in den gegend aufhalten" (*tr.:* Description of Tungus residing in Fort Udskoy and vicinity) was written by him in 1744-45 at Udsk. In 1786 he sent to the Academy in Leningrad another paper from Irkutsk: "Opisannie ob Amure-reke" (*tr.:* Description of the Amur River). All his papers, never published, were preserved in the archives of the Academy in Leningrad. Of Lindenau's life little is known; probably a Baltic German, he knew the Russian, German, Latin, Estonian, Livonian and Finnish languages; in 1790 he was still alive in Irkutsk, about 91 years old, deaf, and poor as a beggar.

Zolotarev here investigates Lindenau's manuscripts on the Lamuts of Okhotsk and the Tungus of the Udsk region, described after Müller's questionnaire. The mss. (equivalent to 230 type-written pages), written in a poor style and often difficult to understand, contain material of no less importance than the works of Steller and Krasneninnikov. Excerpts from Lindenau's first mss., with Zolotarev's comments refer to Lamuts around Okhotsk, their dwellings and clothing, boats, food, bird-hunting and fishing, family and social life, burial and beliefs on the dead, shamanistic practices, and two legends on the origin of the world. The mss. on the Tungus of the Ude River also contains notes on their social organization, reindeer breeding, hunting implements and weapons, their marriage and family life, burial, folk beliefs, etc. Lindenau's statements are compared with data collected by his

contemporaries and by recent ethnographers.

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33105. ZOLOTAREV, DAVID ALEKSEVICH, 1885-, editor. *Ėtnicheskiĭ sostav naseleniia sev.-zap. oblasti i Karel'skoi ASSSR.* Leningrad, 1927. 119 p. incl. map, 54 tables; 3 fold. col. maps in pocket. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiu po izucheniiu plemen-nogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'-nykh stran. Trudy, t. 12) **Title tr.:** The ethnic composition of inhabitants of the northwestern province and of the Karelian A.S.S.R.

Contains analysis and tabular statistics based on the censuses of 1897 and 1920. On the Kola Peninsula, among the more numerous Russian and Finnish population in 1920, there were 1,502 Lapps (2,289 in 1897), 557 Zyryans (116 in 1897), and 106 Samoyeds (35 in 1897). Fold. maps (scale 1:1 million) show the distribution of nationalities on Kola Peninsula, and in Karelia; text map on p. 5 shows the density of population in both regions.

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33106. ZOLOTAREV, DAVID ALEKSEVICH, 1885-, editor. *Karely SSSR. Po antropologicheskim dannym avtora, statisticheski obrabotannym A. K. Shtamm.* Leningrad, 1930. 124 p., 80 tables (incl. fold.), 25 diagrs., text map, 33 plates. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiu ėkspeditsionnykh issledovaniĭ. Materialy, vyp. 24, seriia severnaia) 53 refs. **Title tr.:** The Karelians of the U.S.S.R. Author's anthropological data worked up statistically by A. K. Shtamm.

Well-documented monograph on the physical anthropology of the Karelians, based on the author's investigations made during 1921-1930. Measurements of 1008 adult males and 225 females are evaluated: their pigmentation, height, torso and extremities, head and face, blood groups, and correlation of these characters are discussed. The Karelian population in the U.S.S.R. in 1926 was 247,453, of which only 100,781 lived in the territory of Russian Karelia, where they represented 37.4 percent of the total population (the other Karelians live mostly in the government of Tver). Racial characterization of the people is given: the Karelians mostly belong to the two racially mixed variations, or the Finnish-Karelian and Russian-Karelian types. The Nordic race is apparent in 2.3 percent of the Karelians, and the

East Baltic race in 10.9 percent. The dark (brown) complexion found in 3.6 percent of the men and 5.8 percent of the women is attributed to influence of the Lapps (whose settlements were found in Karelia up to the 17th-18th centuries), and to the North-Uralian or Ugrian influence. The Russian racial influence is strong. Plates give some 60 photographs of Karelian types. Summary in French, p. 116-23. **Copy seen:** DLC.

33107. ZOLOTAREV, DAVID ALEKSEVICH, 1885-. *Karta rasseleniia finnougorskikh narodnostei SSSR.* (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiu po izucheniiu plemen-nogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'-nykh stran. Trudy, 1928, t. 15, Finnougorskiĭ sbornik, p. 330-34, fold. map) 13 refs. **Title tr.:** Map of settlements of the Finno-Ugrian peoples in the U.S.S.R.

Contains map (scale 1:12 million) showing incidence of settlement, preceded by textual explanations of area and numbers (in 1920) of: Voguls, Ostyaks, Zyryans, Karelians, Lapps and other Finno-Ugrian peoples. References are given also to 13 other ethnographic maps published previously.

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33108. ZOLOTAREV, DAVID ALEKSEVICH, 1885-. *Obzor russkikh antropologicheskikh rabot po finno-ugorskomu naseleniiu SSSR.* (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiu po izucheniiu plemen-nogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'-nykh stran. Trudy, 1928, t. 15, Finnougorskiĭ sbornik, p. 1-26) 91 refs. **Title tr.:** Survey of Russian anthropological works on the Finno-Ugrian population of the U.S.S.R.

Contains critical review of works published by the Russian scholars on the physical anthropology of the Finno-Ugrian peoples: Voguls, Ostyaks, Zyryans, Lapps, Karelians, Finns proper, and others.

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33109. ZOLOTAREV, DAVID ALEKSEVICH, 1885-. *V severo-zapadnoi Karelii.* (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komissiiu po izucheniiu plemen-nogo sostava naseleniia SSSR i sopredel'-nykh stran. Trudy, 1930, t. 16, Zapadnofinskiĭ sbornik, p. 1-21, 4 illus., 8 plates incl. sketch map) Also pub. in *Karel'skiĭ sbornik*, 1929. **Title tr.:** In northwestern Karelia.

Contains the narrative of a five-man expedition in the summers of 1926 and

1927, led by the author, sponsored by the Karelian Administration, and organized by the Russian Academy of Sciences. The greater part of trip each year was made up the River Kem' to Sudnozzero (65° N. 30°20' E.) thence (in 1927) south to beyond Kimas-ozero, and in 1926 going north to Tikhtozero. The regions around Ukhta, Voknavolok and Tikhtozero (see map on p. 3) in particular were explored for folklore, especially old epic songs, and the party succeeded in writing down some 1,700 lines. The daily life of the present-day Karelians is described, their occupation and technique. Information on the rivers and lakes of the region, and 14 photographs are included. A summary of previous work in the area introduces this report.

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33110. ZONTOV, N. S. O kharakteristike medno-nikelevykh mestorozhdenii Moncha-tundry na Kol'skom poluostrove. (Razvedka nedr, 1937, no. 19, p. 16-20, 3 diagr.) *Title tr.:* On the characteristics of the copper-nickel ore deposit of Moncha Tundra on Kola Peninsula.

Contains a short geological sketch and description of mineral deposits. Mineral ores are nickel containing: pentlandite, pyrrhotine, chalcopyrite and others. Nickel and copper occur in sulfide form. As a rule, the percentage content of nickel is higher than copper.

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33111. ZORGENFREY, G. G. S. Lytkin; bibliograficheskiĭ ocherk. (Komi mu 1927. god 4, no. 4-5, p. 47-49, port.) *Title tr.:* G. S. Lytkin; bibliographical sketch.

Contains biographical and bibliographical notes on Georgii Stepanovich Lytkin, 1836-1907, outstanding native Zyryan educator and author of several historical, linguistic and ethnographic works.

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ZOTOVA, V. S., see Vasil'ev, A. N., and others. Zverovodstvo v Ĭakutskoi ASSR. 1953. No. 32700.

33112. ZOTTERMAN, YNGVE. Special senses: thermal receptors. (Annual review of physiology, 1953. v. 15, p. 357-372, illus., table) 66 refs.

Contains a survey of the field and its literature, up to June 1952. Information concerning cold sensation is included in the introduction and in sections on: discharge of cold receptors at constant

temperatures; response of cold receptors to temperature changes; paradoxical sensation; the action of menthol; theories of thermosensation; central thermosensitive structures.

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ZOTTERMAN, YNGVE, see also Dodt, E., and Y. Zotterman. Discharge specific cold fibers. 1952. No. 28768.

ZOTTERMAN, YNGVE, see also Hensel, H., and Y. Zotterman. Effect of menthol on the thermoreceptors. 1951. No. 29618.

ZOTTERMAN, YNGVE, see also Hensel, H., and Y. Zotterman. Persisting cold sensation. 1951. No. 29619.

ZOTTERMAN, YNGVE, see also Hensel, H., and Y. Zotterman. Quant. Beziehungen zwischen Kältefasern u. Temperatur. 1951. No. 29620.

ZOTTERMAN, YNGVE, see also Hensel, H., and Y. Zotterman. Response of mechanoreceptors to thermal stimulation. 1951. No. 29621.

ZOTTERMAN, YNGVE, see also Hensel, H., and Y. Zotterman. Response of the cold receptors to constant cooling. 1951. No. 29622.

33113. ZUBKOVA, Z. N. Emel'ian Basov; iz istorii russkikh otkrytiĭ v Tikhom okeane. (Geografiia v shkole, 1948. no. 4, p. 32-34) *Title tr.:* Emel'ian Basov; from the history of Russian discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

Contains account of the life and discoveries of this 18th century mariner, who discovered (in 1745) and explored Mednyy Island (54° 45' N. 167° 35' E.) in Bering Sea. He drew the first map of this island, and found there the copper ore for which the island is named. Information is drawn from A. Polonskii's manuscript "Promyshlenniki na Aleutskikh ostrovakh (1743-1800)" in the archives of the Vsesoiuznoe Geograficheskoe Obschestvo (All Union Geographic Society).

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33114. ZUBOV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Geograficheskoe sravnenie nashikh morei. (Geografiia v shkole, 1953. no. 1, p. 14-19) *Title tr.:* Geographical comparison of our seas.

The coasts and fiords of the Murman, Spitsbergen, Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa, Novaya Zemlya and Severnaya Zemlya are described. The glaciers of Spitsbergen, Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa, the north-

ern island of Novaya Zemlya and Severnaya Zemlya, are noted as the source of icebergs in Barents, Kara and Laptev Seas. Lyakhovskiy and Novosibirskiy Islands consist of fossil ice, permafrost and a thin layer of top soil, with coastal cliffs 35-40 meters high. Many small islands have been disappearing, e. g. Semenovskiy and Vasil'yevskiy in Laptev Sea mapped in 1823, "melted away" in 1948. The White, Kara, Laptev, Vostochno-Sibirskoye, Chukchi, Okhotsk and Bering Seas are practically ice-covered in winter, and the White, Bering and Okhotsk Seas entirely ice-free in summer. Peculiarities of tides, surface-water, and temperature and salinity are noted as well as the fishing industry.

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33115. ZUBOV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. O poverkhnostnykh techeniakh okeanov i morei. (Geografiya v shkole, Jan.-Feb. 1952, no. 1, p. 5-18, 6 fig.) *Title tr.:* On surface currents of oceans and seas.

Includes (p. 17-18) account of the Spitsbergen branch of the Gulf Stream, a warm current whose influence keeps the West Spitsbergen coastal waters ice-free in winter to 80° N. lat. The Arctic, East Greenland and Baffin Currents are cold currents, heavily laden with pack ice which melts only below the southern part of Greenland. The East Greenland Current consists of three streams, in the central one the station *Severnaya Polius* and the ice-breaker *Georgiy Sedov* drifted. The speed of the East Greenland Current at 81° N. lat. is 3-3.5 km. in 24 hours. It is estimated that from 15 to 20 percent of the entire ice-covered area of the Arctic Basin flows annually into Greenland Sea. The greatest number of icebergs in Baffin (Labrador) Sea, occur in May, when south of 48° N. lat. They average 140.

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33116. ZUBOV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. O predel'noi tolshchine morskikh mnogoletnikh' l'dov. (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1938. t. 4, no. 4, p. 123-31, tables, diagrs.) *Title tr.:* On the maximum thickness of perennial sea ice.

"The thickness of sea ice depends upon the number of degree-days of below 0° C. temperatures, the snow cover, and the melting rate. It was calculated that the maximum thickness does not exceed 23.8 m. under ideal conditions. The thickness of sea ice is not uniform during the first ten years of growth. The thickness be-

comes more uniform and its upper surface relatively smooth due to summer thawing of hummocky ice and winter filling of crevices with snow. The growth of ice cover from 300 to 350 cm. requires about three to four years in arctic waters at 6000 degree-days of below 0° C. temperatures and a loss of 30 to 50 cm. due to summer thawing."—SIPRE.

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33117. ZUBOV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH. Russkie v arktike. Stenogramma publichnoi lektsii, pročitannoi v Tsentral'nom lektorii Obshchestva v Moskve. Moskva, 1948. 29 p. (Vsesoiznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniui politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniui) 8 refs. *Title tr.:* Russians in the Arctic. Stenogram of a public lecture read at the central auditorium of the Society in Moscow.

A popular survey with sections on the earliest recorded Russian voyages in the Arctic, from the beginning of the 15th through the 17th century; Russian trade with this area and first settlements; explorations of the 18th and 19th centuries, their results, and effect on arctic shipping; Britnev's invention of the ice-breaker and Makarov's improvements of it; arctic exploration at the beginning of the 20th century; Soviet activities and achievements in the Arctic, exploration and research; the Northern Sea Route and its achievements; the drift and activities of the station "North Pole" on the ice floe. Soviet trans-arctic flights; drift of the ice-breaker *Sedov* in 1937-40; exploration by aircraft in 1941 of the "pole of relative inaccessibility"; current routine work; unexplored spots.

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ZUBOV, NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH, see also Belinskii, N. A. Morskije gidrometeorol. informatsii i prognozy. 1950. No. 28050.

33118. ZUCKER, KONRAD. Psychologie des Schamanisierens. (Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie, 1934. Bd. 150, p. 693-714) 36 refs. *Title tr.:* Psychology of shamanizing.

Contains an investigation of psychological conditions and causes, leading a person to shamanistic action and ecstasy. The personality of a shaman, his fitness or vocation for these duties, the phenomenology of shamanizing, the illusion of communication of spirits, etc., are discussed. Examples from primitive peoples

(including Yakuts, Chukchis, Koryaks and Eskimos) are quoted, and attention is drawn to similar manifestations occasionally observed among normal and civilized persons. **Copy seen:** DSG.

ZUCKERMAN, GEORGE, see Davies, R. A. Great Mackenzie. 1947. No. 28672.

33119. ZVIAGINTSEV, O. E. Raboty akademika A. E. Fersmana po geokhimiï Soŭiza SSR. (Priroda, 1947, no. 3, p. 86-90, ports.) **Title tr.:** Work of the academician A. E. Fersman on geochemistry of the U.S.S.R.

Contains an appreciation of the activities of the late A. E. Fersman in the field of geochemistry. His scheme of geochemical subdivision of the U.S.S.R. is discussed and his geological, mineralogical and geochemical explorations of the Kola Peninsula, Ural and other regions of the U.S.S.R. are reviewed.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

33120. ZVOLINSKIĬ, N. V. K voprosu o deformatsii plavaiŭshego ledianogo sloia. (U.S.S.R. Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii, Seria V, 1946. vyp. 20, p. 16-29, 2 diagr.) **Title tr.:** On the problem of deformation of floating ice layer.

Preliminary results of author's unfinished theoretical investigation based on work of Prof. N. N. Zubov. "A solution is proposed for calculating the deformation of a floating ice field subjected to the action of a normal, concentrated load. This solution is designed for calculating the cylindrical bending, and bending with an axial symmetry. The theoretical calculations using Zubov's approach were smaller than the observed values although plotted deformation curves were similar in shape. The viscous flow of floating ice under the action of normal pressure is also analyzed."—SIPRE. **Copy seen:** DLC.

33121. ZVONKOV, V. V. Razvitie nauki na vodnom transporte. (Rechnoi transport, Nov.-Dec. 1947. t. 7, no. 10, p. 8-10) **Title tr.:** Scientific development in the water transportation.

A survey of the achievements of Soviet scientists and research organizations, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the Soviet revolution. The outstanding engineers and scholars and activities of the main institutes are noted, among them

the Arctic Institute, and the Central Institute for the River Fleet (Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issled. institut rechnogo flota, TSNIIRF). The construction of the White Sea-Baltic canal is mentioned among the achievements of the period.

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33122. ZVORYKIN, A. A. Pionery izucheniiã Arktiki: èkspeditsiia Romana Nephtueva na Novuiu Zemlu v 1651-1653 gg. (Priroda, 1946, no. 12, p. 79-83) **Title tr.:** Pioneer explorers of the Arctic: expeditions of Roman Nephtuev to Novaya Zemlya in 1651-1653.

Contains an account of two expeditions in search of gold, silver and copper ores. The first in four boats ("koches") built in Mezen', was comparatively successful: the results are not known but all members returned in 1652. The following year, R. Nephtuev organized a larger expedition (83 men in seven boats) and tried to reach Novaya Zemlya from Kanin Nos, but some men and boats were lost in a storm and he was forced to winter on the shore of Yugor Strait. When the expedition was ordered to return in the summer of 1653, Nephtuev and 26 sailors were dead, and all the remaining men were stricken with scurvy. Archival documents give no further information on this ill-fated expedition.

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33123. ZYKOV, I. V. Anomaliã v ledovom pokrove na r. Vym'. (Priroda, 1948, no. 1, p. 90-91) **Title tr.:** On the anomaly in the ice cover on the Vym' River.

Contains a report on conditions of the ice on the Vym', a tributary of the Vychegda, as observed during airplane flights in the winters of 1942, 1943 and 1944. Although the river was covered with solid and thick ice, a section between the mouths of Voy-Vozh and Chisva Rivers, was entirely ice-free. That part of the river was never ice-covered, the author learned from the local inhabitants. The cause of this phenomenon is suggested to be the presence of sulphur springs near the mouth (63°27' N. 51°27' E.) of the Chisva River.

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33124. ZYKOV, I. V. Dikorastushchie travy i primenenie ikh v zheleznodorozhnom stroitel'stve na severe. (Priroda, 1946, no. 6, p. 67-70) **Title tr.:** Wild-growing herbs and their utilization in the railway construction.

Deals with the problem of reinforcing the slopes of embankments and excavations by planting wild-growing herbs, as carried out in 1941-43 during the construction of a railway in Pechora River region. The most important plants with strongly developed root-system are specified, such as *Epilobium angustifolium*, which was successfully used on the North Pechora railway; and their utilization is discussed.

Copy seen: DLC; MH.

33125. ZYKOV, I. V. Kiprel i ego khoziaistvennoe primeneniye na severe. (Priroda, 1946, no. 1, p. 78-80) **Title tr.:** The willow herb and its economic importance in the North.

The great willow herb or fireweed (*Chamaenerium (Epilobium) angustifolium*, is not only an excellent substitute for tea ("ivan-chai") but has a potential rôle in agriculture as an important component of ensilage. This plant, it is stressed, has wide distribution in the taiga-tundra zone (Timan and Pechora region); is a very hardy plant withstanding dry and cold weather; grows on poor soils and cannot be considered an obnoxious weed. Its introduction into culture in northern regions as green feed for livestock is recommended.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TITLES IN INDEX

*—basic work

&—and

Ablag.—Ablagerung (-en) - *depos-
it(s); sediment(s)*

aerol.—aerology; aerological; aero-
logische

anmärkn.—anmärkning (-en; -ar) -
remark(s); comment(s)

anteckn.—anteckning (-en; -ar) -
note(s)

antegn.—antegne (-lse) - *note(s)*

anthrop.—anthropology; anthropo-
logical; anthropologische; anthro-
pologie

antrop.—antropologiā; antropolo-
gicheskii

archäol.; Archäol.—archäologische;
Archäologie

archeol.—archeology; archeological

arkheol.—arkheologiā; arkheologi-
cheskii

astron.—astronomy; astronomical;
astronomie; astronomische; astro-
nomiska; astronomiā; astronomi-
cheskii

b.—baie; bukhta - *Bay* (in geographic
names)

B.—Bay(s) (in geographic names)

Beitr.—Beitrag; Beiträge - *contribu-
tion(s)*

Bemerk.—Bemerkung (-en) - *re-
mark(s)*

bemerkn.; bemaerkn.—bemerkning
(-er) - *observation(s); remark(s)*

Beob.—Beobachtung (-en) - *obser-
vation(s)*

berät.—berättelse - *report*

Beschreib.—Beschreibung (-en) -
description(s)

bestämn.—bestämning (-en; -ar) -
determination(s)

bibliog.—bibliography; bibliograph-
ical; bibliografiā; bibliografi-
cheskii

biol.—biology; biological; biologiā;
biologicheskii; biologi

bot.—botany; botanical; botanika;
botanicheskii; botanische; botan-
isk(a)

C.—Cape (in geographic names)

Can.—Canadian

Co., co.—Company (in firm names)

contrib.—contribution(s)

d.—der; die; das; des; dem (German
definite article); det (Danish and
Swedish)

descrip.—description(s)

distr.—distrikt

distrib.—distribution

E.—East; eastern

eksped.—ekspeditsiā - *expedition*

elektr.—elektriciteten - *electricity*

Entwickl.—Entwicklung - *develop-
ment*

Erforsch.—Erforschung (-en) - *investigation(s); research(es); discovery, discoveries*

Ergeb.—Ergebnisse - *results*

ethnograph.—ethnographische - *ethnographic*

ethnol.—ethnology

étnograf.—étnograficheskiĭ - *ethnographic*

exped.—expedition(s)

explor.—exploration(s)

f.—für - *for*

finländ.—finländische - *Finlandic*

Förbered.—Förberedelse (-erna) - *preparation(s)*

försten.; forsten.—förstening (-en; -ar); forstening (-er) - *fossil(s)*

förteckn.—förteckning - *list*

G.—Gulf (in geographic names)

g.—gora - *Mountain*

g.; gg.—god(a) - *year(s)* following dates
geog.—geography; geographical; geographische; geografiska; geografis; geograficheskiĭ

geol.—geology; geological; Geologie; geologiske; geologis; geologif; geologicheskiĭ

geomorf.—geomorfologi; geomorfologicheskiĭ - *geomorphology; geomorphological*

geomorph.—geomorphology; geomorphological

Gesell.—Gesellschaft - *Society* (in names of institutions)

gidrograf.—gidrograficheskiĭ - *hydrographic*

gidrol.—gidrologif; gidrologicheskiĭ - *hydrology; hydrological*

gidrometeorol. — gidrometeorologicheskiĭ - *hydrometeorological*

glaciol.; glaziol.—glaciologiske; glaziologiske - *glaciological*

Gt.—Great (in geographic names)

gub.—gubernif - *government district*

Halbins.—Halbinsel - *peninsula*

hist.—history; historical; historische

hydrograf.—hydrografiska; hydrographische; hydrographique(s) - *hydrographic*

hydrol.—hydrologique(s); hydrologiske - *hydrological*

I.—Island(s) (in geographic names)

iakttag. (iagttag.)—iakttagelse (-n; -r) - *observation(s)*

Ins.—Insel(n) - *Island(s)*

insaml.—insamlade - *collected*

invest.—investigation(s)

issled.; izslēd.—issledovanie; izslēdovanie - *exploration*

fūzh.—fūzhnyiĭ - *southern, or south as an adjective*

Kennt.—Kenntnis - *knowledge*

khoz.—khozŕŕstvo - *economy; establishment; farm*

khre.—khrebet - *mt. range*

L.—Lake(s); Lower (as part of geologic era); Land (in geographic names)

m.—mys - *cape*

M.—Middle (as part of geologic era)
magnēt.; magnet.—magnétisme; magnétique(s); magnetische - *magnetic*
meteorol.—meteorology; meteorological; Meteorologie; meteorologiske; meteorologiska; meteorologif; meteorologicheskiĭ

mineralog.—mineralogisk

Mitteil.—Mitteilung (-en) - *report(s)*

monograf.—monografif; monograficheskiĭ - *monograph; monographic*

Mt.—Mount

mts. (Mts.)—mountains

N.—north; northern; the North

nablŕd.—nablŕdenie (-ŕ) - *observation(s)*

naturwiss. — naturwissenschaftliche - *natural history (etc. used as adjective)*

nauch.—nauchnyiĭ - *scientific*

NE.—northeast; northeastern

nördl.—nördlich — *northern; north-
erly*
nordv.—nordvestra — *northwestern*
NW.—northwest; *northwestern*
NWT.—Northwest Territories

o.; o-va; o-ve (and other case end-
ings)—ostrov — *Island* (in geographic
names)

O.—Ocean(s)

obl.—oblast' — *region; district; territory*
observ.—observation(s); *observation*
(-en; -er); *observations*

ok.—ocean — *Ocean* (in geographic
names)

omkr.—omkring — *around; about*

opred.—opredelenie (-iā) — *determi-
nation(s)*

ornithol.—ornithology; *ornithologi-
cal; ornithologiske; ornithologique*
ornitol.—ornitologi; *ornitologisk, —
ornithology; ornithological*

o-va; o-vov; o-vakh (and other case
endings)—ostrova — *Islands* (in geo-
graphic names)

oz.—ozero — *Lake* (in geographic
names)

paleobot.—paleobotany; *paleobotan-
ical; paleobotanische*

paleogeog.—paleogeography; *paleo-
geographical; paleogeographische; paleo-
geografifiā*

paleon.—paleontology; *paleontolo-
giā; paleontologicheskii*

paleozool.—paleozoologische — *pale-
ontological*

Pen.—Peninsula

petrog.; petrograf.;—petrografiā; pet-
rograficheskii; petrografisk

petrograph.—petrographische; *Petro-
graphic*

petrol.—petrologicheskii — *petrologic*

p-ov—poluostrov — *peninsula*

phytogeog.—phytogeography; *phyto-
geographic*

Pr.—proliv (-a) — *strait(s)*

Pr.—Prince (in geographic names)

predvar.—predvaritel'nyi — *prelimi-
nary*

Prelim.—preliminary; *préliminaire(s)*

r.—reka — *river*, also *River(s)* in geo-
graphic name

R.—River(s) in geographic name

S.—south; *southern*

Sd.—Sound (in geographic names)

SE.—southeast; *southeastern*

sev. (siev.); Sev.—severnoi (siev-
nyi); *Sever — northern; the North*

sev.-vost. (siev.-vost.)—severo-vos-
tochnyi — *northeastern*

skan.—skandinavisk — *Scandinavian*

St.—Strait (in geographic names)

St. (Ste.)—Saint(e)

stratig.—stratigraphische — *strati-
graphic*

suppl.—supplement

sv. (Sv.)—sviātoī; Sviātaīā — *Saint(e)*

SW.—southwest; *southwestern*

terr. magnet.—terrestrial magnetism

topograf.—topografisk; *topografiche-
skii — topographic*

u.—und — *and*

U.—Upper (as part of geologic era)

Umgeb.—Umgebung (-en) — *environ-
ment*

unders.—undersøgelse (-r); under-
søkelse; undersökning (-en; -ar)
— *investigation(s)*

univ.—university; *Universität; uni-
versitet*

Untersuch.—Untersuchung (-en) —
investigation(s)

v.—von; vom — *from; of; by*

växtgeog.—växtgeografisk

Verbreit.—Verbreitung — *distribution*

Verhältn.—Verhältniss(e) — *relation(s);
condition(s)*

vorl.—vorläufige — *preliminary*

vost.—vostochnyi — *eastern*

W.—west; western

wiss.—wissenschaftliche — *scientific*

z.—zur; zum — *to, toward*

zal.—zaliv — *gulf*

zap.—zapadnyi — *western*

zem. magnet.—zemnoi magnetism —
terrestrial magnetism

zool.—zoology; zoological; Zoologie;
zoologische; zoologiska; zoologiā;
zoologicheskii

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